AMBULATOR:

OR,

A POCKET COMPANION

IN A

TOUR ROUND LONDON,

Within the Circuit of Twenty-five Miles:

DESCRIBING

Whatever is moſt remarkable for Antiquity, Grandeur, Elegance, or Rural Beauty:

INCLUDING

NEW CATALOGUES OF PICTURES;

And illuſtrated by

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS;

To which are prefixed,

A Conciſe Deſcription of the Metropolis,

AND

A MAP OF THE COUNTRY DESCRIBED.

Si te grata quies
Delectat: ſi te pulvis ſtrepituſque rotarum,
Si lædit caupona! Ferentinum ire jubebo. HORAT.

New ſcenes ariſe, new landſcapes ſtrike the eye,
And all the enliven'd country beautify. THOMSON.

THE NINTH EDITION, AUGMENTED AND IMPROVED.

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PREFACE.

ON the utility of a work of this nature it is ſcarcely neceſſary to expatiate. No part of the kingdom, perhaps, can preſent more attractive ſcenes than the environs of London; in which the man of leiſure may find amuſement, and the man of buſineſs the moſt agreeable relaxation. With reſpect, indeed, to rural ſcenery, the country, deſcribed in the following Tour, does not exhibit Nature in her more ſublime and ſtupendous views: it preſents no lofty mountains crowned with perennial ſnows, no vaſt extent of uncultivated wilds, no tremendous cataracts, no wonderful expanſe of waters; but rural elegance and rural beauty appear in their moſt faſcinating forms. Royal palaces, magnificent ſeats, and elegant villas interſperſed, afford inexhauſtible gratifications for curioſity; in ſome, the fineſt collection of paintings, ineſtimable antiques, venerable decorations of ancient ſplendour, or all the exquiſite embelliſhments of modern taſte. Here, extenſive proſpects charm the eye with undeſcribable variety: there, the landſcape, leſs extenſive, invites the penſive mind to contemplation; or the creative powers of Art exhibit an Elyſium, where Nature once appeared in her rudeſt form.

To aſſiſt the inhabitants of the Metropolis, or its occaſional viſitors, in the choice of their excurſions, is a principal object of this publication; to be an entertaining companion in theſe excurſions is another. With this view, the Editor has not only deſcribed whatever he found curious in the works of Nature or of Art, but where any place has been diſtinguiſhed by ſome memorable circumſtance, he has not forgotten how much the incidental recollection of it may improve the ſources of converſation, nor what pleaſure a well cultivated mind may derive from contemplating the favourite retreats of the benefactors and ornaments of mankind; where the ſtateſman muſed, in ſolitude, on the welfare of his country, or meditated on the inſtability of ſublunary grandeur; where the philoſopher enriched the age with his ſublime diſcoveries; or the poet "informed "the page with muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought;"

where a Richard Cromwell preferred the ſcenes of innocence and peace to all the glory of guilty greatneſs; where a Lyttleton received the firſt convictions of religious truth; or an Addiſon exemplified, in a happy death, the pleaſures and importance of a virtuous life. It is natural to view ſuch ſcenes with a degree of enthuſiaſm, and to conſider the ground we tread as almoſt ſacred.

The fluctuations of property, as was expected, have rendered many alterations indiſpenſable in the preſent edition of this work. Of theſe, the Editor has endeavoured to procure the moſt accurate information. Beſide all the corrections to the preſent day, the additions and improvements have been ſo numerous, that this ninth edition may be almoſt conſidered as A NEW WORK; and the Editor flatters himſelf, that in none of the articles will ſuch information be ſought for in vain, as can reaſonably be expected in a work, profeſſedly intended as a Pocket Companion.

It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the liberality and urbanity with which the Nobility and Gentry permitted free and unlimitted acceſs to their ſeveral ſeats within the limits of the Ambulator—and the Editor cannot but ſenſibly expreſs the greateſt obligation of His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, for permiſſion to deſcribe the ſingular beauties of Chiſwick Houſe, which have been ſo conſiderably enhanced by means of their Graces' recent improvements.

He alſo feels him highly honored by the many communications he has already received; and will conſider himſelf more obliged to the Readers of the Ambulator, if they will be ſo good as to note any alterations, &c. within their knowledge, and favor him with the reſult of their enquiries, directed to him at Mr. SCATCHERD's, Bookſeller, AVE-MARIA-LANE.

AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

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Page 27, line 5, *dele* Esq.
— 30, — 7, *for* Tyrón *read* Tryon.
— 54, — 12, *for* Molloy *read* Molloy.
— 103, — 25 *from bottom*, *for* Pigow *read* Pigou.
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— 117, — 22, *after* Ball's Park *read* the seat of Lord John Townshend.
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A

CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

METROPOLIS.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

LONDON was certainly a conſiderable, opulent, and commercial city in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It is repreſented as ſuch by Tacitus; and Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the reign of Julian the Apoſtate, calls it "vetuſtum oppidum, an ancient city." Its Roman names were Londinum, or Londinium, and Auguſta *. The firſt is ſtill retained in its modern appellation: the laſt is the favourite of the poets. Thus Congreve:

Riſe, fair Auguſta, lift thy head;
With golden towers thy front adorn:
Thy lovely form, and freſh-reviving ſtate,
In cryſtal flood of Thames ſurvey.

This metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largeſt and moſt opulent in the world, conſiſts of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark. The two former are ſituated on a gentle aſcent on the north ſide of the Thames; the latter is ſeated on the oppoſite bank, in a level, and once very marſhy ground. The extent of the whole, from Limehouſe and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above ſeven miles; but the greateſt breadth is only three miles. The curious reader, who would contraſt the ancient ſtate of London with its preſent great extent, may find amuſement, by conſulting Fitz-Stephen's account of it, in the reign of Henry II.; the plan of London as it exiſted in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Pennant's "Account of London."

Of this wonderful contraſt ſome idea may be formed, from an anecdote of the Earl of Burlington: "When that Nobleman was aſked, why he built his houſe in Piccadilly, *ſo far out of town?*" he anſwered, "becauſe he was determined he would have no building beyond him." Little more than half a century has ſo incloſed Burlington Houſe with new ſtreets, that it is now in the heart of that part of the town.

* Auguſta was a name given to ſeventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honour of Auguſtus. Hence London, as the capital of the Trinobantes, in Britain, was called Auguſta Trinobantina.

GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, conſidered in this extenſive view, as the METROPOLIS, conſiſts of the CITY, properly ſo called; the city of Weſtminſter; the ſuburbs in the county of Middleſex; and the borough of Southwark.

The City, with Southwark, is divided into twenty-ſix wards, each governed by an Alderman. From the Aldermen, the chief magiſtrate, the Lord Mayor, is annually choſen. There are likewiſe 236 Common-Council-men, who ſit in one court with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and thus form, as it were, the city parliament, which enacts the bye-laws and regulations of the corporation. There is likewiſe a Recorder, a Common Serjeant, two Sheriffs (who are alſo Sheriffs of Middleſex), a Chamberlain, Town Clerk, City Remembrancer, Water Bailiff, Common Hunt, and many inferior Officers.

WESTMINSTER, which was once a mile from London, but now united to it, is a diſtinct city, the government of which, both civil and eccleſiaſtical, was once veſted in the Abbot and Convent of Weſtminſter; but, ſince the Reformation, in the Dean and Chapter, the civil part being by them committed to laymen. Of theſe the High Steward, who is generally a Nobleman of rank, has an Under Steward, who officiates for him, and is commonly Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions. Next to the High Steward is the High Bailiff, choſen alſo by the Dean and Chapter. His power reſembles that of a Sheriff; for by him juries are ſummoned, and he makes the return at the election of Members of Parliament.

The SUBURBS are under the juriſdiction of the Magiſtrates of Middleſex, who, beſide their County Hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-ſtreet, long diſtinguiſhed for public ſpirit and activity. But as there were other Juſtices of the Peace who degraded the dignity of Magiſtracy, by proſtituting it to mercenary views, an act of Parliament paſſed in 1792, by which ſeven other public offices were eſtabliſhed, beſide that in Bow-ſtreet *. Three Magiſtrates officiate at each of theſe: and, to deprive them of all temptation to corrupt practices, they are prohibited from taking any fees, in lieu of which they have each an annual ſalary of 400l. The fees of office, which are paid as uſual, are appropriated to defray the expences of theſe new eſtabliſhments.

SOUTHWARK was long independent of the city of London; but, in conſequence of the inconveniences ariſing by the eſcape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, Edward III. granted it to the city, in conſideration of the annual payment of 10l. It was then called the village of Southwark: it was afterwards named the bailiwick, and the corporation of London appointed the Bailiff.

* Theſe offices are in Queen-Square, Weſtminſter; Great Marlborough-ſtreet; Hatton-ſtreet; Worſhip-ſtreet, Shoreditch; Lambeth ſtreet, Whitechapel; High-ſtreet, Shadwell; and Union-ſtreet, Southwark.

In

In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-fixth ward, by the Name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the Alderman of this ward, he is ſucceeded by the next in ſeniority, to whichever ward he may belong; this ward being conſidered as a ſinecure, and, conſequently, the moſt proper for "The Father of the City." The City has likewiſe a High Bailiff and Steward here.

CHURCHES.

To begin with the public buildings of the metropolis, the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, as the moſt conſpicuous, claims our firſt attention. This noble fabrick is 2,292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the croſs. In the magnificence of exterior architecture, it is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. The inſide of this church will one day be diſtinguiſhed for a magnificence unknown to our anceſtors, and even to the preſent age: it is now deſtined to be the receptacle of the monuments of ſuch illuſtrious men as have done honour to their country by their talents and their virtues. Two are already placed in it; the firſt, for the great philanthropiſt Mr. Howard, and the ſecond for the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnſon. The Parliament, moreover, has ſince voted monuments to be placed in this Temple of the Britiſh Worthies, to the memory of thoſe gallant officers, Earl Howe, Lord Rodney, Captain Robert Faulknor, and General Thomas Dundas, &c.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic architecture. It is ſaid to have been founded by Sebert, King of the Eaſt Saxons, in the year 610. Having been deſtroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confeſſor, in 1066. "An abbey," ſays Mr. Pennant, "is nothing without relics. Here were to be found the veil, and ſome of the milk of the Virgin, the bladebone of St. Benedict, the finger of St. Alphage, the head of St. Maxilla, and half the jaw-bone of St. Anaſtaſia." Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the preſent magnificent ſtructure in 1245. The great work was carried on ſlowly by ſucceeding princes; but it can hardly be ſaid to have been finiſhed before the time of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who built the two towers at the weſt end. This church is 360 feet in length within the walls, at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the croſs 195. Here moſt of our monarchs have been crowned, and many of them interred.

> It gives them crowns, and does their aſhes keep;
> There made like gods, like mortals there they ſleep;
> Making the circle of their reign complete,
> Theſe ſuns of empire, where they riſe they ſet. WALLER.

This ſtructure contains a great number of monuments of Kings, Stateſmen, Heroes, Poets, and perſons diſtinguiſhed by genius, learning and ſcience. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls "The Wonder of the World." Nothing, indeed, can

be more ſolemn than a ſolitary walk in this manſion of the illuſtrious dead; nor can any thing be more juſt and beautiful than Mr. Addiſon's reflections on this ſubject: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate deſire goes out: when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-ſtone, my heart melts with compaſſion: when I conſider the tombs of the parents themſelves, I conſider the vanity of grieving for thoſe whom we muſt quickly follow: when I ſee Kings lying by thoſe who depoſed them; when I conſider rival wits placed ſide by ſide, or the holy men that divided the world by their conteſts and diſputes; I reflect with ſorrow and aſtoniſhment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the ſeveral dates of the tombs, of ſome that died yeſterday, and ſome ſix hundred years ago, I conſider that great day when we ſhall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

ST. STEPHEN WALBROOK is a ſmall church, of exquiſite beauty, the maſter-piece of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itſelf can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taſte and proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greateſt perfection; and foreigners very juſtly call our taſte in queſtion, for underſtanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame. Over the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Weſt. The character of the Saint is fully expreſſed in his angelic countenance, reſigned to his fate, and full of certain hope.

Bow Church, in Cheapſide; St. Bride's, in Fleet-ſtreet; St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, near the Tower; and St. Martin's in the Fields; are among the other churches moſt diſtinguiſhed for fine architecture. Other churches are diſtinguiſhed for curious monuments; as, St. Andrew Underſhaft, Leadenhall-ſtreet, for that of of Stow the hiſtorian; St. Helen, of Sir Thomas Greſham; St. Giles, Cripplegate, where Milton, Fox, the martyrologiſt, and Speed, the hiſtorian, were buried. The pariſh churches, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

Beſide theſe churches, that belonging to the Temple, one of our celebrated ſeats of law, merits particular attention. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry II., upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jeruſalem. The reader will find a full deſcription of this church, and its curious ancient monuments, in Mr. Pennant's Account. Among the illuſtrious perſons of later date, interred in this church, were the celebrated lawyer Plowden, Treaſurer of the Temple in 1572 (of whom Camden ſays, that in integrity he was ſecond to none of his profeſſion) and Selden, the beſt ſkilled of any man in the Engliſh conſtitution, and in the various branches of antiquity; but who, toward the cloſe of his life, was ſo convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge,

ledge, as to ſay, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verſes of the ſecond chapter of the Epiſtle to Titus, afforded him more conſolation than all he had ever read. St. Catharine, by the Tower, is alſo well worth inſpecting: the choir is very curious.

There are likewiſe a great number of chapels for the eſtabliſhed church, foreign proteſtant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for the diſſenters of all perſuaſions, and three ſynagogues for the Jews.

PALACES AND PARKS.

The magnificence of royalty is not to be found in the palaces of the metropolis. The palace of St. JAMES was originally an hoſpital for leprous females, dedicated to that Saint. It was ſurrendered to Henry VIII., who erected on its ſite the preſent palace; of which it has been obſerved, that, notwithſtanding its mean exterior appearance, it is the moſt commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewiſe laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, and formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the former name of the contiguous building, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this ſpot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was rendered ſtill more beautiful by the genius and taſte of Brown, the diſtinguiſhed pupil of the illuſtrious Kent, who, in the moſt happy manner, adopted and improved the principles of gardening which were laid down by his predeceſſor. The beauty of this park is heightened by being contiguous to another of leſs extent, called, "The Green Park." Here too, on the moſt elevated part, is a fine piece of water, which is recruited every tide from the Thames, by the water-works at Chelſea; and forms a reſervoir for the ſupply of the houſes in the neighbouring parts. In this park the Deputy Ranger, Lord William Gordon, has a neat lodge, ſurrounded by a ſhrubbery, which has a pleaſing rural effect, although ſo near the houſes in Piccadilly. A fine aſcent, called "Conſtitution Hill," from the ſalubrity of the air, leads to Hyde Park, another royal demeſne. This is adorned with a noble piece of water, called "The Serpentine River," and with diverſified plantations of various kinds of trees, which, together with its elevated ſituation, commanding extenſive views, render it a captivating ſcene. Hence it is the place of faſhionable morning reſort, for the nobility and gentry, both in carriages and on horſeback. Near the eaſtern edge of this park is a fine baſin of water, ſupplied by the Chelſea water-works, from which the houſes in Groveſnor-ſquare, and its vicinity, are provided.

The QUEEN'S PALACE ſtands in the moſt favourable ſituation that St. James's Park could furniſh. It was erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham Houſe, until it was purchaſed, in 1761, for the royal reſidence; when it acquired its preſent name. In 1775, Parliament ſettled this houſe upon the Queen, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive his Majeſty, in lieu

of Somerſet Houſe. Here is a fine collection of prints, and a great variety of pictures by the moſt eminent maſters.

CARLTON HOUSE, the reſidence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James's Park, is a ſtately building, on which vaſt ſums have been expended.

The BANQUETING HOUSE, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a deſign by Inigo Jones.* It is only a ſmall part of the vaſt plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the reſidence of the Britiſh Monarchs, but left incomplete, on account of the unhappy times that followed. The ceiling of this noble room was painted by Rubens, who had 3000l. for his work. The ſubject is the Apotheoſis of James I. It forms nine compartments. One of the middle repreſents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars and other diſcordant deities, and giving himſelf up, as it were, to the amiable goddeſs he had always adored, and to her attendants, Commerce and the fine Arts. A few years ago, this ceiling underwent a repair by the maſterly hand of Cipriani. Little did James think, that he was erecting a pile, from which his ſon was to ſtep from the throne to the ſcaffold! The Banqueting Houſe has been long converted into a chapel; and George the firſt granted a ſalary of 30l. a year to twelve Clergymen (ſix from Oxford, and ſix from Cambridge) who officiate a month each.

Beſide the Royal Palaces, there are many fine houſes of the Princes of the Blood, and of the Nobility and Gentry. Of theſe we ſhall only mention the moſt diſtinguiſhed, namely, the Earl of Aldborough's, Stratford Place; Earl Bathurſt's, Hyde Park Corner; Lord Loughborough's, Southampton Row, Bloomſbury; the Earl of Cheſterfield's, Audley Street; the late Duke of Cumberland's, Pall Mall; the Duke of Devonſhire's, and the Earl of Egremont's, Piccadilly; the Biſhop of Ely's, Dover Street; Foley Houſe, near Portland Place; the Duke of Glouceſter's, Upper Groveſnor Street; Earl Harcourt's, Cavendiſh Square; the Marquis of Lanſdown's, Berkeley Square; Mancheſter Houſe, the Duke of Mancheſter's, Mancheſter Square; the Duke of Marlborough's, Pall Mall; Lord Melbourne's, Whitehall; the Duke of Norfolk's, St. James's Square; the Duke of Northumberland's, in the Strand; Burlington Houſe, the Duke of Portland's, Piccadilly; Earl Spencer's, St. James's Place; the Earl of Uxbridge's, Burlington Street; Lady Charlotte's Wynne's, St. James's Square; the Duke of York's, Piccadilly; Lord Grenville's, in the Green Park, &c.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

WESTMINSTER HALL, now the ſeat of Parliament, and of the Courts of Law ſtands on the ſite of a Royal Palace built by Edward the Confeſſor. The ſtairs to it on the river ſtill retain the name of Palace Stairs; and the two Palace Yards belonged alſo to this ex-

* It is remarkable, that this great Architect, who was Surveyor of the Works, had only 8s. 4d. per diem, and 46l. per ann. for houſe rent, a clerk, and incidental expences.

tenſive

tenſive pile. Many parts of it exiſt to this day, appropriated to other uſes. The great hall was rebuilt in its preſent form by Richard II., who, in 1399, kept his Chriſtmas in it, with his characteriſtical magnificence; the number of his gueſts, each day, being 10,000. This great hall exceeds, in dimenſion, any in Europe, which is not ſupported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. Parliaments often ſat in this Hall; and, in 1397, when it was very ruinous, Richard II. built a temporary room for his Parliament, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all ſides, that the conſtituents might ſee and hear every thing that paſſed: and, *to ſecure freedom of debate*, he ſurrounded the Houſe by 4000 Cheſhire archers, with bows bent, and arrows notched, ready to ſhoot. This fully anſwered the intent; for every ſacrifice was made to the royal pleaſure. The Lords now meet in a room, hung with tapeſtry, which records our victory over the Spaniſh Armada; and the Commons aſſemble in a place, which was once a chapel, built by King Stephen; and dedicated to his nameſake, the Protomartyr.

Courts of Juſtice, even in early times, ſat in this Hall, where our Sovereigns themſelves once commonly preſided; for which reaſon it was called *Curia Domini Regis*; and one of the three courts now held here is called the Court of King's Bench. In this Hall was held what was called "The High Court of Juſtice," for the trial of the unfortunate Charles I. Here alſo was carried on the impeachment againſt the arbitrary Miniſter, Thomas Earl of Strafford, who had been once the *zealous patriot*, Sir Thomas Wentworth. In mentioning this, Mr. Pennant relates an anecdote, to ſhew the ſimplicity of one part of the manners of the times. "The Commons," ſays this entertaining writer, "who had an incloſed place for themſelves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheeſe, and bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drank, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of thoſe who happened to be below.* His Lordſhip was brought into the Hall by eight o'clock in the morning." This hall has lately been made famous by the long and tedious trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. late Governor of Bengal; a trial which incurred conſiderable expence and vexation, without a ſingle advantage being gained to the country.

The GUILDHALL of the City, ſituated at the end of King Street, Cheapſide, was built in the year 1431.† Its great Hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high; in which are placed two tremendous wooden giants, the pictures of ſeveral of the Kings and Queens of England, with whole lengths of their preſent Majeſties by

* Mr. Pennant quotes, as his authority, the Letters of Provoſt Baillie of Scotland, 1641.

† Before the year 1711, the Court-hall, or Bury, as it was called, was held at Alderman's Bury, ſo denominated from the meeting of the Aldermen there.

Ramſay,

Ramſay, and the Judges who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in determining the differences between Landlords and Tenants, on rebuilding the City, after the fire. Here is likewiſe a fine picture of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden; a marble whole-length ſtatue of Mr. Beckford, who was twice Lord Mayor; and a magnificent cenotaph, to the memory of the Earl of Chatham, both executed by Bacon. The front of this Hall has been lately rebuilt by Mr. Dance. In this Guildhall the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold ſittings at Niſi Prius; the City elections are alſo held, and all the buſineſs of the corporation tranſacted here.

The SESSIONS HOUSE, in the old Bailey, in which the criminals both of London and Middleſex are tried, is a large modern ſtructure.

The COUNTY HALL for Middleſex was built by Mr. Rogers, on Clerkenwell Green, in 1781. The front toward the Green is compoſed of four columns, three quarters, of the Ionic order, and two pilaſters, ſupported by a ruſticated baſement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, repreſenting Juſtice and Mercy. In the centre, is a medallion of his Majeſty, decorated with feſtoons of laurel and oak leaves; and, at the extremities, are medallions of Roman faſces and ſword, the emblems of Authority and Puniſhment. The execution of theſe deſigns, was by the maſterly hand of Nollekins.

DOCTORS COMMONS, or the College of Civilians, is ſituated to the ſouth of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are held the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high ſeas, under the juriſdiction of the latter, is commonly transferred to the Old Bailey.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICES.

The TOWER, to the eaſt of London Bridge, is ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, which incloſe ſeveral ſtreets, beſide the building properly called the Tower. Here are ſome artillery; a magazine of ſmall arms for 60,000 men, ranged in beautiful order; a horſe armoury, in which, are ſeen figures of our Kings on horſeback; and likewiſe the crown and other regalia, the Mint, and the Menagerie. The circumference is about a mile. It contains one garriſon church and is under the command of a Conſtable and Lieutenant Governor. The Tower was a palace during 500 years; but ceaſed to be ſo on the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth. The moſt ancient part, called the White Tower, was founded by William the Conqueror, in 1078. It is vulgarly attributed to Julius Cæſar; and to this the poet thus alludes:

> Ye towers of Julius, London's laſting ſhame,
> With many a foul and midnight murder fed,*

* Henry VI. George Duke of Clarence, Edward V. his brother, &c.

Revere his conſort's faith,* his father's fame,†
And ſpare the meek uſurper's holy head.‡ GRAY

The HORSE GUARDS, a light and elegant ſtructure, was rebuilt in 1754, at the expence of 30,000l. It ſtands oppoſite the Banqueting Houſe, and contains apartments for the Officers and privates of the Life Guards, a troop of which conſtantly do duty here. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the Army are occaſionally held.

The ORDNANCE OFFICE, for the Military department, is a handſome building in St. Margaret's Street, Weſtminſter.

The ADMIRALTY, rebuilt in the late reign by Ripley, is a large ſtructure, the clumſineſs of which is veiled, in ſome degree, by a handſome ſcreen, deſigned by Adam. Here the higher departments of the buſineſs of the Navy are tranſacted, and the Lords of the Admiralty have houſes. On the top of this building a telegraph is erected, for the ſpeedy communication of intelligence between London, Dover, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, &c.

OFFICES COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL.

The ROYAL EXCHANGE, the reſort of all the nations of the world, riſes before us with the full majeſty of commerce. Whether we conſider the grandeur of the edifice, or the vaſt concerns tranſacted within its walls, we are equally ſtruck with its importance. The original ſtructure was built, in 1557, by Sir Thomas Greſham, one of the greateſt merchants in the world, after the model of that of Antwerp. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth went to the Bourſe, as it was then called, viſited every part, and then, by ſound of trumpet, proclaimed it the Royal Exchange. Being deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its preſent form, for the City and the Company of Mercers, at the expence of 80,000l. by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and was opened in 1669. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the ſouth ſide riſe a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a graſſhopper, the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham. The inſide of the area, which is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, is ſurrounded by piazzas, forming walks, to ſhelter the merchants in bad weather. Above the arches of theſe piazzas, is an entablature extending round, and a compaſs pediment in the middle of each of the four ſides. Under that on the north are the king's arms, on the ſouth thoſe of the city, on the eaſt thoſe of Sir Thomas Greſham, and on the weſt thoſe of the Mercer's Company. In theſe intercolumniations are 24 niches, 20 of which are filled with the ſtatues of the Kings and Queens of England. In the centre of the area is the ſtatue of

* Margaret of Anjou, conſort to Henry VI.
† Henry V.
‡ Henry VI.

Charles

Charles II., in a Roman habit, encompaſſed with iron rails. This new ſtatue, by Bacon, was placed here in 1792, in the room of another of that King. In this area the merchants meet every day. Theſe merchants are diſpoſed in ſeparate claſſes, each of which have their particular ſtation, called their walk.

The BANK OF ENGLAND, a magnificent ſtructure, is ſituated in Threadneedle Street. The centre, and the building behind, were erected in 1733. Before that time, the buſineſs was carried on in Grocer's Hall. The front is a kind of veſtibule; the baſe is ruſtic, and the ornamental columns above are Ionic. Within is a court leading to a ſecond building, containing the hall, and other offices. Within a few years have been added two wings of uncommon elegance, deſigned by the late Sir Robert Taylor. In addition to Sir Robert's improvements, thoſe by Mr. Soane, from the model of the Sybil's Temple at Tivoli, render the Bank reſpectable in its architecture, and commodious for buſineſs.

The CUSTOM HOUSE, to the weſt of the Tower, is a large irregular ſtructure of brick and ſtone, before which, ſhips of 350 tons can lie, and diſcharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the ſite of a former Cuſtom Houſe, deſtroyed by fire. In Mr. Pennant's Account of London, are ſome curious particulars of the produce of the cuſtoms at different times, from the year 1268 (when the half-year's cuſtoms, for foreign merchandiſe in London, came only to 75l. 6s. 10d.) to the quarter ending April 5, 1789, when the produce for the year amounted to 3,711,126l.

The EXCISE OFFICE, in Broad Street, is a building of magnificent ſimplicity, erected, in 1768, on the ſite of Greſham College.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, in Leadenhall Street, was built in 1726. A handſome front has lately been conſtructed, 190 feet in length from eaſt to weſt; the principal ſtory is plain ſunk ruſtic, with five circular windows in each wing; the portico from a Grecian example: upon the centre of the pediment of the portico is a figure of Britannia, ſhielded by his preſent Majeſty George III. On either ſide are emblematical figures in relief, and the whole is covered with handſome balluſtrades. The new building contains all the offices neceſſary for tranſacting the buſineſs of a commercial company. What would be the reflections of an old Roman, could he riſe from the ſlumber of ages, and reviſit this iſland, which his compatriots then conſidered as beyond the boundaries of the world, and a voyage of difficulty and danger, ſhould he behold this ſtructure, and be informed that it was the capital, as it were, of a republic of commercial Sovereigns, who poſſeſſed extenſive territories in diſtant regions of the globe, maintained vaſt armies, engaged in bloody and expenſive wars, and now created, now dethroned, and now reſtored the mighty chiefs of nations!—The fact would appear incredible.

The SOUTH SEA HOUSE is a noble building, with two ſpacious rooms for tranſacting the buſineſs of the South Sea annuities; the upper room, more particularly, being a loſty, ſpacious, and particularly

ticularly grand, although unadorned, piece of architecture, ſurpaſſing any room of the kind in the Bank of England.

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is ſituated in Lombard Street. As a building, it merits no diſtinction, but the late arrangement of the offices make it very convenient.

SOMERSET PLACE, a ſtupendous and magnificent ſtructure, on the ſite of one of the moſt beautiful remains of the architecture of the ſixteenth century, was begun to be built, according to the plan of the late Sir William Chambers, when the nation was engaged in a war with America, France, and Spain. The deſign, in erecting this fabrick, was to bring together the moſt conſiderable public offices. Accordingly, here are now the following offices: the Auditors of Impreſts, Clerk of the Eſtreats, Duchy Courts of Lancaſter and Cornwall, Hackney Coach, Hawkers and Pedlars, Horſe Duty, Lord Treaſurer's, Remembrancer's, Lottery, Navy, Navy Pay, Pipe and Comptroller of the Pipe, Salt, Sick, and Hurt, Signet, Stage Coach Duty, Stamps, Surveyor of Crown Lands, Tax, Victualling, and Wine Licence offices.

The King's barge houſes are likewiſe comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the Barge-maſter; beſide houſes for the Treaſurer, the Pay-maſter, and ſix Commiſſioners of the Navy; for three Commiſſioners of the Victualling and their Secretary; for one Commiſſioner of the Stamps, and one of the Sick and Hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a Secretary, or ſome other acting officer, for a porter, and their families.

The front of this ſtructure, toward the Strand, conſiſts of a rich and ornamental baſement, ſupporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, containing a principal and attic ſtory. In this front, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and for the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, leads into a ſpacious quadrangle, on each ſide of which, to the eaſt and weſt, a ſtreet is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried.

The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finiſhed, will extend about 1100 feet. This Terrace, which is unparalleled for grandeur, and beauty of view, is ſupported on a rough ruſtic baſement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand ſemicircular arch in the middle of the baſement, is that intended for the reception of the King's barges. The length of the arcade is happily relieved by projections, diſtinguiſhed by ruſticated columns of the Ionic order.

The ſouth or principal front, erected on this terrace, conſiſts of a ruſtic baſement, over which the Corinthian order prevails.

The TREASURY, which has a noble elevated front, is ſituated near the Parade in St. James's Park. Gloomy and maſſy paſſages lead through into Downing ſtreet and Whitehall. What is called "The Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the Cabinet Miniſters. To theſe may be added the

the TRINITY HOUSE on Tower Hill, lately erected, with its ſtately front facing the Thames.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Of this huge ponderous reſidence of the Lord Mayors of the City, Mr. Pennant is content to obſerve, in the words of Pope's character of Cromwell, that it is "damned to everlaſting fame." It is built of Portland ſtone, and has a portico of ſix lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the ſame order being continued in pilaſters, both under the pediment and on each ſide. The baſement ſtory is very maſſy, and built in ruſtic; and on each ſide riſes a flight of ſteps of conſiderable height, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door to the apartments and offices. The columns ſupport a large angular pediment, adorned with a noble piece in baſſo relievo, repreſenting the dignity and opulence of the city of London, executed by Sir Robert Taylor. Beneath this portico are two ſeries of windows extending along the whole front; and above this is an attic ſtory, with ſquare windows, crowned by a baluſtrade. The building has an area in the middle, and the apartments are extremely noble, particularly "The Egyptian Hall."—The firſt ſtone was laid in 1739; the expence of building it was 42,638l. and the ſum voted for furniſhing it, in 1752, was 4000l.

THE MONUMENT.

This noble column was erected, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666, when the damage occaſioned by the devouring element was eſtimated at 10,716,000l. It was begun in 1671, and finiſhed in 1677, by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high. On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is a baſs relief by Cibber. It is an emblematic repreſentation of this ſad cataſtrophe; and King Charles is ſeen ſurrounded by Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the reſtoring of the city. The inſcription, imputing the calamity to the Papiſts, is now univerſally conſidered as unjuſt: a circumſtance, in courſe, to which Pope not improperly alludes:

> Where London's column pointing at the ſkies,
> Like a tall bully lifts his head and lies.

BRIDGES.

LONDON BRIDGE, to the weſt of the Tower, was firſt built of wood, about the beginning of the 11th century. The preſent ſtone bridge was begun in 1176, and finiſhed in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet, the exact breadth of the river in this part. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimenſions, and greatly deformed by the enormous ſterlings, and by houſes on each ſide, which overhung and leaned in a terrible manner. Theſe were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge aſſumed a modern and very noble appear-

appearance. But the ſterlings were ſuffered to remain, although they contract the ſpace between the piers ſo greatly, as to occaſion, at the ebb of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, ſince the foundation of the bridge, have cauſed the loſs of innumerable lives.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, univerſally allowed to be the fineſt in the world, was built by Mr. Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The firſt ſtone was laid in 1739; the laſt in 1747; but on account of the ſinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole of the ſuperſtructure is of Portland ſtone, except the ſpandrels of the arches, which are built of Purbeck. It is 1,223 feet in length; and has thirteen large, and two ſmall ſemicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each ſide, decreaſing in width four feet. The architect aſſerted, that the quantity of ſtone uſed in this bridge was nearly double to what was employed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the whole expence did not exceed 218,800l.

The utility of ſuch a bridge muſt have been unqueſtionable, at the time when the deſign of erecting it was formed; yet ſuch was the contracted policy which then actuated the city of London, that they preſented a petition to Parliament againſt this noble undertaking. Great oppoſition too was made to the building of a ſtone bridge. The plan and eſtimate of one compoſed of wood was laid before the Commiſſioners, and favourably received; but, on urging the architect to fix a ſum for keeping it in repair, for a certain number of years, he declined making any propoſals; notwithſtanding which, the wooden project had many friends; and it was only by a ſmall majority in the Houſe of Lords that the plan for a ſtone bridge was carried. The minority, on this occaſion, obtained the appellation of "wooden Peers."

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, that elegant addition to the magnificence of the metropolis, was built by Mr. Mylne, The firſt ſtone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expence of 152,840l. 3s. 10d. The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-path, ſeven feet each. It conſiſts of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each ſide are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The Ionic pillars projecting from the piers give a happy relief to the whole, and appear ſingularly light and beautiful from the River. Theſe columns ſupport receſſes, for foot paſſengers, in the baluſtrades of the bridge. This noble ſtructure is built of Portland ſtone; but its decay is already too viſible, while Weſtminſter Bridge has ſtood half a century without receiving the ſmalleſt injury from time. London and Weſtminſter, the river Thames, and the adjacent country, are viewed from no other ſpot with more advantage than from this bridge.

MUSEUMS.

The BRITISH MUSEUM, which is open to the public, gratis, according to a preſcribed form of rules *, was founded by Parliament in 1753, in purſuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet, who directed his executors to offer to the public his collection of natural and artificial curioſities and books, for the ſum of 20,000l. This offer being accepted, the noble building, called Montague Houſe, which had been built by the firſt Duke of Montague, was purchaſed for their reception. At the ſame time were purchaſed for 10,000l. the MSS. collected by Robert Harley, firſt Earl of Oxford. Here are likewiſe the collections made by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton; and large ſums have ſince been voted to augment this noble repoſitory. His late Majeſty preſented to it the libraries of the Kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII.; and his preſent Majeſty, an intereſting collection of the tracts publiſhed in the reigns of Charles I. and II. Antiquities brought from Italy were purchaſed by Parliament, for 8,410l. in 1762: and many benefactions have augmented the library, particularly thoſe of the late eccentric Edward Wortley Montague, and of our philoſophical Envoy at Naples, Sir William Hamilton, K. B. The late Rev. Dr. Gifford, one of the librarians, alſo made this public foundation a preſent of a fine ſet of paintings by Vandyck, preſerved in the greateſt perfection; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the Company of Stationers is always ſent here.—This Muſeum is under the direction of forty-two Truſtees, twenty-one of whom

* Such literary gentlemen as deſire to ſtudy in it, are to give in their names and places of abode, ſigned by one of the officers, of the committee; and if no objection is made, they are admitted to peruſe any books or manuſcripts which are brought to them by the meſſenger, as ſoon as they come to the reading room, in the morning at nine o'clock; and this order laſts ſix months, after which they may have it renewed. There are ſome curious manuſcripts, however, which they are not permitted to peruſe, unleſs they make a particular application to the committee, and then they obtain them; but they are taken back to their places in the evening, and brought again in the morning.—Thoſe who come to ſee the curioſities, are to give in their names to the porter, who enters them in a book, which is given to the principal librarian, who ſtrikes them off, and orders the tickets to be given in the following manner: In May, June, July, and Auguſt, forty-five are admitted on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, viz. fifteen at nine in the forenoon, fifteen at eleven, and fifteen at one in the afternoon. On Monday and Friday fifteen are admitted at four in the afternoon, and fifteen at ſix. The other eight months in the year, forty-five are admitted in three different companies, on Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, at nine, eleven, and one o'clock.

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are appointed to act in conſequence of their being great officers of ſtate. Two are choſen as deſcendants of the Cottons, two for Sloane's collection, and two for the Harleian manuſcripts, beſide fifteen elected by the others. A committee of three at leaſt is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter.

The LEVERIAN MUSEUM is ſituated in Great Surrey Street, on the ſouth ſide of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent and inſtructive Muſeum was collected by the late Sir Aſhton Lever, and contains the moſt aſtoniſhing collection of ſpecimens in every branch of natural hiſtory that had ever been formed by an individual. Sir Aſhton having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to diſpoſe of this Muſeum at Leiceſter-houſe, by a lottery, to conſiſt of 36,000 tickets, at a guinea each, found ſo little avidity in the public to adventure, that he had ſold no more than 8,000 tickets when the appointed time of drawing arrived; the event of which proved very unfortunate to him, for this invaluable treaſure was transferred to the poſſeſſor of two tickets only, James Parkinſon, Eſq. who, by his elegant diſpoſition of the Muſeum in the preſent building, erected on purpoſe for its reception, appears to have well merited his good fortune.

Another MUSEUM, conſiſting of anatomical preparations, and natural curioſities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter, who built a ſpacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill-ſtreet, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue ſo for thirty years from the time of his death in 1783.

In a large volume, devoted ſolely to the Metropolis, we might have given a minute deſcription of the Inns of Court, the Colleges, the Societies of Artiſts and Learned Men, the Public Schools, the Places of Diverſion, the Public Halls, Hoſpitals, and Priſons; but as the principal deſign of this Work is to ſerve as a companion to the reader, in his excurſions into the country round London, our limits will not permit us to be more copious: and we ſhall, therefore, mention the principal remaining objects in the Metropolis in a very curſory way.

Of the Inns of Court, or Societies for the Study of the Law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Theſe are very ſpacious, and have large gardens which, at certain times of the day, are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeants' Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staples' Inn.

The College of Phyſicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick Lane, was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball.—Greſham College, erected in 1581, by Sir Thomas Greſham, for ſeven Profeſſors in divinity, civil law, aſtronomy, geometry, rhetoric, phyſic, and muſic, ſtood on the ſite of the preſent Exciſe Office: but, in 1768, the reading of the lectures was removed to a room over the Royal Exchange, and the Profeſſors were allowed an additional 50l. a year, in lieu of their apartments in the College. Sion College, near London Wall, was founded in

1603 by the Rev. Thomas White. It is governed by a Preſident, two Deans, and four Aſſiſtants; and all the Clergy within the bills of mortality are conſtituted fellows. Here is a large library for their uſe, and alms-houſes for ten men and ten women.

The Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the Royal Academy of Artiſts, have noble apartments in Somerſet Place. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handſome houſe in the Adelphi; in the great room of which is a fine ſeries of paintings by Mr. Barry.

Of the Public Seminaries, the moſt diſtinguiſhed are Weſtminſter School, adjoining the Abbey, and, though not originally founded, yet nobly endowed by Queen Elizabeth; St. Paul's School, founded in the beginning of the 16th century, by Dean Colet; the Charter-Houſe, founded, both for a ſchool and hoſpital, by Thomas Sutton, Eſq. and a ſchool in Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street, founded in 1561 by the Company of Merchant Taylors.

With reſpect to the places of Diverſion, the Opera houſes have been remarkably unfortunate: that in the Haymaket, called the King's Theatre, having been deſtroyed by fire, on the 17th June 1789; and the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, the moſt magnificent ſtructure of the kind in Europe, which had been fitted up for the performance of Operas, having met with a ſimilar fate, on the 14th of January 1792. Both, however, have been ſince rebuilt; as have the two Theatres Royal in Drury Lane and Covent Garden. For the dramatic entertainments in Summer, is a ſmall Theatre Royal in the Hay-market. Sadler's Wells, near Iſlington, for pantomimes and rope-dancing; Aſtley's Amphitheatre, near Weſtminſter Bridge (burnt down, Aug. 24, 1794, but rebuilt); and the Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields, both for equeſtrian exerciſes and other amuſements, meet with conſiderable ſucceſs. For the higher ranks of life, are many noble rooms for concerts; as in Hanover Square; the Freemaſon's Tavern in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.—Ranelagh and Vauxhall are deſcribed in the following Tour.

Of the Public Halls, the moſt diſtinguiſhed, in point of architecture, are Goldſmith's Hall, Foſter-Lane; Ironmongers Hall, Fenchurch Street; and Fiſhmongers Hall, near London Bridge. We mention Stationers' Hall, in Ludgate Street, and Apothecaries Hall, near Bridge Street, Blackfriars, becauſe, in the former a great trade is carried on in almanacks and ſchool books, and, in the latter, great quantities of chemical and galenical preparations are vended, although no preſcriptions are made up.

The principal hoſpitals are Chriſt's Hoſpital, near Newgate Street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, Weſt Smithfield, another royal foundation for the ſick and lame; Bridewell, in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hoſpital, for the apprenticing of the induſtrious youth, and a priſon for the diſſolute; Bethlem, in Moorfields,

fields, another royal hoſpital, for lunatics; St. Luke's in Old Street Road, alſo for Lunatics; St. Thomas's, in the Borough, the fourth royal hoſpital, for the ſick and lame; and for the ſame purpoſe are Guy's Hoſpital, adjoining; the London Hoſpital, in Whitechahel Road; the Middleſex Hoſpital, near Berner's Street; the Weſtminſter Infirmary, near Petty France; and St. George's Hoſpital, Hyde Park Corner; The Foundling Hoſpital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Aſylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hoſpital, in St. George's Fields, for penitent proſtitutes; the Marine Society, in Biſhopſgate Street; the Small Pox Hoſpital, at Pancras; the Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital, and many others for the ſame purpoſe, are alſo excellent inſtitutions. A great number of Diſpenſaries, for the relief of the poor, have been lately eſtabliſhed, by voluntary contributions, for diſpenſing medicines to the ſick, who keep to their houſes, under the direction of a Phyſician to each diſpenſary, and proper aſſiſtants.

Of Priſons there are a melancholy number; the principal are Newgate, a ſtupendous ſtructure; the New Compter, in Giltſpur Street; the Fleet Priſon, for Debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Field's, for the ſame purpoſe, and for the priſoners of the court; the Penitentiary Houſe, in Cold Bath Fields; and a new County Gaol and Seſſions Houſe, for Surrey, at Newington Butts.

Some of the Squares and Streets in the Metropolis are magnificent; and many of thoſe which cannot boaſt of grandeur are long, ſpacious, and airy.

The principal Squares are, Bedford Square, Berkeley Square, Bloomſbury Square, Cavendiſh Square, Finſbury Square, Fitzroy Square, Golden Square, Groſvenor Square, Hanover Square, Leiceſter Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mancheſter Square, Portman Square, Queen's Square, Bloomſbury, Red Lion Square, St. James's Square, Soho Square, &c.—Portland Place forms, perhaps, the moſt magnificent ſtreet in the world: Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners for the noble view which it affords of the River, the bridges and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Southwark and Lambeth.

Such, on a very curſory view of it, is the Metropolis of Great Britain; to the extent, opulence, and ſplendour of which many cauſes have contributed. Theſe we cannot better enumerate than in the words of Dr. Aikin. "The broad ſtream of the Thames," ſays that ingenious writer, "flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a briſk current, or a rapid tide, brings conſtant ſupplies of freſh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, eſpecially on the London ſide, is nearly open to ſome diſtance, whence, by the action of the ſun and wind on a gravelly ſoil, it is kept tolerably dry in all ſeaſons, and affords no lodgment for ſtagnant air, or water. The cleanlineſs of London, as well as its ſupply of water, are greatly aided by its ſituation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, together with many good ſprings within the city itſelf, further contributes to the abun-

dance of that neceſſary element. All theſe are advantages with reſpect to health, in which this Metropolis is exceeded by few.

"Its ſituation with regard to the circumſtance of navigation is equally well choſen: had it been placed lower on the Thames, beſide being annoyed by the marſhes, it would have been more liable to inſults, from foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been acceſſible, as at preſent, to ſhips of large burden. It now poſſeſſes every advantage that can be derived from a ſeaport, without its dangers; and, at the ſame time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extenſive communication with the internal parts of the country, which ſupply it with all ſorts of neceſſaries, and in return receive from it ſuch commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully ſupplied by ſea from the northern collieries; and to this circumſtance the nation is indebted for a great nurſery of ſeamen, not depending upon foreign commerce; which is a principal ſource of its naval ſuperiority. Corn and various other articles are with equal eaſe conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coaſting veſſels are continually employed for this purpoſe.

"London, therefore, unites in itſelf all the benefits, ariſing from navigation and commerce, with thoſe of a metropolis at which all the public buſineſs of a great nation is tranſacted; and is at the ſame time the mercantile and political head of theſe kingdoms. It is alſo the ſeat of many conſiderable manufactures; ſome almoſt peculiar to itſelf, as miniſtering to demands of ſtudied ſplendour and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more coſtly of their works are performed here. The moſt important of its peculiar manufactures is the ſilk weaving, eſtabliſhed in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, ſilver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical inſtruments are likewiſe principally or ſolely executed here, and ſome of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter brewery, a buſineſs of very great extent, is alſo chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewiſe confined ſome branches of foreign commerce, as the vaſt Eaſt India trade, and thoſe to Turkey and Hudſon's Bay.

"Thus London has riſen to its preſent rank of the firſt city in Europe with reſpect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely ſo, as to the number of inhabitants. Paris and Conſtantinople may diſpute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly over-rated, and is not yet exactly determined; but it is probable that the reſidents in London, Weſtminſter, Southwark, and all the out pariſhes, fall ſhort of 600,000."

AMBULATOR;

OR, A

TOUR ROUND LONDON.

*** The Diſtances on the Kent Roads are computed from London Bridge; the Croydon, Reigate, and Epſom Roads from Weſtminſter Bridge; the Kingſton Road from the Stone's End in the Borough; the Brentford Road from Hyde Park Corner; the Uxbridge and Edgware Roads from Tyburn Turpike; the Barnet Road from where Hickes Hall ſtood in St. John's Street; the Ware Road from Shoreditch Church; and the Eſſex Road from Whitechapel Church.

A

ABBOT's LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles from St. Alban's, and 22 miles from London, is pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, on the eaſt ſide of the river Bulborne. Domeſday book informs us that the town was given by Egelwine the black, and Winifled his wife, to the monks of St. Alban's; hence its name. King John confirmed the grant to the Abbey towards ſupplying the monks with clothing. At the diſſolution the whole manor reverted to the crown; James I. conveyed it to Francis Combe, Eſq. who dying without iſſue, endowed a ſchool here, and deviſed the manor, &c. to Trinity College, Oxford, and Sidney College, Cambridge, for the education of his own and his wife's kindred for ever.*

* Abbot's Langley is famous, as the birth-place of Nicholas Breakſpeare, ſon of a ſervant to St. Alban's Abbey. For his great literary endowments he was elected Abbot of St. Rufus, near Valentia; Biſhop of Alba, in the neighbourhood of Rome; and, at length, Cardinal and Pope, by the title of Adrian IV. the only Engliſhman who attained to that dignity. This Pope is ſtiled the Apoſtle of Norway, for the great pains he took in converting that barbarous nation to the chriſtian faith. The accounts of his arrogance, &c. muſt be received with great caution.

Langley

Langley Bury, near this village, was built by Lord Chief Juſtice Raymond, who took his title of Baron Langley from this place, his ſon, the late Baron, bequeathed it to Sir John Filmer, Bart. It is the reſidence of Mr. Baron Hotham. *See Cecil Lodge.*

ACTON, a village, five miles from London, on the road to Uxbridge. The pariſh is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the quantity of oak timber it produced; *ac*, in the Saxon language, ſignifying *an oak*; and the hedge-rows ſtill abound with that tree. Half a mile from Eaſt Acton, are three wells of mineral water, which, about the middle of the preſent century, were in great repute for their medicinal virtues. The aſſembly-room was then a place of very faſhionable reſort; and the neighbouring hamlets of Eaſt Acton and Friar's Place were filled with perſons of all ranks, who came to reſide there during the ſummer ſeaſon. Theſe wells have long ago loſt their celebrity, faſhion and novelty having given the preference to ſprings of the ſame nature, at a greater diſtance from the metropolis. The ſite of the wells is the property of the Duke of Devonſhire; and the aſſembly-room, being nearly in ruins, is about to be converted into two tenements. At Acton reſided Francis Lord Rous, one of Cromwell's Peers; and, on the ſite of his houſe, now ſtands a modern manſion, called the Bank Houſe, the property of Samuel Wegg, Eſq. Richard Baxter, the celebrated non-conformiſt divine, reſided alſo, many years, in a houſe* near the church, where he conſtantly attended divine ſervice, and ſometimes preached; having a licence for ſo doing, provided he uttered nothing againſt the doctrines of the church of England. The great and good Sir Matthew Hale was his cotemporary at Acton, and very intimate with him. This is the more pleaſing to obſerve, as that age was not remarkable for religous moderation. The celebrated parliamentary General Skippon reſided alſo in a houſe near the church, which is now the property of James Stratton, Eſq.

On the left hand of the entrance of the village from London, are the houſe and extenſive grounds of Lieutenant General Morris. Among ſeveral monuments in the church, is one to the memory of Anne Lady Southwell, who died in 1636. On each ſide of the monument hangs a wooden tablet, inſcribed with panegyrical verſes, of which the following may ſerve as a ſpecimen:

> The *South* wind blew upon a ſpringing *well*,
> Whoſe waters flow'd, and the ſweet ſtream did ſwell
> To ſuch a height of goodneſs, &c. &c.

At the entrance of Acton, on the London ſide, is a conduit made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney, in 1612, with a rent-charge of 20s. per ann. to keep it in repair; the overplus to be diſtributed to the poor.

ADDINGTON, a village, three miles to the E. of Croydon, at

* This houſe was purchaſed, ſome years ago, by Mr. Wegg, and pulled down.

the

the foot of a range of hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. On the brow of the hill, toward the village, is a cluſter of ſmall tumuli, about twenty-five in number, and in them have been found Roman urns, &c. In this pariſh is Addington Place, the handſome ſeat of James Trecothick, Eſq. who is Lord of the Manor of Addington, and holds it by the tenure of making his Majeſty a meſs of pottage at his coronation. The origin of this tenure is from Tezelin, the Conqueror's cook, holding a carucate here, by the ſervice of cooking up in an earthen platter, in the King's kitchen, at his coronation, a meſs denominated *deligrout*.

ADDINGTON, Kent. Here is a very curious circle of ſtones, ſuppoſed a Druidical temple. *Addington Place* is the reſidence of *John Shuter*, Eſq.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, near Croydon, a handſome ſeat, the property of Captain Charles Clarke, is let to the Earl of Liverpool for his life. His Lordſhip has not only beautified the houſe, but greatly improved the plantations. On the eaſt front of the houſe is this inſcription in Roman capitals; "Non faciam vitio culpave minorem—I will not reduce the eſtate by any vice or folly of mine."

ALBAN's, St. an ancient borough in Herts, 21 miles from London. It is ſeated on the Ver, a N. W. branch of the Coln. This was once the Metropolis of Britain, and the reſidence of Britiſh Princes before the invaſion of Julius Cæſar. It was then called Verulamium. When the Romans had achieved their conqueſt, they added walls to the ordinary Britiſh defence of earth, ramparts and ditches; and erected Verulam city into a municipium, or city enjoying equal privileges with the Roman capital; which ſo attached the Britiſh citizens to the Roman Government, that this place conſequently felt the vengeance of Queen Boadicea, who deſtroyed 70,000 of them in the moſt cruel manner. Suetonius Paulinus, the then Governor of Britain, in return for her barbarity, attacked her forces, gained a complete victory, and put 80,00 to the ſword. Verulam was then rebuilt, and its inhabitants enjoyed their privileges till the Dioclefian perſecution, A. D. 304, when the city was again rendered famous for the martyrdom of its citizen St. Alban. When the Saxons gained footing in Britain, Verulam was among their firſt conqueſts, being by them denominated Werlamceſter and Watlingaceſter, from the famous Roman cauſeway on which it ſtands. Many vaſt fragments of the Roman maſonry remain, and the area of the ſtation, according to Dr. Stukeley's meaſurement, is 5200 feet in length, and 3000 in breadth. At preſent it is incloſed in two fields; but veſtiges of the buildings are ſtill to be traced, particularly at a place diſtinguiſhed by an immenſe fragment of the wall, called Gorhambu y Block. After various revolutions, this vaſt city fell to decay; and from its ruins roſe the preſent St. Alban's.

The latter town is ſituated on a ſpot of ground, formerly a wood, named Holmhurſt. It received its greateſt proſperity from the ſtately

ſtately Abbey in honor of St. Alban, whoſe relics where miraculouſly diſcovered by Offa, King of Mercia, after his unprovoked murder of St. Ethelbert, King of the Eaſt Angles, whom he had invited to his court to be his ſon-in-law. From Offa's compunction aroſe this magnificent Abbey and Monaſtery for Benedictine or black monks, "whoſe abbot was dignified with a mitre, and had precedence of all others in England; who was ſubject to no other power, but immediately to the pope; and who had epiſcopal juriſdiction over both clergy and laity, in all the poſſeſſions belonging to the monaſtery." Of this magnificent Abbey, however, not a veſtige is left, except the gateway, a large ſquare building, with a fine ſpacious pointed arch beneath; the rapacity of Henry VIII. and the marauding induſtry of his reforming commiſſioners, ſoon levelled theſe magnificent buildings, except the abbey church, which, to the laſting honor of the corporation and inhabitants, was reſcued from impending deſtruction, and purchaſed by them of Edward VI. for 400l. This venerable fabrick was then made parochial; and though, during the civil wars, it ſuffered all the ſacrilegious plunder of Cromwell and his rebellious ſoldiers, ſtill at the approach to the town, either from London, Dunſtable, or Watford, St. Alban's Abbey arreſts the traveller's attention, and he beholds with awe, a building ſo ancient, and in ſuch preſervation, as not to be equalled in Great Britain.

The ſtructure is cruciform; 600 feet at the interſection, the tranſepts 180, the height of the tower 144 feet, of the body 65, and the breadth of the nave 217. Of a pile ſo vaſt, in which ſo many diſſimilar parts are united, it is impoſſible, in a work of this nature, to give an architectural deſcription. However, whatever is ſtriking it is our duty to preſerve, as a ſtimulus for more extenſive enquirers whoſe reſearches may lead them to ſo deſireable a ſource of inſo mation.

The Saxon ſtyle of architecture is preſerved in many parts of the inſide of the church; but the greateſt part has been rebuilt in the different ſtyles of the times when repairs became neceſſary; the objects for the ingenuity of the artiſts in and about this place are many and various; and had it not been for the Oliverian devaſtations abovementioned, the monuments and braſſes would have been a fund of amuſement for the antiquary; but, alas, only one of the braſs monuments has eſcaped the general wreck. This is a handſome plate, 10 feet by 4, of Abbot de la Mare, who lived in the reign of Edward III. This Abbot, in his robes, curiouſly engraved, with appropriate ornaments, affords a capital ſpecimen of ſculpture in that reign, and forms a vaſt idea of the grandeur and magnificence which might have been expected in this celebrated ſtructure.

Facing the entrance of the ſouth door is the monument of Humphry, brother to king Henry V. commonly diſtinguiſhed by the title of the Good Duke of Glouceſter. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one ſide are ſeventeen Kings; but in the niches on the other ſide there are no ſtatues remaining. Before this monument is a ſtrong iron grating to prevent the images with which it is adorned from being

being defaced. The inſcription, in Latin, alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man detected by the Duke, and may be thus tranſlated:

Sacred to the memory of the beſt of men.

Interr'd within this conſecrated ground,
Lies he whom Henry his protector found:
Good Humphry, Gloſter's Duke, who well could ſpy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impoſtor's eye.
His country's light, the ſtate's rever'd ſupport,
Who peace and riſing learning deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample ſchools with ſacred influence grac'd;
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herſelf, her King, and country, vile;
Who ſcarce allow'd his bones this ſpot of land.
Yet ſpite of envy ſhall his glory ſtand.

In the chancel is the vault, diſcovered in 1703, at which time the body was intire, and in ſtrong pickle, the pickle, however, is now dried up, the fleſh waſted away, and nothing remains of this great and good Prince but his mere bones.

Immediately on the left hand is a raiſed ſtone covered with black marble; by the 5 croſſes on the top, it is generally ſuppoſed to be one of the altar-ſtones with which the church formerly abounded.—In the floor, on the left ſide of the veſtry-room door, are depoſited the remains of ſeveral of the Maynard family, ſome of whom were titled Barons Uſton, of Uſton, in Eſſex. On a board againſt the wall is ſome curious poetry to their memory.

The ſhrine of St. Alban ſtood on the eaſt part of the church, now the veſtry: in the pavement are ſix holes, wherein the ſupporters of it were fixed: the following inſcription is alſo ſtill to be ſeen:

St. Albanus Verolamenſis, Anglorum Protomartyr, 17 Junii 293.

Near this place, between two pillars, is a receſs built of wood, called "The watch room," in which the monks attended to receive the donations of numerous devotees, as well as to guard the riches of the ſhrine. Beneath this building are depoſited ſome antiquities, and two ſtone coffins with their lids, one of which was found near the pillar, in the great aiſle, on which is inſcribed an account of Sir John Mandeville,* the greateſt traveller of his time.

Here the archdeacon holds his court, being ſeparated from the

* Sir John Mandeville, a learned phyſician, and great traveller, ſpent 34 years in viewing the moſt remarkable places of the world, inſomuch, that he was grown out of the knowledge of his friends. He wrote an itinerary through Africa, and the eaſt and north parts of Aſia, countries then leaſt known to the Engliſh; yet it was not ſo much valued in his own country as it was in foreign parts, becauſe there were many ſtrange things which have been thought incredible. He was born at St. Alban's, enjoyed a fair eſtate, and dying in 1372, was buried at Liege.

part

part appropriated for public worſhip by a beautiful ſtone ſkreen richly carved; on the north of this ſkreen is the ſtately monument of Abbot Ramrydge, who was elected in 1496. The fronts are of moſt delicate, open Gothic work, with niches above for ſtatues; and in many parts are carved two rams, with the word *ridge* on their collars, in alluſion to the Abbot's name. This magnificent piece of ſculpture, as well as the high altar, is very much admired. Near is the tomb of the liberal Wheathamſtead, who was twice Abbot, and died in 1460. On the oppoſite ſide, juſt before the door, are the remains of a braſs plate on a ſtone, in the floor, of the valiant Abbot Frederick,* next heir to the crown after Canute. Cloſe by the laſt mentioned monument is a braſs plate to the memory of Sir Anthony Grey, of Groby, knighted by Hen. VI. at Colney; but ſlain next day, near the caſtle, at the firſt battle of St. Alban's, 1455. St. Cuthbert's ſkreen is ſtill ſtanding, and breaks the view in the long aiſle.

Near the weſt door, on the wall, is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth, that during the peſtilence in London, in the reigns of Hen. VIII. and Elizabeth, the courts of Juſtice were held in this abbey.

In this ancient edifice is a monument of Offa, who is repreſented ſeated on his throne, with a Latin inſcription, thus tranſlated:

The founder of the church, about the year 793,
Whom you behold ill painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known.

* This great man made the boldeſt ſtand againſt William the Conqueror. The deciſive battle of Haſtings was over, Harold was killed in it, and no head made againſt his ſubduing the whole iſland; and he came on, by ſlow marches, to take poſſeſſion rather than to ſubdue by force. Having paſſed the Thames at Wallingford, he reſted at Berkhamſted, where Abbot Frederic ſtopped him, by cutting down trees, and throwing them in the invader's way. By this delay the Abbot gained time to convene the nobility of the country at St. Alban's, to conſult about ſome effort to drive the Normans back, and free the country from the yoke which threatened. They, however, found that any attempts to this purpoſe were vain; and therefore contented themſelves with the Conqueror's oath, "To govern them according to the laws of Edward the Confeſſor;" and upon this they ſwore fealty to him.

The Abbot's reſolute anſwer to William is remarkable: Being aſked by him, "why he felled the trees to impede his progreſs?" boldly replied, "that he had done no more than his duty; and if all the clergy in the realm had done the ſame, they might have ſtopped his progreſs." This produced a menace from King William, "that he would cut their power ſhorter, and begin with him." He accordingly deprived the abbey of ſome of its poſſeſſions; but did not make general havock of the church till Frederic's death. Probably the Abbot's bravery charmed him into a better humour, or he ſtood in awe of the heroic ſpirit of a man of ſuch conſequence, and avoided going to extremities with him.

Not the leaſt veſtige remains of Offa's magnificent abbey, except the church, and the gateway, a large ſquare building. A murder, was the true ſource of Offa's munificence: he invited Ethelbert, Prince of the Eaſt Angles, to his court, on pretence of marrying him to his daughter, beheaded him, and ſeized his dominions. The *pious* Offa had recourſe to the uſual expiation of murder in thoſe melancholy ages, the founding of a monaſtery.

To the ſouth of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and houſe of St. Julian, founded for lazers by Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's.

In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illuſtrious Viſcount St. Alban (more commonly, but erroneouſly, ſtyled Lord Bacon) whoſe effigy is in alabaſter, with a Latin inſcription, by Sir Henry Wotton, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viſcount St. Alban's, or, by more conſpicuous titles, of ſciences the light, of eloquence the law, ſat thus: who, after all natural wiſdom and ſecrets of civil life he had unfolded, Nature's law fulfilled, 'Let compounds be diſſolved!' in the year of our Lord 1626, of his age 66. Of ſuch a man, that the memory might remain, Thomas Meautys, living his attendant, dead his admirer, placed this monument.

This panegyric, as it reſpects the literary character only of this great man, will be univerſally allowed; and the gratitude of the faithful old ſervant, thus extended beyond the grave, will be ever pleaſing to a virtuous mind: but we muſt here ſubjoin two poetical characters of this philoſopher, as awful leſſons of inſtruction to all who contemplate ſplendid talents, without adverting to the ſuperior ſplendour of moral excellence.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon ſhin'd
The wiſeſt, brighteſt, meaneſt of mankind. POPE.

Thine is a Bacon, hapleſs in his choice,
Unfit to ſtand the civil ſtorm of ſtate,
And through the rude barbarity of courts,
With firm, but pliant virtue, forward ſtill
To urge his courſe; him for the ſtudious ſhade
Kind Nature form'd; deep, comprehenſive, clear,
Exact, and elegant; in one rich ſoul,
Plato, the Stagyrite, and Tully join'd.
The great deliverer he! who, from the gloom
Of cloiſter'd monks, and jargon-teaching ſchools,
Led forth the true Philoſophy, there long
Held in the magic chain of words and forms,
And definitions void, he led her forth,
Daughter of Heaven! that, ſlow-aſcending ſtill,
Inveſtigating ſure, the chain of things,
With radiant finger points to Heaven again. THOMSON.

In the centre of St. Alban's ſtood one of the magnificent croſſes, erected by Edward I. in honour of his Queen Eleanor. A building was erected in its ſtead, in 1703, which retains the name of "The Croſs."

On the river is a curious mill, erected for the purpoſe of poliſhing diamonds, but now employed in the cotton manufactory of Meſſrs. Gill and Maxey. On its banks alſo is Holywell Houſe, the ſeat of Counteſs Dowager Spencer, built by Sarah, Ducheſs of Marlborough, who here founded nine almſhouſes for thirty-ſix perſons. In Holywell Houſe is preſerved the portrait of the Ducheſs, in white, exquiſitely handſome. "In this," obſerves Mr. Pennant, "are not the leaſt veſtiges of her diabolical paſſions, the torments of her Queen, her huſband, and herſelf."—On aſcending into the town, up Fiſhpool Street, is a bottom on the right, which was once a great pool. The Saxon Princes are ſuppoſed to have taken great pleaſure in navigating on this piece of water. Anchors have been found on the ſpot; which occaſioned poets to fable that the Thames once ran this way. Drayton, addreſſing the river Ver, ſays:

Thou ſaw'ſt great burden'd ſhips through theſe thy vallies paſs,
Where now the ſharp-edged ſcythe ſhears up thy ſpringing graſs;
And where the ſeal and porpoiſe us'd to play,
The graſshopper and ant now lord it all the day.

Near the town is a Roman fortification, ſuppoſed to have been the camp of Oſtorius, the Proprætor; the common people call it "The Oyſter Hills," but Mr. Pennant, who calls this *bury* or mount, Oſterhill, conjectures it to have been the ſite of the Saxon palace at Kingſbury.

St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained in 1455, over Henry VI. by Richard Duke of York; the firſt battle fought in that famous quarrel, which laſted thirty years, and is computed to have coſt the lives of eighty princes of the blood, and to have annihilated, almoſt entirely, the ancient nobility of England. In 1461, a ſecond battle was fought here, in which Queen Margaret defeated the great Earl of Warwick.

The town is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, &c. and ſends two Members to Parliament. It has given the titles of Viſcount, Earl, and Duke, to the families of Bacon, Jermyn, and Beaucler k.

ALBINS, in the pariſh of Stapleford Abbot, in Eſſex, 16 miles from London, the ſeat of the late Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, and now poſſeſſed by his widow, is aſcribed to Inigo Jones: "but," ſays Mr. Walpole, "if he had any hand in it, it muſt have been during his firſt profeſſion, and before he had ſeen any good buildings." The houſe is handſome, has large rooms and rich ceilings, but all entirely of the King James's Gothic."

ALBURY HOUSE, in the pariſh of Cheſhunt, the ſeat of John Ruſſell, Eſq. part of whoſe garden is incloſed by a fragment of the wall which ſurrounded Theobalds Park.

AMWELL,

AMWELL, a village near Ware, 21 miles from London, famous for giving riſe to the New River, which, proceeding in a direct courſe by the church, receives a ſpring which flows with great abundance. In this village are Amwell Bury, the villa of Captain Brown, Eſq. and the houſe and gardens of Mr. Hooper. Theſe gardens were laid out by the late Mr. Scott, who has rendered the village intereſting to the ſentimental traveller, by a beautiful poem called "Amwell." From his epiſtle to a friend we extract a poetic deſcription of the curious grotto which he conſtructed at this place:

"Where China's willow hangs its foliage fair,
And Po's tall poplar waves its top in air,
And the dark maple ſpreads its umbrage wide,
And the white bench adorns the baſon ſide;
At noon reclin'd, perhaps, he ſits to view
The bank's neat ſlope, the water's ſilver hue.
Where, 'midſt thick oaks, the ſubterraneous way
To the arch'd grot admits a feeble ray;
Where gloſſy pebbles pave the varied floors,
And rough flint-walls are deck'd with ſhells and ores,
And ſilvery pearls, ſpread o'er the roofs on high,
Glimmer like faint ſtars in a twilight ſky:
From noon's fierce glare, perhaps, he pleas'd retires,
Indulging muſings which the place inſpires.
Now where the airy octagon aſcends,
And wide the proſpect o'er the vale extends,
'Midſt evening's calm, intent perhaps he ſtands,
And looks o'er all that length of ſun-gilt lands,
Of bright green paſtures, ſtretch'd by rivers clear,
And willow groves, or oſier iſlands near."

Beſides being the reſidence of Mr. Scott, Amwell boaſts of having had amongſt its inhabitants Mr. Hoole, the tranſlator of Taſſo. Mr. Walton, the Angler; the ſcene of his "Angler's dialogues," is the vale of Lee, between Tottenham and Ware: he particularly mentions Amwell Hill.

In the churchyard, is the following curious epitaph.

That which a Being was, what is it? ſhow:
That Being which it was, it is not now.
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you ſee:
That which now is not, ſhall a Being be.

Here alſo lies buried William Warner, author of Albion's England, Argentile and Curan, &c.

"The delightful retreat in this neighbourhood, denominated *Langley Bottom*, is adapted to contemplation; and poſſeſſes ſuch capabilities of improvement, that the genius of a Shenſtone might eaſily convert it to a ſecond Leaſowes. The tranſition from this ſolitude to Widbury-Hill, is made in a walk of a few minutes, and

the proſpect from that hill, in a fine evening, is beautiful beyond deſcription."

ANKERWYKE HOUSE, the ſeat of Lady Kingſborough, is ſituated in the pariſh of Wrayſbury, Bucks, on the ſide of the Thames oppoſite Runny Mead. It was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II.

ANKERWYKE PURNISH, delightfully ſituated on Cooper's Hill, in the pariſh of Egham, is the ſeat of Lord Shuldham, during the life of his Lady, the widow of Simon Harcourt, Eſq.—Near it was the houſe of Sir John Denham, the bard of Cooper's Hill; but not a trace of it remains.

ASCOT HEATH, ſix miles from Windſor, on the road to Bagſhot, is a celebrated race ground, on which the King's plate of 100 guineas is annually run for, and many other plates and ſweepſtakes, that uſually conſtitute five days ſport. Theſe races commence a fortnight after Whitſuntide, and are frequently attended by the Royal Family. Near the courſe is the lodge for his Majeſty's huntſmen, where the royal ſtag-hounds are kept. This fine heath is thus noticed by an ingenious poet:

As my devious courſe I ſteer,
Fancy, in fairy viſion clear,
Bids, to beguile my 'tranced eyes,
Paſt joys in ſweet ſucceſſion riſe:
Refreſhing airs ſhe bids me breathe
Where, Aſcot, thine enchanting heath,
Impregnated with mild perfume,
Bares its broad boſom's purple bloom;
Gives me to view the ſplendid crowd,
The high-born racer neighing loud,
The manag'd ſteeds that ſide by ſide
Precede the glittering chariot's pride,
Within whoſe ſilken coverture
Some peerleſs Beauty ſits ſecure,
And, fatal to the ſoul's repoſe,
Around her thrilling glances throws.

ASCOT PLACE, on the ſite of Aſcot Heath, near Winkfield, is a modern well-built edifice, erected by the late Andrew Lindegreen, Eſq. and in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Aggatt.

ASHFORD, a village near Staines, in Middleſex, in which is the ſeat of Mr. Shaw. On Aſhford Common are frequent reviews, chiefly of cavalry.

ASHTED, a village 21½ miles beyond Epſom, in which is the handſome ſeat and Park of Richard Bagot Howard, Eſq. brother to Lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard, after his marriage with the Hon. Miſs Howard, ſiſter of Henry the twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

AVELEY, a pleaſant village in Eſſex, near Purfleet, compriſes the

the Manors of ALVELEY, BELHOUSE, BRETTS, and BUMPSTED. Alveley church ſtands in the middle of the village, and is a peculiarly clean and neat ſtructure. It belonged to the Convent of Caen in Normandy, afterwards to that of Leſnes. Henry VIII. gave it to Cardinal Wolſey towards his collegiate foundations; but upon his diſgrace, it was again granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

There are ſeveral handſome monuments erected to the memory of the Dacre family. In the village Lord Newburgh, in 1639, built a lofty almſhouſe of brick for 12 families; on the front was inſcribed, *Domum Dei* 1639. *See Belhouſe.*

B.

BAGNIGGE WELLS, a noted place of public entertainment, ſituated in the pariſh of Pancras, in the valley between the New-River-Head, and the Foundling Hoſpital, was formerly the reſidence of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, one of King Charles's miſtreſſes, of whom here is a buſt. It was opened about the year 1767, in conſequence of the diſcovery of two ſprings of mineral water; the one chalybeate, the other cathartic.

BAILEYS, between Slough and Salt Hill, is a neat modern edifice, the reſidence of the Earl of Cheſterfield. The approach to it is by an avenue of ſtately firs.

BANCROFT's beautiful Almſhouſes, School, and Chapel, on the N. ſide of the Mile-end road, in the pariſh of Stepney, were erected in 1735, purſuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed 28000l. for purchaſing a ſite, and erecting and endowing the building; a not uncommon expedient this, to compound with Heaven for a life of rapine and extortion. This man was one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and, as he roſe to be ſenior officer, often ſold out, and became "Young Man," receiving a gratuity from each for the ſake of ſeniority; and living to be old, he got a conſiderable ſum of money by this practice, by informations, and ſummoning the citizens before the Lord Mayor, upon the moſt trifling occaſions.

The almſhouſes are for 24 poor old men, who were allowed by the founder's will 8l. per ann. and coals; but the improvements in the eſtate have allowed the penſions to be augmented to 18l. per ann. The ſchool-room is for 100 boys, with dwelling-houſes for two maſters. The boys, who are appointed by the Draper's company, are clothed, and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of 7 and 10, and ſuffered to remain till 15, when they are allowed by the will 4l. for an apprentice fee, or 2l. 10s. to fit them for ſervice.*

* In the founder's will (which, as well as the rules and orders for the penſioners and boys, are in print) is the following ſingular clauſe: "My body I deſire may be embalmed within ſix days after my death, and my entrails to be put into a leaden box, and incloſed

This ſtructure occupies three ſides of a ſpacious quadrangle. On the N. ſide are the chapel, the ſchool, and the dwelling-houſes for the maſters; the former having a handſome ſtone portico of the Ionic order. On the E. and W. ſides are the habitations of the penſioners.

BANSTED, a village between Dorking and Croydon. Lady Tyron's Park here was famous for walnuts, and there are abundance of them ſtill; but her Ladyſhip has ordered many of the trees to be cut down. Banſted is much more celebrated for its downs, one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England, on account of the pleaſant ſeats, the proſpect on both ſides of the Thames; and the fineneſs of the turf, covered with a ſhort graſs, intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though ſmall, remarkable for its ſweetneſs: but the plough has made ſuch encroachments upon it, that the paſtures and flocks are greatly diminiſhed. Dyer, deſcribing the ſituation moſt proper for ſheep, ſays:

> Such are the downs of Banſted, edg'd with woods
> And towery villas.

On theſe downs is a four-mile courſe for horſe-races, which is much frequented. *See The Oaks.*

BARKING, a market town in Eſſex, 7 miles from London, on the river Roding, and a creek on the Thames, had once a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675. It ſtood on the N. ſide of the church-yard; and a gateway, and a conſiderable part of the wall, are ſtill viſible. In this pariſh is Bifrons, the ſeat of Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq. and, in the road to Dagenham, is Eaſtbury Houſe, an ancient ſtructure, ſuppoſed to have been built by Sir W. Denham, to whom Edward VI. granted the eſtate. An unfounded tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the diſcovery of the gunpowder plot was owing to a miſtake, in delivering a letter which was deſigned for Lord *Monteagle*, to an inhabitant of this houſe named *Montagu*. In this pariſh alſo is the celebrated Fairlop Oak; and its boundaries include Claybury Hall, the ſeat of James Hatch, Eſq. near Woodford Bridge, and Aubury Hall, the villa of William Raikes, Eſq. near Barking Side. *See Fairlop.*

BARNES, a village in Surry, on the Thames, ſix miles from London. On Barnes Terrace, Lady Archer had a villa, noted for its fine greenhouſes: it is now the reſidence of the Marquis de Chabe, a French emigrant. The church is an ancient ſtructure. On the outſide of the S. wall is a ſtone tablet, incloſed by pales; and ſome roſe trees are planted on each ſide of the tablet. This is to the memory of Edward *Roſe*, citizen of London, who died in

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in my coffin, or placed in my vault next the ſame, as ſhall be moſt convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead; and that the top or lid thereof be hung with ſtrong hinges, neither to be nailed, ſcrewed, locked down, or faſtened any other way, but to open freely, and without any trouble, like to the top of a trunk.

1653,

1653, and left 20l. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchaſe of an acre of land, on condition that the pales ſhould be kept up, and the roſe trees preſerved. A quarter of a mile from the church, is

BARN ELMS, ſo called from its majeſtic trees, the theme of many a paſtoral poet. It conſiſts of two houſes only. The firſt is an ancient manſion, called Queen Elizabeth's Dairy. In this houſe lived and died Jacob Tonſon, the Bookſeller, who built a gallery near it, at the time he was Secretary, for the occaſional accommodation of the meeting of the nobility, gentry, and celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; ſo denominated from Chriſtopher Kat, the landlord, at whoſe houſe the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verſes for the toaſting glaſſes of the club, which, as they are preſerved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of this century; Lady Carliſle, Lady Eſſex, Lady Hyde, and Lady Wharton. In this gallery, Tonſon placed the portraits of all the members of the club, which were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Theſe have been removed to Hertingfordbury, the ſeat of Samuel Baker, Eſq. near Hertford; but the gallery remains, and the houſe is the reſidence of Mr. Ackland. The other houſe, is the Manor houſe. Queen Elizabeth, who had a leaſe of it, granted her intereſt in it to Sir Francis Walſingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the Queen and her whole court. The unfortunate Earl of Eſſex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sydney) reſided frequently at Barn Elms.* This houſe is ſeated in a ſmall paddock, at ſome diſtance from the Thames. It was purchaſed by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. who enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings; and it is now the jointure and reſidence of Lady Hoare. In the dining parlour and drawing room are ſome good pictures, particularly two admirable landſcapes by G. Pouſſin. The pleaſure

* Mr. Heydegger, Maſter of the Revels to George II. was, for ſome time, the tenant of this houſe. His Majeſty gave him notice, that he would ſup with him one evening, and that he ſhould come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profeſſion to invent novel amuſements, and he was reſolved to ſurpriſe his Majeſty with a ſpecimen of his art. The King's attendants, who were in the ſecret, contrived that he ſhould not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with difficulty that he found his way up the avenue to the houſe. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be angry that Heydegger ſhould be ſo ill-prepared for his reception. Heydegger ſuffered his Majeſty to vent his anger, and affected to make ſome awkward apologies, when, in an inſtant, the houſe and avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been ſo diſpoſed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the ſame inſtant. The King laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleaſed with his entertainment.

grounds

grounds are laid out with great taſte. At Barn Elms, Cowley, the poet reſided, before he went to Chertſey.

BARNET, a market town, in Herts, 11 miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and alſo Chipping Barnet, from the privilege granted to the monks of St. Alban's of holding a market here: the word *Cheap* being an ancient word for a market. The church has been reported, though erroneouſly, a chapel of eaſe to Eaſt Barnet. Queen Elizabeth built a free ſchool of brick, which is under the control of 24 governors, who elect the maſter and uſher. Nine children are taught gratis, all the reſt in the pariſh at 5s. per quarter. In this town is alſo a handſome row of almſhouſes for widows, who are allowed the apartments, with furniture. Barnet is remarkable for the deciſive battle fought between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was ſlain. The field of battle is a green ſpot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a ſtone column was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart. to commemorate this great event; which Dugdale, and others, however, think was at Friarn Barnet in Middleſex.

BARNET EAST, a village in Herts, near Whetſtone, formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal ſpring, on a neighbouring common. Here is Mount Pleaſant, the ſeat of William Wroughton, Eſq. and the villas of Joſeph Kingſton, Eſq. and Mr. Tempeſt; the latter the property of Mrs. Willis.

BARNET FRIARN, a village of Middleſex, between Finchley and Whetſtone. This pariſh includes the hamlet of Colney Hatch, and half that of Whetſtone. The manor houſe, a very ancient ſtructure, near the church, is held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by John Bacon, Eſq. who has ſome portraits here of the Bacon family, among which are the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one ſaid to be Roger Bacon. He has alſo the original caſt of Roubiliac's buſt of Handel, over which is placed a portrait of Charles Jennings, Eſq. who compiled the words of many of his oratorios.—Haliwick Houſe, in this pariſh, is the property of Richard Down, Eſq.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the Thames, four miles from London, remarkable as the birth-place of Henry St. John, Viſcount Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751. The family ſeat was a venerable ſtructure, which contained forty rooms on a floor. The manor was purchaſed for the preſent Earl Spencer, when a minor, in 1763, and, about 15 years after, the greateſt part of the houſe was pulled down. On the ſite of the demoliſhed part, are erected the horizontal air-mill, and malt diſtillery, of Meſſrs. Hodgſon, Weller, and Allaway. The part left ſtanding forms a dwelling-houſe for Mr. Hodgſon, one of whoſe parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite ſtudy of Pope, the ſcene of many a literary converſation between him and his friend St. John.—The air-mill, now uſed for grinding malt for the diſtillery, was built ſome years ago, for the grinding

ing of linſeed. The deſign was taken from that of another, on a ſmaller ſcale, conſtructed at Margate, by Capt. Hooper. Its height, from the foundation, is 140 feet; the diameter of the conical part 54 feet at the baſe, and 45 at the top. The outer part conſiſts of 96 ſhutters, 80 feet high, and nine inches broad, which, by the pulling of a rope, open and ſhut in the manner of Venetian blinds. In the inſide, the main ſhaft of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the ſails, which conſiſt of 96 double planks, placed perpendicularly, and of the ſame height as the planks that form the ſhutters. The wind ruſhing through the openings of theſe ſhutters, acts with great power upon the ſails, and, when it blows freſh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated, in an inſtant, by leſſening the apertures between the ſhutters; which is effected, like the entire ſtopping of the mill, as before obſerved, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are ſix pair of ſtones, to which two pair more may be added. On the ſite of the garden and terrace, Meſſrs. Hodgſon and Co. have erected extenſive bullock houſes, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the diſtillery, mixed with meal.

In the E. end of the church (which was very neatly rebuilt a few years ago) is a window, in which are three portraits; the firſt that of Margaret Beauchamp, anceſtor (by her firſt huſband, Sir Oliver St. John) of the St. Johns, and (by her ſecond huſband, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet) grandmother to Henry VII; the ſecond the portrait of that Monarch; and the third, that of Queen Elizabeth, which is placed here, becauſe her grandfather, Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltſhire (father of Queen Anne Boleyn) was great grandfather of Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, and wife of Sir John St. John, the firſt baronet of the family.—In this church is a monument, by Roubiliac, to the memory of Viſcount Bolingbroke, and his ſecond wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. A panegyrical epitaph mentions his "zeal to maintain the liberty, and reſtore the ancient proſperity of Great Britain." The beſt comment on this are the words of his great admirer, the Earl of Cheſterfield: "The relative, political, and commercial intereſts of every country in Europe, and particularly of his own, are better known to Lord Bolingbroke, than to any man in it; but *how ſteadily he has purſued the latter in his public conduct, his enemies of all parties and denominations tell with joy.*" Another monument, to the memory of Sir Edward Winter, an Eaſt India Captain in the reign of Charles II. relates, that being attacked in the woods by a tyger, he placed himſelf on the ſide of a pond, and, when the tyger flew at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept him down till he had drowned him. This adventure, as well as another wonderful exploit, is vouched for by the following lines:

Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppreſs'd,
And cruſh'd to death the monſter of a beaſt;

Thrice

Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
Singly on foot, ſome wounded, ſome he ſlew;
Diſperſt the reſt: What more could Sampſon do?

Batterſea has been long famous for the fineſt aſparagus. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free ſchool for twenty boys; and here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelſea.

BAYSWATER, a ſmall hamlet, in the pariſh of Paddington, one mile from London, in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea-gardens were, about 25 years ago, the gardens of the late Sir John Hill, who here cultivated his medicinal plants, and prepared from them his tinctures, eſſences, &c. The reſervoir at Bayſwater was intended for the ſupply of Kenſington Palace, and the property was granted to the proprietors of the Chelſea water-works, on their engaging to keep the baſin before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde-Park wall, near Knightſbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayſwater belongs to the city of London, and ſupplies the houſes in and about Bond Street, which ſtands upon the city lands. The Queen's Lying-in Hoſpital, inſtituted in 1752, for delivering poor women, married or unmarried, was removed here, in 1791, from its former ſituation near Cumberland Street.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town in Bucks, in the road to Oxford, 23 miles from London, has ſeveral fine ſeats in its vicinity. *See Bulſtrode, Butler's Court, Hall Barn, and Wilton Park.*

BEAUMONT LODGE, the ſeat of Henry Griffiths, Eſq. ſituated on an eaſy aſcent, by the ſide of the Thames, at Old Windſor, was the ſeat of the late Duke of Cumberland. It became afterward the property of Thomas Watts, Eſq. of whom it was purchaſed by Governor Haſtings, who ſold it to Mr. Griffiths. This gentleman has built one entire new wing, with correſpondent additions to the other: he has likewiſe raiſed the centre to an equal height. In the front of this is a colonnade, conſiſting of ſix columns and two pilaſters, which are raiſed from four pedeſtals, two ſhafts ſpringing out of each baſe. Theſe are from the deſign of Mr. Emlyn, according to his new order of architecture. Under the colonnade, and even with the firſt floor, is a light and elegant balcony, commanding a very pleaſing view of the Thames and of the adjacent country.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is Langley, the ſeat of Lord Gwyder, and Beckenham Place, belonging to John Cator, Eſq. At Beckenham alſo is the reſidence of Lord Auckland.

BEDDINGTON, a village, two miles Weſt of Croydon. Here is the ſeat of the ancient family of Carew, which deſcending to Richard Gee, Eſq. of Orpington, in Kent, that gentleman, in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew. It was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of Sir Nicholas Carew, for a conſpiracy. His ſon, Sir Francis, having procured the reverſal of the

the attainder, purchaſed this eſtate of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. He rebuilt the manſion-houſe, and planted the gardens with choice fruit trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight*. The Park is ſtill famous for walnut-trees. The manor houſe, ſituated near the church, is built of brick, and occupies three ſides of a ſquare. It was rebuilt in its preſent form in 1709. The great door of the hall has a curious ancient lock, richly wrought: a ſhield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. In this hall is the portrait of a lady, falſely ſhewn as Queen Elizabeth: a ſmall room adjoining to the hall retains the ancient pannels with mantled carvings; over the chimney is a ſmall portrait of one of the Carews, ſurrounded by a pedigree. Another room has ſeveral portraits of the Hacket family, particularly one of Biſhop Hacket, by Sir P. Lely. In the parlour at the north end of the hall are ſome other family portraits,

* Sir Francis ſpared no expence in procuring them from foreign countries. The firſt orange trees ſeen in England are ſaid to have been planted by him. Aubrey ſays, they were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. But the editors of the Biographia, ſpeaking from a tradition preſerved in the family, tell us, they were raiſed by Sir Francis Carew from the ſeeds of the firſt oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were preſerved in the winter by a moveable ſhed. They flouriſhed for about a century and a half, being deſtroyed by the hard froſt in 1739—40 In the garden was a pleaſure-houſe, on the top of which was painted the Spaniſh Invaſion. In Auguſt 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a viſit to Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, for three days, and again in the ſame month, the enſuing year. The Queen's oak, and her favourite walk, are ſtill pointed out. Sir Hugh Platt tells an anecdote, in his Garden of Eden, relating to one of theſe viſits, which ſhews the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit trees: "Here I will conclude," ſays he, "with a conceit of that delicate Knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accompliſhment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his houſe at Beddington, led her majeſty to a cherry-tree, whoſe fruit he had of purpoſe kept back from ripening, at the leaſt one month after all other cherries had taken their farewel of England. This ſecret he performed, by ſtraining a tent, or cover of canvaſs, over the whole tree, and wetting the ſame now and then with a ſcoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and ſo, by withholding the ſun beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and, when he was aſſured of her Majeſty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few ſunny days brought them to their full maturity." *Lyſons' Environs of London, Vol. I. Page 56.*

among

among which is one of Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. In the aiſles of the church, which is a beautiful gothic pile, are ſeveral ſtalls, after the manner of cathedrals, having formerly belonged to Merton Abbey. *See Wallington.*

BEECHWOOD, near St. Alban's, the ſeat of Sir John Sebright, Baron t.

BELFONT, a village, 13 miles from London, on the road to Staines. In the church-yard, two yew trees unite to form an arch over the foot-path, and exhibit, in ſombre verdure, the date of the year 1704.

BELLHOUSE, the ſeat of the Dowager Lady Dacre, at Aveley, in Eſſex, 20 miles from London, in the road to Tilbury, is ſituated in a well wooded park, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. The late Lord much improved this noble manſion; and to his ſkill in architecture, Bellhouſe owes the elegant neatneſs of its decorations, from deſigns made by himſelf, and executed under his own inſpection*.

BELLHOUSE, the ſeat of the Hon. George Petre, at Hare Street, 18 miles from London, in the road to Chipping Ongar.

BELLMONT, an elegant villa and park, in the pariſh of Great Stanmore; occupied, at preſent, by John Drummond, Eſq. during the minority of his nephew.

BELMONT CASTLE, 22 miles from London and one from Grays, moſt delightfully ſituated in the county of Eſſex, is the property and reſidence of Zachariah Button, Eſq. who, a few years ſince, finiſhed it in a coſtly ſtyle of the pureſt gothic architecture. The building contains, beſides other convenient apartments, a circular neatly finiſhed room, called the Round Tower, from whence there are the moſt delightful proſpects of the river Thames, of the ſhipping, for many miles, and of the rich Kentiſh incloſures, to the hills beyond the great Dover road. An elegant drawing-room, 26 feet by 18, with circular front, highly enriched; five airy, cheerful bed chambers and two dreſſing rooms; ſtaircaſe, of very handſome wainſcot, with mahogany hand rail; a cheerful entrance hall, finiſhed with gothic moldings, niches for figures or lamps, and paved

* Weever and Fuller mention a circumſtance concerning one of the former poſſeſſors of this manſion worth recording. "*Thomas* "*Barryt* Squire to Kyng *Harry* the Syxt, oftentimes imployed in "the *French* warrys under the command of *John* Duc of *Bedford*, "as alſo *John* Duc of *Norfolk*, being alway trew leigman to his "Sovereigne Lord the King, havyng taken ſanctuary at Weſtmyn-"ſtre to ſhon the fury of his and the Kyng's enemys, was from "thence halyd forth, and lamentably hewn apeices. Abut whilke "tyme, or a little before, the Lord Scales late in an evening, entry-"ing a wherry Bott wyth three perſons, and rowing toowards Weſt-"minſtre ther lykwys too have takyn ſanctuary was deſcryed by a "Woman, when anon the Wherry Man fell on him, murthered "him and caſt his manglyd corps alond by St. Mary Overys,"

with

with ſtone, and black marble dots; a ſpacious eating room, finiſhed with highly enriched cornice, grey ſtucco ſides, and gothic moldings, a beautiful chimney piece, and wainſcot floor; the library is oval ſhaped, and very elegantly fitted up and finiſhed, with gothic book-caſes and moldings; from this room a double flight of handſome ſtone ſteps deſcend to the terrace, fronting the great lawn, and in full view of the river. The large and very excellent kitchen garden, is encompaſſed by lofty walls, cloathed and planted with a choice ſelection of the beſt fruit trees and a capital hot-houſe. Surrounding the houſe, are the pleaſure grounds, which are beautifully and taſtefully diſpoſed, and ornamented with very valuable foreſt trees, ſhrubs, and plants, terminating towards the weſt by a gothic temple, and towards the eaſt by an orchard and paddock. There are two approaches to the houſe, the one by the neat brick gothic lodge, through the great ſouth lawn, from the road between Weſt Thurrock and Grays; and the other from the Village of Stifford, by the north lawn.

BELVEDERE HOUSE, the ſeat of Lord Eardley, is ſituated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, and commands a vaſt extent of country beyond the Thames, which is a mile and a half diſtant. The river adds greatly to the beauty of the ſcene, which exhibits a very pleaſing landſcape. The ſhips employed in the trade of London are ſeen ſailing up and down. On the other ſide are proſpects not leſs beautiful, though of another kind. His lordſhip has very judiciouſly laid out his grounds. The old houſe was but ſmall; he, therefore, built a noble manſion, and the only apartment left of the former is an elegant drawing room, built by his father. The collection of pictures contains many capital productions of the greateſt maſters. The following is a catalogue of them: View of Venice, and ditto with the Doge marrying the Sea, its companion, Canaletti; Time bringing Truth to Light, a ſketch, Rubens; the Alchemiſt, Teniers; Portrait of Sir John Gage, Holbein; a Landſcape, G. Pouſſin: Battle of the Amazons, Rottenhamer; the Unjuſt Steward, Quintin Matſys; Noah's Ark, Velvet Brughel; St. Catherine, Leonardo da Vinci; Van Tromp, Francis Hals; Vulcan, or the Element of Fire, Baſſan; Horſes, its companion, Wouvermans; two Inſides of Churches, ſmall, De Neef; a Dutch Woman and her three children, More; Rembrandt, painting an Old Woman, by himſelf; a Courtezan and her Gallant, Giorgione; the Golden Age. Velvet Brughel; Snyders, with his Wife and Child, Rubens; Rebecca bringing preſents to Laban, De la Hyre; Boors at Cards, Teniers; the Element of Earth, Jac. Baſſan; Marriage in Cana, P. Veroneſe; two landſcapes, G. Pouſſin; the Genealogy of Chriſt, Albert Durer; Beggar Boys at Cards, S. Roſa; Herod conſulting the Wiſe Men, Rembrandt; Marriage of St. Catherine, Old Palma; the Conception, for an altar-piece, Murillo; the Flight into Egypt, its companion, Ditto; Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and ſundry figures, an emblematic ſubject, Tintoret,; Mars and Venus, P. Veroneſe; Chriſt among the Doctors, L. Giordano;

Duke of Buckingham's Miſtreſs, her three children, and a Son of Rubens, by himſelf; a Landſcape, Lorrain; Leopold's Gallery, Teniers; Teniers' own Gallery, Ditto.

BENTLEY PRIORY, the magnificent ſeat of the Marquis of Abercorn, ſituate on the ſummit of Stanmore Hill, but in the pariſh of Harrow. The ſite of it is ſuppoſed to be that of an ancient priory, which, at the Diſſolution, was converted into a private houſe. The houſe, which commands extenſive views, was built from the deſigns of Mr. Soane, by Mr. James Duberly. Of him it was purchaſed, in 1788, by the Marquis of Abercorn, who has made very large additions to it, and converted it into a noble manſion. It is furniſhed with a valuable collection of pictures by old maſters, and a few antique buſts: that of Marcus Aurelius is much admired by the connoiſſeurs. The dining room is 40 feet by 30; the ſaloon and muſic-room are each 50 feet by 30. In the latter are ſeveral portraits of the Hamilton family. In the ſaloon is the celebrated picture of St. Jerome's Dream, by Parmegiano.—The beautiful plantations contain 200 acres.

BERTIE PLACE, near Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, an ancient manſion, long in the poſſeſſion of the family of Farrington. Thomas Farrington, Eſq. bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Lord Robert Bertie, who greatly improved the houſe and grounds. It is now the reſidence of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend.

BETCHWORTH, a village in Surry, between Dorking and Reigate, with a caſtle of the ſame name. The caſtle formerly belonged to the great Earl Warren; then to the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel; from whom, by different deſcents, it devolved to Sir Adam Brown, whoſe daughter and heir married Mr. Fenwick; whence it came to the late Abraham Tucker, Eſq. (author of an excellent work on Metaphyſics, under the ſignature of Abraham Search, Eſq.) He bequeathed this eſtate to his daughter, Mrs. Tucker; and on her deceaſe Sir Henry St. John Pawlet Mildmay, Bart. became Lord of the Manor, who has let the caſtle to Henry Peters, Eſq. A mile from this is Tranquil Dale, the elegant villa of Mr. Petty. The ſituation of this charming place ſeems perfectly correſpondent to its appellation; conſecrated, as it were, more particularly to the lover of rural quiet and contemplation:

> Who, when young Spring protudes the burſting gems,
> Marks the firſt bud, and ſucks the healthful gale,
> Into his freſhen'd ſoul; her genial hours
> He full enjoys; and not a beauty blows,
> And not an opening bloſſom breathes in vain. THOMSON.

BETHNAL GREEN, once a hamlet of Stepney, from which it was ſeparated, in 1743, and formed into a diſtinct pariſh, by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. It is ſituated N. W. of the metropolis, extends over a conſiderable part of the ſuburbs, and contains about 490 acres of land, not built upon. The well-known ballad of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green was written in the reign

reign of Elizabeth: the legend is told of the reign of Henry III; and Henry de Montford, (ſon of the Earl of Leiceſter) who was ſuppoſed to have fallen at the battle of Eveſham, is the hero*. Though it is probable, that the author might have fixed upon any other ſpot with equal propriety, for the reſidence of his beggar, the ſtory, nevertheleſs, ſeems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the ſignpoſts of the publicans, but the ſtaff of the pariſh beadle; and ſo convinced are ſome of the inhabitants, that they ſhew an ancient houſe on the Green as the palace of the blind beggar†.

BEXLEY, a village, 12 miles from London, to the right of the Dover Road. Bexley Manor was in the poſſeſſion of the celebrated Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing of a profeſſorſhip of Hiſtory at Oxford. In this pariſh is Hall-Place, the reſidence of Richard Calvert, Eſq. *See Danſon Hill*

BILLERICAY, a market town in Eſſex, 23 miles from London. It is ſeated on a fine eminence, in the road from Chelmſford to Tilbury Fort, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the Kentiſh hills, with a rich valley, and the river Thames, intervening. It has an ancient chapel; but the mother church is at Great Burſted. At Blunts Walls, near this place, are traces of a Roman vallum and ditch.

BLACKHEATH, a fine elevated heath, in the pariſhes of Greenwich, Lewiſham, and Lee, five miles from London. It commands ſome noble proſpects; particularly from that part called "The Point," which is a delightful lawn, ſituated behind a pleaſant grove, at the weſt end of Chocolate Row. On this heath are the villas of Richard Hulſe, Eſq. the Duke of of Buccleugh, Mr. Latham, the Earl of Dartmouth, and Captain Darkin. But the greateſt ornament of Blackheath, was the magnificent ſeat of Sir Gregory Page. It conſiſted of a centre, united to two wings by a colonnade; and was adorned with maſterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto relievos. But how unſtable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this ſeat to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, who took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page Turner diſpoſed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, the houſe and grounds were ſold by auction to John Cator, Eſq. for 22,550l. This gentleman ſold it again by auction, in 1787, in a very different way; all the materials, with its magnificent decorations, being ſold in ſeparate lots‡.

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* Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Vol. II. p. 162.

† This old Manſion, now called Bethnal Green houſe, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. Kirby, a citizen of London, and is ſtill called in the writings, Kirby Caſtle. It is now the property of James Stratton, Eſq. and has been long appropriated for the reception of inſane perſons.

‡ This ſeat, now a melancholy ſhell, may remind the reader of

In 1780, a cavern was diſcovered, on the ſide of the aſcent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It conſiſts of 7 large rooms, from 12 to 36 feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, 36 feet high, ſupported by a column of chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet from the entrance; at the extremities 160 feet; and it is deſcended by a flight of ſteps. The ſides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry ſand; and, 170 feet under ground, is a well of very fine water, 27 feet deep.

BLACKMORE, a village in Eſſex, between Ongar and Ingateſtone, ſeven miles from Chelmsford. An ancient priory ſtood near the church. "It is reported," ſays Morant, "to have been one of King Henry the Eighth's pleaſure houſes, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of Jericho; ſo that when this laſcivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural ſon, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerſet, the friend of the gallant and accompliſhed Earl of Surrey, whoſe poetry makes ſuch a diſtinguiſhed figure in the literature of the 16th century. This ancient ſtructure was repaired, and ſome additions made to it, about 73 years ago, by Sir Jacob Ackworth, Bart. whoſe daughter, Lady Wheate, ſold it to the preſent poſſeſſor, Richard Preſton, Eſq. The river Can, which partly ſurrounds the garden, is ſtill called here

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Canons, near Edgware, the once princely palace of the princely Chandos, which roſe and diſappeared in leſs than half a century! Similar was the fate of Eaſtbury, in Dorſetſhire, a magnificent ſeat, which coſt 100,000l. It was built by the famous George Bubb Dodington, whom Thomſon celebrates in his "Summer," for all the public virtues: whoſe own Diary, publiſhed ſince his death, has unmaſked the wily courtier and intriguing ſtateſman; and whoſe vanity, at the age of fourſcore, when he had no heir to inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of Lord Melcombe Regis. This ſeat, on his death, devolved on the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother, Mr. Henry Grenville, on whoſe death, the Earl offered to give 200l. a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the propoſal not being accepted, he determined to pull it down, and the materials produced little more than the prime coſt of the plumber and glazier's work. Events of this kind lead the mind into awful reflections on the inſtability of the proud monuments of human grandeur; directing our attention to the conſummation of all things, when

> The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
> Yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve,
> And, like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
> Leave not a rack behind. SHAKESPEARE.

here *the River Jordan*. Not far from Jericho is Smyth's Hall, the ſeat of Charles Alexander Crickitt, Eſq. to whom it was left by his uncle, Captain Charles Alexander. Mr. Crickitt has new-fronted this old manſion, in a window of which was ſome fine ſtained glaſs, of great antiquity, repreſenting ancient military figures. Theſe he has carefully preſerved, and formed into a beautiful window for the ſtaircaſe.

BLACKWALL, in Middleſex, between Poplar (to which hamlet it belongs) and the mouth of the river Lea, is remarkable for the ſhip-yard and wet dock of John Perry, Eſq. The dock, which is the moſt conſiderable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, nearly 19 acres. It can receive 28 large Eaſt Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ſhips of ſmaller burthen, with room to tranſport them from one part of the dock to any other.

On the ſpacious ſouth quay are erected four cranes, for the purpoſe of landing the guns, anchors, quintaledges, and heavy ſtores of the ſhips.

On the eaſt quay, proviſion is made to land the blubber from the Greenland ſhips; and, adjoining, are coppers prepared for boiling the ſame, with ſpacious warehouſes for the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample convenience for ſtowing and keeping dry the rigging and ſails of the ſhips.

On the weſt quay is erected a building 120 feet in height, for the purpoſe of laying up the ſails and rigging of the Indiamen; with complete machinery above, for maſting and diſmaſting the ſhips; whereby the former practice of raiſing ſheers on the deck, ſo injurious to the ſhips, and extremely dangerous to the men, is entirely avoided. The firſt ſhip maſted by this machine was the Lord Macartney, on the 25th of October 1791; her whole ſuit of maſts, and bowſprit, being raiſed and fixed in three hours and forty minutes, by half the number of hands uſually employed two days in the ſame ſervice.

On each end of the north bank, are erected houſes for the watchmen, who have the care of the ſhips night and day; with cook-rooms, in which the ſailors dreſs their proviſions, perfectly ſheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

The baſins without the dock gate are ſo prepared, that ſhips are continually laid on the ſtocks, and their bottoms inſpected, without the neceſſity of putting them into the dry docks; whereby much time and expence are ſaved.

Toward the end of the year 1789, and in all 1790, people came from far and near to collect the nuts, and pieces of trees, which were found, in digging this dock, in a ſound and perfect ſtate, although they muſt have laid here for ages. They ſeem to have been overſet by ſome convulſion, or violent impulſe, from the northward, as all their tops lay toward the ſouth.

Not far from this dock is a copperas work belonging to Mr. Perry, on the river Lea, near the Thames, in the pariſh of St. Leonard, Bromley; the moſt complete work of the kind in the kingdom.

BLECHINGLY, a ſmall borough in Surry, without a market. It is 20 miles from London, and being ſituated on a hill on the ſide of Holmeſdale, affords a fine proſpect as far as Suſſex and the ſouth Downs. The Manor of Blechingly, upon the Norman Survey, was held by Richard de Tonebridge, a relation of William the Conqueror; and his freemen poſſeſſed to the value of 73s. and 4d. The borough conſiſts of about 60 ſmall houſes; the right of voting is burgage tenure, and the members are ſent to Parliament by the borough holders only, without any officer's return. However this place has ſent Members to Parliament from 23d Edward I. Here are the remains of a Caſtle, built, it is ſaid, by Gilbert, Earl of Clare. In the midſt of a coppice, is a view to the weſt into Hampſhire, and to the eaſt into Kent.

BOOKHAM, GREAT, a village near Leatherhead. Here are the fine ſeat of Sir William Geary, Baronet, and a handſome houſe belonging to Mr. Laurel. The church of this village was built by John de Rumerwick, Abbot of Chertſey, in 1340. *See Polſeden and Norbury Park.*

BOTLEYS, near Chertſey, the elegant new-built villa of the late Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.

BOW, or STRATFORD BOW, a village in Middleſex, two miles to the E. of London, on the great Eſſex road. Here is a bridge over the river Lea, ſaid to have been built by Matilda, Queen of Henry the Firſt, and to be the firſt ſtone bridge in England*. In common with Stratford, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and many other Stratfords in various parts of the kingdom, it takes the name of *Stratford* from an ancient ford near one of the Roman highways. Its church, built by Henry II. was a chapel of eaſe to Stepney; but was made parochial in 1740.

BOXHILL, near Dorking, in Surry, received its name from the box trees planted on the ſouth ſide of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. but the north part is covered with yews. Theſe groves are interſperſed with a number of little green ſpots and agreeable walks. From the higheſt part of this hill, in a clear day, is a proſpect over part of Kent and Surry, and the whole of Suſſex, quite to the South Downs, near the ſea, at the diſtance of 36 miles. The weſt and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middleſex; and advancing to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs toward Mickleham, the ſublime and beautiful unite in forming a grand and delightful ſcene: we look down, from a vaſt and almoſt perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful incloſures, and ſee the river Mole winding cloſe to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under our feet, though it is at a great diſtance. In this charming valley are Burford Lodge, built by Mr. Eckerſall, and the cottage called the Grove, both belonging to George Barclay, Eſq.

* See the hiſtory of this bridge in Lyſons's Environs, Vol. III. p. 489.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, a celebrated villa, ſeated on the Thames at Hammerſmith*, was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. by Sir Nicholas Criſpe, Bart. a famous merchant, warrior, and royaliſt, who is ſaid to have been the firſt inventor of the art of making bricks as now practiſed, and to have built this manſion with thoſe materials, at the expence of near 23,000l. It afterwards became the property of Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful miſtreſs, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actreſs in the reign of Charles II. From her it paſſed through ſeveral hands, till the year 1748, when it was purchaſed by George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and modernized the houſe, giving it the name of La Trappe, from the celebrated monaſtery of that name in France. He likewiſe built a magnificent gallery for ſtatues and antiques: the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-caſe ſupported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. In the gardens he erected an obeliſk to the memory of his lady, which Thomas Wyndham, Eſq. (to whom his Lordſhip left this eſtate) removed, and it was placed in the Earl of Aylesbury's park, at Tottenham, in Wiltſhire, in commemoration of his Majeſty's happy recovery in 1789. It has been ſince the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchaſed, in 1792, for 8,500l. by the Margrave of Anſpach, who having abdicated his dominions, in favour of the King of Pruſſia, receives from that Monarch a princely revenue. His ſerene highneſs married Elizabeth Dowager Lady Craven, and ſiſter of the Earl of Berkeley. The Margravine's taſte is conſpicuous in the improvements and decorations of the houſe, which are both elegant and magnificent. The ſtate drawing-room, which is 38 feet by 33, and 30 feet in height, is fitted up with whit eſattin, and has a broad border of Pruſſian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of eſtate, over which is placed a picture of the late Frederick, King of Pruſſia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with a very elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom alſo the very coſtly chimney piece, repreſenting, in white marble, the marriage of the Thames and Iſis, was put up. The antichamber contains ſeveral good pictures, and ſome very beautiful pieces of needle-work, being copies of paintings by the old maſters, wrought in worſteds, by the Margravine herſelf, in which the ſpirit and character of the originals are admirably preſerved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains are alſo decorated. The gallery, which is 30 feet high, 20 in width, and 82 in length, remains in the ſame ſtate as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the ſtaircaſe, where the columns ſtood,

* This houſe, although it adjoins to, and is generally eſteemed a part of Hammerſmith, is actually in the Fulham diviſion of the pariſh of Fulham.

in

in the room of the latter, is a chimney-piece. The ceiling of the gallery is of moſaic-work, ornamented with roſes. Two new ſtaircaſes of ſtone have been built, and a chapel has been made on the ſite of the old ſtair-caſe, the walls of which were painted with ſcripture ſubjects. In the hall, on the ground floor, are the following verſes, written by Lord Melcombe, and placed under a bust of Comus:

While roſy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus ſpake, or ſeem'd to ſpeak:
" This place, for ſocial hours deſign'd,
" May care and buſineſs never find.
" Come every muſe without reſtraint,
" Let genius prompt, and fancy paint:
" Let mirth and wit, with friendly ſtriſe,
" Chaſe the dull gloom that ſaddens life:
" True wit, that firm to virtue's cauſe,
" Reſpects religion and the laws;
" True mirth, that chearfulneſs ſupplies,
" To modeſt ears and decent eyes;
" Let theſe indulge their livelieſt ſallies,
" Both ſcorn the canker'd help of malice,
" True to their country and their friend,
" Both ſcorn to flatter or offend."

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conſervatory; and, on the oppoſite ſide, is a writing cloſet, where are ſome good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by Fragonard.

Near the water-ſide is a ſmall theatre, where the Margravine occaſionally entertains her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and ſometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer, for their amuſement. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-houſe, by a conſervatory of 150 feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the ſite of a colonnade. *See Blackheath*

BRASTEAD PLACE, between Sevenoaks and Weſterham, in Kent, the elegant villa of Dr. Turton.

BRAY, a village in Berks, on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windſor, is noted in a famous ſong, for its vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three ſucceſſors; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

Here is an hoſpital founded in 1627, by William Goddard, Eſq. for 40 poor perſons, who are each allowed a houſe, and eight ſhillings a month. At Braywick, are the ſeats of Thomas Slack, Eſq. Mr. Pepys, and Major Law. *See Cannon Hall.*

BRENTFORD, a market-town in Middleſex, ſeven miles from London, has its name from a brook, called the Brent, which riſes in the pariſh of Hendon, and here flows into the Thames. In this town the freeholders of Middleſex aſſemble to chooſe their repreſentatives.

tatives. That part of the town called Old Brentford, is ſituated in the pariſh of Great Ealing, and is oppoſite Kew-Green. New Brentford is ſituated partly in the pariſh of Hanwell, and forms partly a pariſh of its own name, which contains not more than 200 acres. This town affords employment to numerous poor; having a flour mill, on the ſame conſtruction of the late Albion Mills, erected at the ſole expence of Meſſrs. R. W. Johnſon, and Gould; an extenſive pottery, belonging to Meſſrs. Turner; a conſiderable trade in brick and tile making; and a very large malt diſtillery, the property of Meſſrs. Roberts and Co. The chapel of Brentford, which (the tower excepted) was rebuilt in 1764, is ſituated in the centre of the town, and is an appendage to the church of Great Ealing. It has two charity-ſchools; a market, which is kept on Tueſday, and two fairs for cattle and ſwine, on May 18 and September 13. Here, in 1016, King Edmund Ironſide defeated the Danes with great ſlaughter; and here, in 1642, Charles I. defeated ſome regiments of the Parliamentarians. For his ſervices in this engagement, he created Patrick Ruthen (Earl of Forth in Scotland) an Engliſh Earl, by the title of Earl of Brentford.

BRENTWOOD, a market town in Eſſex, on a fine eminence on the road to Harwich, 18 miles from London, is a hamlet of the pariſh of Southweald, and has a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It is a place of conſiderable antiquity; as a Roman road paſſed hence towards Ongar, and the remains of an Æſtiva, or Summer Camp, are very viſible. The chapel is alſo very ancient; having been erected by David, Abbot of St. Oſyth, in the 5th year of Henry III. The perquiſites of the chaplain aroſe from travellers on the road, and ſuch as came out of devotion to St. Thomas, to whom the chapel was dedicated; whence a gate upon the military way, from Ongar in this pariſh, is denominated Pilgrim's Hatch. Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded by Sir Anthony Brown, by royal licence, 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary. Near this town is Warley Common, which commands a beautiful proſpect, and is famous for its encampments in time of war.

BRICKLEY PLACE, the handſome ſeat and plantations of John Welles, Eſq. at Bromley, in Kent, on the left hand of the road from London to Chiſlehurſt.

BRITWELL HOUSE, near Burnham in Buckinghamſhire, the ſeat of the late Lady Ravenſworth, upon whoſe death it was purchaſed by Lord Grenville. It is now the reſidence of Lady Camelford.

BROCKET HALL, the magnificent ſeat of Lord Melbourne, between Hatfield and Welwyn, in Herts, on the ſite of an ancient edifice, which once belonged to the family of Brocket. The manſion, begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, was completed by his ſon, the preſent proprietor, who made great improvements in the park, and rendered it one of the moſt elegantly picturesque in the kingdom. Mr. Paine was the architect, who likewiſe executed the beautiful bridge

bridge over the ſpacious ſheet of water that enriches the enchanting ſcenery. In this ſeat are many paintings by the firſt maſters, particularly a fine picture by Teniers, and Sir Joſhua Reynolds' excellent painting of the Prince of Wales and his horſe.

BROCKLEY HILL, a fine eminence between Edgware and Elſtree. Here is the handſome ſeat of William Godfrey, Eſq. the views from whoſe ſummer-houſe are very extenſive. In a handſome drawing-room are ſome large pictures faſtened in the pannels, and ſaid to have been part of King Charles's collections*. Near or upon theſe hills is ſaid to have been a Roman town named Sullonicacæ.

BROMLEY, a market town in Kent, 9¾ miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge. The Biſhop of Rocheſter has a palace near the town, where is a mineral ſpring, the water of which has been found to have the ſame qualities as that of Tunbridge. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Biſhop of Rocheſter; and here is alſo a college, erected by Dr. Warner, Biſhop of that ſee, in the reign of Charles II. for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an annual allowance of 20l. and 5ol. a year to the chaplain. This was the firſt endowment of the ſort ever eſtabliſhed in England. The munificence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2000l to this college, and of Biſhop Pearce, who left 5000l. to it, enabled the truſtees to augment the allowance to the widows to 3ol. per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60l. Ten additional houſes, handſomely endowed, for the ſame benevolent purpoſe, are juſt completed, in purſuance of the will of Mrs. Betenſon, of Beckenham. Near the nine mile ſtone, to the right, on a fine commanding ſituation, is Clay Hill, the villa of George Glennie, Eſq. *See Brickley Place and Sundridge Houſe.*

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middleſex, had once a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its chapel is now the pariſh church.

BROMPTON, a hamlet of Kenſington, adjoining to Knightſbridge, remarkable for the ſalubrity of its air. Hale Houſe, an ancient manſion here, commonly called Cromwell Houſe, is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Oliver Cromwell†. It is now the joint property of the Earl of Harrington and Sir Richard Worſley, Bart. who married the daughter of the late proprietor, Sir John Fleming, Bart.

The late Mr. William Curtis had a botanical garden near the Queen's Elm Turnpike, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Cor-

* Among theſe are a whole length of James I. a portrait, ſaid to be that of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, Gondamar; two boys by Murillo. There is likewiſe a group of portraits of the family of William Sharp, Eſq. who was the proprietor of this houſe; and among theſe is that of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

† It appears from Mr. Lyſons's accurate ſtatement, that there are no grounds for this tradition. *Vol. III. page* 182.

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ner, on the Fulham road. Subſcribers to this garden, at one guinea per annum, are entitled to the privilege of walking in it, inſpecting the plants, peruſing the books in the botanical library, and examining the extenſive collections of drawings in Natural Hiſtory, with liberty to introduce a friend. A ſubſcription of two guineas entitles the ſubſcriber to ſeeds, roots, &c. of a certain value, and gives him the privilege of introducing as many of his friends as he pleaſes. Non-ſubſcribers are admitted on the payment of 2s. 6d.

BROXBOURN, a ſmall, but pleaſant village in Hertfordſhire, 15 miles from London, is charmingly ſituated on a riſing ground, with meadows down to the river Lea; it is alſo watered by the New River, which paſſes near the church towards London. The church is a handſome ſtructure, and contains many ancient and handſome monuments. This place formerly belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem; there being between Broxbourn and Hoddeſon, which is partly in this pariſh, a ſtream called Spital Stream.

BROXBOURNBURY, the ſeat and park of Mr. Boſanquet, is ſituated by the village of Broxbourn, near Hoddeſdon, in Herts. The houſe is a noble ſtructure, in the midſt of the park; and at a ſmall diſtance from it are offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the ſame plan with the Royal Mews at Charing Croſs. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees.

BRUCE CASTLE, the ſeat of Thomas Smith, Eſq. at Tottenham, obtained its name from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, one of the ancient poſſeſſors of the manor. Being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till 1631, when we find it in the poſſeſſion of Hugh Hare, Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the laſt Lord Coleraine of that family, having been deſerted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger, Eſq. and who obſtinately refuſed, for 20 years, to return to him, formed a connexion with Miſs Roſe Dupleſſis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Roſa Peregrina, and to whom he left all his eſtates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townſend; but, being an alien, ſhe could not take the eſtates, and the will having been legally made, barred the heirs at law; ſo that the eſtates eſcheated to the crown. However, a grant of theſe eſtates, confirmed by act of Parliament, was made to Mr. Townſend and his lady, whoſe ſon, Henry Hare Townſend, Eſq. in 1792, ſold all his eſtates here to Mr. Smith. This ſeat is partly ancient and partly modern. Near the houſe, to the S. W. is a deep well, over which is an ancient brick tower, the upper part of which ſerves as a dairy.

BULSTRODE, the ſeat of the Duke of Portland, four miles from Beaconsfield, is a noble houſe, containing fine apartments, and ſome pictures by the beſt maſters. The park is peculiarly fortunate in ſituation, by means of contraſt. The country adjoining is very flat, and has few of thoſe elegant varieties which are pleaſing to the traveller; and yet this happy ſpot contains not a level

acre;

acre; it is compoſed of perpetual ſwells and ſlopes, ſet off by ſcattered plantations, diſpoſed in the juſteſt taſte. Bulſtrode was formerly the ſeat of a family of that name, the heireſs of which was mother of Sir Bulſtrode Whitlocke, a celebrated Stateſman and Hiſtorian. It belonged, afterward, to the infamous Lord Chancellor Jefferies; by whoſe attainder it fell to the crown, and was granted by King William to the firſt Earl of Portland.

BURNHAM, a village in Bucks, four miles from Eton, had once a nunnery, built by Richard, ſon of King John. Part of the building is now a farm-houſe, known by the name of Burnham Abbey. *See Britwell Houſe and Dropmore Hill.*

BURNHAM, EAST, a village, about a mile from Burnham. Here is the pleaſant ſeat of Captain Popple, now in the occupation of Mr. Otteley; and here alſo are the villas of Henry Sayer, Eſq. and Mr. Stevenſon.

BURWOOD, *ſee Walton.*

BUSH HILL, a delightful ſpot, in the pariſh of Edmonton, 8 miles from London. Here was formerly a wooden aqueduct, or trough, 660 feet in length, for the conveyance of the water of the New River, by obviating the inequality of the level. It was ſupported by arches of various dimenſions, and was kept in repair till 1784, ſoon after which it was removed; a new channel having been contrived, by raiſing the ground on the ſides, and making ſecure embankments. The ſite of the wooden trough is within the pleaſure grounds of John Blackburne, Eſq. to which the new channel is a conſiderable ornament. Mr. Blackburne's ſeat was the property and reſidence of Sir Hugh Middleton, Baronet, the celebrated projector of this river, who left it to his ſon Simon.

On Buſh Hill, adjoining Enfield Park, the ſeat of Samuel Clayton, Eſq. (and encloſing a part of his garden) are the remains of a circular entrenchment, by ſome antiquaries ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp, and by others a Britiſh entrenchments.

BUSH HILL PARK, the ſeat of Mrs. Catherine Melliſh, is likewiſe ſituated on Buſh Hill, and commands a pleaſing proſpect toward Epping Foreſt. In the hall, is a curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Gibbons, repreſenting the ſtoning of St. Stephen: the architectural parts are particularly fine. The park, which is ornamented by the beautiful windings of the New River, exhibits ſome very pleaſing ſcenery, and is ſaid to have been originally laid out by Le Nôtre, a celebrated French gardener. Near the houſe is a fine clump of firs, called "The Biſhops."

BUSHY, a village near Watford, in Herts, adjoining to which is a ſpacious common, called Buſhy Heath, extending toward Stanmore. This heath riſes to a conſiderable height, and affords a delightful proſpect. On the one hand, is a view of St. Alban's, and of all the ſpace between, which appears like a garden; the incloſed corn fields ſeem like one parterre; the thick-planted hedges reſemble a wilderneſs; the villages interſperſed appear at a diſtance like a multitude of gentlemen's ſeats. To the ſouth eaſt is ſeen Weſtminſter

minſter Abbey; to the ſouth, Hampton-Court, and on the ſouth weſt, Windſor, with the Thames winding through the moſt beautiful parts of Middleſex and Surry*.

BUSHY GROVE, is the reſidence of Mr. Crook. Clay Hill in this pariſh is remarkable for the famous paſſage of Edmond Ironſide, when he routed Canute and the Danes at Brentford, in 1016.

BUSHY PARK, a royal park, near Ham ton-Court, well ſtocked with deer. The Duke of Clarence is Ranger. *See Hampton Wick.*

BUTLER's Court, formerly called Gregories, the ſeat of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield, has great ſimilarity in front to the Queen's Palace, and is ſituated in a country, where the proſpects are diverſified by a profuſion of beautiful incloſures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and a number of beech and coppice woods. The apartments contain many excellent pictures, and ſome valuable marbles.

BYFLEET, a village near Cobham, in Surry, on a branch of the river Wey. Here is a fine ſeat, the property of George Chamberlaine, Eſq. and reſidence of Lady Young. Near Byfleet is Brooklands, the ſeat of George Payne, Eſq. There was formerly a royal palace in this place Henry VIII. having been nurſed here. *See Walton.*

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* Buſhy ſeems to have been very unfortunate in its ancient owners. Its firſt Norman poſſeſſor, Geoffrey de Mandeville, having incurred the Pope's diſpleaſure, was obliged to be ſuſpended in lead, on a tree, in the precinct of the Temple, London, becauſe chriſtian burial was not allowed to perſons under ſuch circumſtances. Edmond, of Woodſtock, was beheaded through the vile machinations of Queen Iſabella and her paramour Mortimer, on a ſuſpicion of intending to reſtore his brother Edward II. to the throne; and ſo much was he beloved by the people, and his perſecutors deteſted, that he ſtood from one to five in the afternoon before an executioner could be procured, and then an outlaw from the Marſhalſea performed the deteſted duty. Thomas Duke of Surry, was beheaded at Cirenceſter, in rebellion againſt Henry IV. Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury, after obtaining the higheſt honor in the campaigns in France with Henry V. was killed by the ſplinter of a window frame driven into his face by a cannon ball, at the ſiege of Orleans. Richard, the ſtout Earl of Warwick, another poſſeſſor, was killed at Barnet. George Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of Malmſey. Richard III. was the next poſſeſſor. Lady Margaret de la Pole was beheaded at the age of 72, by the cruel policy of Henry VIII. in revenge for a ſuppoſed affront by her ſon the cardinal. In this pariſh alſo lived the infamous Col. Titus, who adviſed Cromwell to deliver the nation from its yoke, in a pamphlet entitled "Killing no Murder."

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CAMBERWELL, in Surry, two miles from London, an extenſive pariſh, including Peckham and Dulwich. *See Grove Hill.*

CAMDEN PLACE, at Chiſlehurſt, the ſeat of Earl Camden, formerly of Mr. Camden, the celebrated antiquary, who died here. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Alderman Luſhington. Over a well, in the lawn, the late Earl erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the Lantern of Demoſthenes, on the ſame ſcale as the original.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, a venerable ſtructure at Kenſington, was built, in 1612, by Sir Baptiſt Hickes, who had been a mercer in Cheapſide, and was afterward created Viſcount Campden. Here Queen Anne, when Princeſs of Denmark, reſided five years, with her ſon the Duke of Glouceſter. The young Prince (whoſe puerile amuſements and purſuits were of a military caſt) formed a regiment of boys, who were on conſtant duty at Campden Houſe. This manſion is the property of Stephen Pitt, Eſq. a minor, and is now an eminent ladies boarding-ſchool. In the garden is a remarkable caper tree, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greateſt part of a century, and, though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year.

CANNON HILL, the ſeat of James Law, Eſq. at Braywick, in the pariſh of Bray. It was the villa of the late Peter Delmé, Eſq. Conſiderable additions have been made to the houſe and offices by Mr. Law; and the grounds have been much enlarged, and laid out with great taſte. The views, in general, are rich, and in many parts, truly pictureſque.

CANONBURY HOUSE, half a mile to the N. E. of Iſlington church, is ſuppoſed to have been a manſion for the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew in Weſt Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury, that is *Canons' Houſe*, as Canons (the next article) had its name from belonging to the Canons of Bentley Priory. The ancient part of Canonbury Houſe is ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, the laſt Prior; his device, a bolt and tun, remaining in ſeveral parts of the garden wall. At the Diſſolution, it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex; on whoſe attainder it reverted to the crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleve, had an annuity of 20l. from this manor, toward her jointure. Edward VI. granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterward Duke of Northumberland, whoſe ambition involved in ruin his own family, and his daughter in-law the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On his execution, it was granted to Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, commonly called "Rich Spencer;" whoſe only child married William ſecond Lord Compton, afterward Earl of Northampton: who appears, in conſequence of this vaſt acceſſion of wealth, to have been in a ſtate of temporary diſtraction. In this family

family the manor has continued ever ſince. Great part of the old manſion has been pulled down, and the ſite is occupied by modern houſes. A brick tower, 17 feet ſquare, and 58 high, remains; and the inſide retains great part of its primitive appearance.

CANONS, the villa of Patrick O'Kelly, Eſq. in the pariſh of Whitchurch, near Edgware. It is furniſhed with great taſte, and contains ſome good pictures; among which is an excellent one, by Stubbs, of the celebrated horſe Maſque, at the age of 20. Some beautiful paddocks, contiguous to the houſe, are appropriated to the uſe of brood mares and their colts, as well as for the retreat of ſome famous race horſes.

On the ſite of this villa roſe and vaniſhed, in the preſent century, the palace erected by the firſt Duke of Chandos, whoſe princely ſpirit was ſuch, that the people in this neighbourhood ſtill ſtyle him, "the Grand Duke." The ſhort time that intervened between the erection and demolition of this ſtructure, affords ſuch an inſtance of the inſtability of human grandeur, that it merits particular attention. The Duke having accumulated a vaſt fortune, as paymaſter to the army, in Queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living in a ſtate of regal ſplendour, and, accordingly, erected this magnificent ſtructure, which, with its decoration and furniture, coſt 250,000l. The pillars of the great hall were of marble; as were the ſteps of the principal ſtaircaſe, each ſtep conſiſting of one piece, 22 feet long. The locks and hinges were of ſilver or gold. The eſtabliſhment of the houſehold was not inferior to the ſplendour of the habitation, and extended even to the ceremonies of religion. "The chapel," ſays the author of A Journey through England, "has a choir of vocal and inſtrumental muſic, as in the royal chapel; and, when his Grace goes to church, he is attended by his *Swiſs guards**, ranged as the yeomen of the guards; his muſic alſo play when he is at table; he is ſerved by *gentlemen* in the beſt order; and I muſt ſay, that few German Sovereign Princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." The Duke, indeed, had divine ſervice performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and inſtrumental muſic. He retained ſome of the moſt celebrated performers, and engaged the greateſt maſters to compoſe anthems and ſervices, with inſtrumental accompaniments, after the manner of thoſe performed in the churches of Italy. Near 20 of Handel's anthems were compoſed for this chapel; and the morning and evening ſervices were principally by Dr. Pepuſch.

It is to be lamented that Pope, by his ſatire on the oſtentatious, but *beneficent* Chandos, has ſubjected himſelf to the imputation of

* This is explained by another paſſage in the ſame work: "At the end of each of his chief avenues, the Duke hath neat lodgings for eight old ſerjeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelſea College, who guard the whole, and go their rounds at night, and call the hour as the watchmen do at London, to prevent diſorders; and *they wait upon the Duke to chapel on Sundays.*"

ingratitude; it having been ſaid, that he was under great perſonal obligations to this nobleman. Beſides, the cenſure in this ſatire is not always founded on fact. For inſtance:

His gardens next your admiration call,
On every ſide you look, *behold the wall!*

But the author of the Journey through England, ſpeaking of the gardens, ſays: "The diviſion of the whole being only made by baluſtrades of iron, and not by walls, you ſee the whole at once, be you in what part of the garden, or parterre, you will!"

The houſe was built in 1712; and, notwithſtanding three ſucceſſive ſhocks, which his fortune received, by his concerns in the African Company, and in the Miſſiſſippi and South Sea ſpeculation, in 1718, 1719, and 1720, the Duke lived in ſplendour at Canons till his death in 1744*. The eſtate was unqueſtionably incumbered; on which account, the Earl of Ayleſbury, father-in-law to Henry the ſecond Duke, and one of the truſtees in whom it was veſted, determined to part with a palace, which required an eſtabliſhment too expenſive for the Duke's income. As no purchaſer could be found for the houſe, that intended to reſide in it, the materials were ſold by auction, in 1747, in ſeparate lots, and produced, after deducting the expences of ſale, 11,000l. The marble ſtaircaſe was purchaſed by the Earl of Cheſterfield, for his houſe in May Fair; the fine columns were bought for the portico in Wanſted Houſe; and the equeſtrian ſtatue of George I. one of the numerous ſculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leiceſter Square. One of the principal lots was purchaſed by Mr. Hallett, a cabinet-maker in Long Acre, who having likewiſe purchaſed the eſtate at Canons, erected on the ſite the preſent villa, with the materials that compoſed his lot†. William Hallett, Eſq.

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* When the plan of living at Canons was concerted, the utmoſt abilities of human prudence were exerted, to guard againſt improvident profuſion. One of the ableſt accomptants in England, Mr. Watts, was employed to draw a plan, which aſcertained the total of a year's, a month's, a week's, and even a day's expenditure. The ſcheme was engraved on a large copper-plate; and thoſe who have ſeen it, pronounce it a very extraordinary effort of economical wiſdom. To this we may add, that the Duke, though magnificent, was not waſteful. All the fruit in the garden, not wanted for his table, was ſold on his account. "It is as much my property," he would ſay, "as the corn and hay, and other produce of my fields." An aged man, who had been the Duke's ſervant, and now appeared "the ſad hiſtorian of the penſive ſcene," informed the writer of this note, that, in his occaſional bounties to his labourers, the Duke would never exceed ſixpence each. "This," he would obſerve, "may do you good; more may make you idle and drunk."

† The two porters' lodges remain; and it has been obſerved, in ſome accounts of Canons, that they were built upon ſo large a ſcale, is to be each the reſidence of a baronet. They are two ſtories high, with ſix rooms on a floor, and one of them was certainly the reſi-

† Pulteney Pope lived with Lord Lieutenant the Duke of Chandos.

his grandſon, ſold this eſtate, in 1786, to Mr. O'Kelly, who left it to his nephew. *See Whitchurch.*

CANT's HILL, the ſeat of Sir John Lade, Bart. at Burnham, a little to the N. W. of Britwell Houſe. Mrs. Hodges, the laſt poſſeſſor, greatly improved it, which, with the additions made by Sir John, has rendered it a very deſirable villa.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, nine miles from London, ſituate among innumerable ſprings, which form a river in the centre of the town, and joining other ſtreams from Croydon and Beddington, form the river Wandle. On the banks of this river are eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactories; the principal of which are the two paper mills of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Patch; Mr. Savignac's mills for preparing leather and parchment; Mr. Filby's for grinding logwood; Mr. Shipley's oil mills; Mr. Anſell's ſnuff mills; and the bleaching-grounds of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cookſon. Here Dr. Ratcliffe built a houſe, which afterward belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It is now the ſeat of John Hodſdon Durand, Eſq. who has another capital manſion in the neighbourhood. Here alſo is the ſeat of the Scawen family, which was ſold to George Taylor, Eſq. for leſs money than was expended on the brick wall of the park. It is now the property of William Andrews, Eſq.

CASHIOBURY PARK, near Watford, in Herts, 15 miles from London, is ſaid to have been the ſeat of the Kings of Mercia, till Offa gave it to the monaſtery of St. Alban's. Henry VIII. beſtowed the manor on Richard Moriſon, Eſq. from whom it paſſed to Arthur Lord Capel, whoſe deſcendant, the Earl of Eſſex, has here a noble ſeat in the form of an H, with a park adorned with fine woods and walks, planted by Le Nôtre. The front faces Moor Park. A little below the houſe is a river, which winds through the park, and ſupplies a magnificent lake. The front and one ſide of the houſe are modern; the other ſides are very ancient.

CECIL LODGE, near Abbot's Langley, one of the ſeats of the Marquis of Saliſbury, purchaſed by his lordſhip, for his reſidence, during the life time of his father. It is now in the occupation of Lady Talbot.

CHALFONT, ST. PETER's, a village in Bucks, 21 miles from London, in the road to Ayleſbury. Chalfont Houſe is the ſeat of Thomas Hibbert, Eſq. In this pariſh are alſo the following reſidences; Orchard Hill, Thomas Ludby, Eſq. the Grange, Capt. Huſſey; the Vicarage, Rev. Dr. Chalmers; and the ſeat of Robert Friſby, Eſq.

CHALFONT, ST. GILES's, two miles farther, was the reſidence of Milton, during the plague in London, in 1665. The

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dence of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. Mr. Hallett, it muſt be obſerved, had raiſed them a ſtory higher, that he might fit them up for gentlemen; but neither their ſituation nor appearance, at preſent, beſpeak the habitations of opulent gentility.

houſe, in all probability, from its appearance, remains nearly in its original ſtate. It was taken for him by Mr. Elwood, the Quaker, who had been recommended to our blind Bard as one that would read Latin to him for the benefit of his converſation. Here Elwood firſt ſaw a complete copy of Paradiſe Loſt, and having peruſed it, ſaid, "Thou haſt ſaid a great deal on Paradiſe Loſt, but what haſt thou to ſay to Paradiſe Found?" This queſtion ſuggeſted to Milton the idea of his Paradiſe Regained. Near this place Sir Henry Thomas Gott has a ſeat called Newland Park, and the late Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. a ſeat called the Vatch, now the property of James Grant, Eſq. Bell Houſe is the reſidence of Kender Maſon, Eſq. the Stone Houſe of Charles Molboy, Eſq. and the Rectory of the Rev. Mr. Morgan Jones.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a fair on St. Luke's day, when the mob wear horns on their heads. It is called Horn Fair, and horn wares of all ſorts are ſold at it. Tradition ſays, that King John, hunting near Charlton, was ſeparated from his attendants, when, entering a cottage, he found the miſtreſs alone. Her huſband diſcoverd them, and threatening to kill them, the King was forced to diſcover himſelf, and to purchaſe his ſafety with gold; beſide which, he gave him all the land thence as far as Cuckold's Point, and eſtabliſhed the fair as the tenure. A ſermon is preached on the fair-day, in the church. James I. granted the manor to Sir Adam Newton, Bart. (precepter to his ſon Henry) who built here a Gothic Houſe. On the outſide of the wall is a long row of ſome of the oldeſt cypreſs trees in England. Behind the houſe are large gardens, and beyond theſe a ſmall park, which joins Woolwich Common. It is the ſeat of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, Bart. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales makes Charlton her conſtant country reſidence. *See Morden College.*

CHART PARK, near Dorking, the beautiful ſeat and pleaſure-grounds of Mrs. Cornwall.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, between Sutton and Ewel. The manor-houſe of Eaſt Cheam, the ſeat of Philip Antrobus, Eſq. is an ancient ſtructure. In the church, in Lumley's Chancel, is the monument of Jane Lady Lumley, who died in 1577. She tranſlated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and ſome of the orations of Iſocrates, into Engliſh, and one of the latter into Latin. It is remarkable, that of ſix ſucceſſive Rectors of Cheam, between 1581, and 1662, five became Biſhops; namely, Anthony Watſon, Biſhop of Chicheſter, Lancelot Andrews, Biſhop of Wincheſter, George Mountain, Archbiſhop of York, Richard Senhouſe, Biſhop of Carliſle, and John Hacket, Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry. *See Nonſuch.*

CHELSEA, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, two miles from London. It extends almoſt to Hyde Park Corner, and includes a conſiderable part of Knightſbridge. At the upper end of Cheyne Walk, is the epiſcopal palace of Wincheſter, purchaſed by

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act of Parliament, in 1664, on the alienation of the demeſnes belonging to that ſee in Southwark and Biſhop's Waltham.—In the place called the Stable Yard, is a houſe, which was the reſidence of Sir Robert Walpole. It is now the property of George Aufrere, Eſq. who has here a fine collection of pictures, among which may be particularly noticed the Seven Works of Mercy, Sebaſtian Bourdon; two landſcapes, G. Pouſſin; portrait of a pirate, Gorgione; St. Catharine, Corregio; and a Holy Family, Titian. The gardens are very beautiful; and, in an octagon ſummer houſe, is Bernini's famous ſtatue of Neptune.—Lord Cremorne has an elegant villa on the Thames, with a good collection of pictures, among which are ſeveral pieces by Ferg; a portrait of Geſſer, Vandyck; and the Earl of Arlington and family, Netſcher. Here is alſo a beautiful window of ſtained glaſs by Jarvis. It conſiſts of about 20 pieces; the ſubjects, landſcapes, ſea-pieces, Gothic buildings, &c. In the latter, the effect of the ſunſhine through the windows is admirably well managed.—Near Lord Cremorne's, is the villa of Lady Mary Coke, formerly the property of Dr. Hoadley, author of The Suſpicious Huſband.

The great Sir Thomas More reſided in this pariſh, and his manſion-houſe, which (according to Mr. Lyſons, Vol. II. p. 83.) ſtood at the N. end of Beaufort Row, was inhabited afterward by many illuſtrious characters. It is ſaid, that Sir Thomas was buried in the church; but this is a diſputed fact. However there is a monument to his memory, and that of his two wives, with a long Latin inſcription written by himſelf. In the church-yard is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. founder of the Britiſh Muſeum; and on the S. W. corner of the church, is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which, for its quaintneſs, may detain the reader's attention. In the church is a ſtill more curious Latin epitaph on his daughter; from which we learn, that on the 30th of June, 1690, ſhe fought, in men's clothing, ſix hours, againſt the French, on board a fireſhip, under the command of her brother.

In 1673, the company of Apothecaries took a piece of ground at Cheliea, by the ſide of the Thames, and prepared it as a botanical garden. Sir Hans Sloane (who had ſtudied his favourite ſcience there, about the time of its firſt eſtabliſhment) when he purchaſed the manor, in 1721, granted the freehold of the premiſes to the company, on condition that they ſhould preſent annually to the Royal Society 50 new plants till the number ſhould amount to 2000. In 1733, the company erected a marble ſtatue of their benefactor, by Ryſbrack, in the centre of the garden. On the N. ſide of the garden is a ſpacious greenhouſe, 110 feet long, over which is a library, containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous ſpecimens of dried plants. On the S. ſide are two cedars of Libanus, of large growth, and very ſingular form. They were planted in 1685, being then three feet high; and, in 1793, the girth

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of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was 12 feet 11½ inches; that of the ſmaller, 12 feet and ½ of an inch.

The Chelſea water-works were conſtructed in 1724, in which year the proprietors were incorporated. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, where there is a ſteam engine to raiſe the water into pipes, which convey it to Chelſea, the reſervoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park, to Weſtminſter, and various parts of the W. end of the town. The office of the proprietors is in Abingdon Street, Weſtminſter.

In Cheyne Walk is a famous coffee-houſe, firſt opened in 1695, by one Salter, a barber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricity of his conduct, and by furniſhing his houſe with a large collection of natural and other curioſities, which ſtill remain in the coffee-room, where printed catalogues are ſold, with the names of the principal benfactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the ſuperfluities of his own muſeum. Admiral Munden, and other officers, who had been much on the coaſts of Spain, enriched it with many curioſities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero, by which he is mentioned more than once in the Tatler, particularly in No. 34.

In the hamlet of Little Chelſea, the Earl of Shaftſbury, author of the Characteriſtics, had a houſe in which he generally reſided during the ſitting of Parliament. It was purchaſed, in 1787, by the pariſh of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional workhouſe; that pariſh extending over great part of Chelſea.

On the ſite of a once celebrated manufactory of porcelain (in an old manſion by the water ſide) has been a manufactory of ſtained paper, ſtamped after a peculiar manner, the invention of Meſſrs. Eckhardts, who likewiſe eſtabliſhed at Whitelands Houſe, in 1791, a new and beautiful manufacture of painted ſilk, varniſhed linen, cloths, paper, &c. Near the King's Road, is Triquet's manufactory of artificial ſtone, and that of fire-proof earthen ſtoves, kitchen ware, &c. carried on by Johanna Hempel, widow, who is alſo patentee of the artificial filtering ſtones. *See Ranelagh.*

CHELSEA HOSPITAL, for invalids in the land ſervice, was begun by Charles II. and completed by William III. The firſt projector of this magnificent ſtructure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he ſaid, "to ſee the common ſoldiers, who had ſpent their ſtrength in our ſervice, reduced to beg;" and to this ſtructure he contributed 13,000l. It was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, on the ſite of an old college which had eſcheated to the crown.

This royal hoſpital ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the Thames. It is built of brick, except the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of free-ſtone. The principal building conſiſts of a large quadrangle open on the S. ſide; in the centre ſtands a bronze ſtatue of Charles II. in a Roman habit, which coſt 500l. and was given by Mr. Tobias Ruſtat. The eaſt and weſt ſides, each

each 365 feet in length, are principally occupied by wards for the penſioners; and, at the extremity of the former, is the Governor's houſe. In the centre of each of theſe wings, and in that of the N. front, are pediments of free-ſtone, ſupported by columns of the Doric order. In the centre of the S. front is a portico ſupported by ſimilar columns; and, on each ſide, is a piazza, on the frize of which is this inſcription: "In ſubſidium & levamen emeritorum ſenio belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, prefecere Gulielmus & Maria Rex & Regina, 1690." The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large veſtibule, terminating in a dome. On one ſide is the chapel, the altar piece of which, repreſenting the aſcenſion of our Saviour, was painted by Sebaſtian Ricci. The hall, where the penſioners dine, is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the veſtibule. It is of the ſame dimenſions as the chapel, 110 feet in length; and, at the upper end, is a picture of Charles II. on horſeback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh. The whole length of the principal building, from eaſt to weſt, is 790 feet; a wing having been added to each end of the N. ſide of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a ſmaller court. Theſe courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries. The latter are kept remarkably neat, and ſupplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the N. of the college is an incloſure of 13 acres, planted with avenues of limes and horſe-cheſnuts; and, towards the S. are extenſive gardens.

The ordinary number of in-penſioners is 336, who are provided with an uniform of red lined with blue, lodging, diet, and eightpence a week. The various ſervants of the hoſpital, among whom are 26 nurſes, make the whole number of it's inhabitants 550. The number of out-penſioners is unlimited; their allowance is 7l. 12s. 6d. a year: there are now upward of 21,000, who are diſperſed all over the three kingdoms, exerciſing their various occupations, but liable to perform garriſon duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. The annual expence of the houſe eſtabliſhment, including the ſalaries of the officers, and all incidental charges, varies from 25,000 to 28,000l. This, with the allowances to the out-penſioners, is defrayed by a ſum annually voted by Parliament, and which in 1794, was 151,742l. 5s. 10d.

CHERTSEY, a market-town in Surry, 20 miles from London. Here, ſays Camden, Julius Cæſar croſſed the Thames, when he firſt attempted the conqueſt of Britain; but Mr. Gough, in his additions to the Britannia, has advanced ſome arguments againſt this opinion.

Here was once an abbey, in which was depoſited the corpſe of Henry VI. afterward removed to Windſor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, (all that remains of which is the outer wall of the circuit) Sir Henry Carew, maſter of the buck-hounds to Charles II. built a fine houſe, which now belongs to Mr. Weſton. On the ſide of St. Anne's Hill, is the ſeat of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, with a capital collection of paintings by the firſt maſ-

ters,

ters, and other well ſelected curioſities; at the bottom of the garden, through a romantic avenue, is the grotto, a neat ſtructure, finiſhed in 1790. The dairy is lined with white tiles edged with green; the dreſſers and ſtands are of marble, ſupported by fluted green and white pillars. The green houſe is very handſome, and ſupported alſo by pillars, it is ſtored with a ſplendid collection of odoriferous plants and flowers. The lawn, as well as the different parts of the pleaſure grounds are pleaſingly interſperſed with ſtatues deſcriptive of heathen mythology, which have a claſſic effect; in fine, St. Anne's Hill forms a completely charming retreat, worthy the reſidence of its preſent honourable owner. On this hill, which commands a beautiful proſpect, is ſtill part of the ſtone wall of a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. Not far from this hill is Monk's Grove, near which was diſcovered a once celebrated medicinal ſpring. It was loſt for a conſiderable time, but has been found again. The bridge at Chertſey was built in 1785, by Mr. Paine. It conſiſts of ſeven arches, each formed of the ſegment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck ſtone, at the expence of 13,000l. The original contract was for 7,500l.

In 1773, in digging a vault, in the chancel of the church, a leaden coffin was diſcovered, containing the body of a woman in very high preſervation. The face appeared perfectly freſh, and the lace of the linen ſound. As the church was built with the abbey, in the time of the Saxons, it is ſuppoſed that the body muſt have been depoſited there before the Conqueſt.

To this place Cowley, the poet, retired; and here he ended his days, in a houſe called the Porch Houſe, now belonging to Mr. Alderman Clark. His ſtudy is a cloſet in the back part of the houſe, toward the garden. In this retreat, as Bp. Sprat expreſſes it, "ſome few friends and books, a chearful heart, and an innocent conſcience, were his conſtant companions."

CHESHUNT, a village, once a market-town, 13 miles from London, is ſituated in an extenſive pariſh and manor, which were once in the poſſeſſion of John of Gaunt, fourth ſon of Edward III. afterward of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural ſon of Henry VIII. and the preſent proprietor of the greateſt part of the manor is Sir George William Preſcott, Bart.

The manor of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolſey, who is ſuppoſed to have reſided in Cheſhunt Houſe, a plain brick ſtructure, almoſt entirely rebuilt ſince his time, but ſtill ſurrounded by a moat. The people here mention ſome circumſtances very unfavourable to the character of his eminence, but which we do not think it right to relate, without better evidence than that of village tradition. His boundleſs ambition, rapacity, and oſtentation, have fixed an odium on his memory, which it is unneceſſary to heighten by the imputation of inſatiable luſt and inhuman aſſaſſination. This manor is the property of Sir John Shaw, Bart. *See Eſher.*

Cheſhunt Nunnery, the ſeat of Mrs. Blackwood, was a nunnery, a ſmall

a ſmall part of which remains. The inſide of it has been modernized, and is now uſed for a kitchen: the other parts of the houſe have been built at different times, but the apartments are modern and elegant. They contain an excellent collection of paintings; among which is a remarkable one by three different maſters; the buildings, by Viviani; the figures, by Miel; and the back-ground, by Claude. The river Lea forms a canal in the front of the houſe; and a beautiful viſta is terminated by a view of Waltham Abbey, and the woodland hills of Eſſex.

At Cheſhunt, Richard Cromwell, the Protector, ſpent many years of a venerable old age; a ſtriking leſſon, how much obſcurity and peace are to be preferred to the ſplendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He aſſumed the name of Clark, and firſt reſided, in 1680, in a houſe near the church: and here he died, in 1712, in his 80th year; enjoying a good ſtate of health to the laſt, and ſo hale and hearty, that, at fourſcore, he would gallop his horſe for many miles together. Here is alſo a college for qualifying ſtudents for the miniſtry, in that claſs of chriſtians, denominated Methodiſts: *See Theobalds.*

CHEVENING, a village of Kent, 21 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. Here is the ſeat of Earl Stanhope, a handſome modern ſtructure, fronted with ſtucco. The manor having been in the ſeveral poſſeſſion of De Chevening, Iſley, and Lennard, the daughters of Thomas Lord Dacre, Earl of Suſſex, who ſold the whole to the great Earl Stanhope, anceſtor of the preſent owner.

CHEYNEYS, between Flaunden and Rickmanſworth, has been the ſeat of the Ruſſels, Dukes of Bedford, above 200 years, and is ſtill their burying place, adorned with noble monuments.

CHIGWELL, a village in Eſſex, 10¾ miles from London, on the road to Ongar. Here is a free-ſchool endowed by Abp. Harſnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and, over his grave, was his figure in braſs, as large as the life, dreſſed in his robes, with his mitre and croſier. This, for the better preſervation of it, has ſince been erected upon a pedeſtal in the chancel. Here is Rolls, the ſeat of Eliab Harvey, Eſq. Brownings, belonging to John Sotheby, Eſq. and Woolſton-Hall, the reſidence of Robert Bodle, Eſq.

CHINKFORD, a village near Woodford, in Eſſex, ſo agreeably ſituate for retirement, that the moſt remote diſtance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHIPSTEAD-PLACE, two miles from Sevenoaks, the ancient ſeat of Charles Polhil, Eſq.

CHISLEHURST, a village near Bromley, in Kent, 11¾ miles from London, was the birth-place of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, father of the great Viſcount St. Alban's; and Sir Francis Walſingham. Here alſo lived and died the great antiquary, Camden. In this pariſh, near St. Mary's Cray, is Frognal, the ſeat of Viſcount Sidney; and, oppoſite Bertie Place, are the villa and park of Mr. Twycroſs. *See Bertie Place and Camden Place.*

CHISWICK,

CHISWICK, a village in Middleſex, 6 miles from London, ſeated on the Thames, near the road to Hounſlow. In the church-yard is a monument to the memory of Hogarth; on which are the following lines by Garrick:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the nobleſt point of art;
Whoſe pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart!
If genius fire thee, reader, ſtay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If neither touch thee, turn away;
For Hogarth's honour'd duſt lies here.

Near this is the tomb of Dr. William Roſe, who died in 1786, and was many years a diſtinguiſhed writer in the Monthly Review. On this are inſcribed the following lines, by Mr. Murphy:

Who'er thou art, with ſilent footſteps tread
The hallow'd mould where Roſe reclines his head.
Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But penſive pauſe where truth and honour lie.
His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new;
The heart that melted at another's grief,
The hand in ſecret that beſtow'd relief;
Science untinctur'd by the pride of ſchools,
And native goodneſs free from formal rules.
With zeal, through life, he toil'd in Learning's cauſe,
But more, fair Virtue! to promote thy laws.
His ev'ry action ſought the nobleſt end;
The tender huſband, father, brother, friend.
Perhaps, ev'n now, from yonder realms of day,
To his lov'd relatives he ſends a ray;
Pleas'd to behold affections, like his own,
With filial duty raiſe this votive ſtone.

In the church is another epitaph by Mr. Murphy, on John Ayton Thompſon, a youth of fifteen:

If in the morn of life each winning grace,
The converſe ſweet, the mind-illumined face,
The lively wit that charm'd with early art,
And mild affections ſtreaming from the heart;
If theſe, lov'd youth, could check the hand of fate,
Thy matchleſs worth had claim'd a longer date.
But thou art bleſt, while here we heave the ſigh;
Thy death is virtue wafted to the ſky.
Yet ſtill thy image fond affection keeps,
The ſire remembers, and the mother weeps;
Still the friend grieves, who ſaw thy vernal bloom,
And here, ſad taſk! inſcribes it on thy tomb.

In

In the church, in the Earl of Burlington's vault, is interred the illuſtrious Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening.

In 1685, Sir Stephen Fox (grandfather of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox) built a villa here, with which King William was ſo pleaſed, that he is ſaid to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, on his firſt viſit, "This place is perfectly fine: I could live here five days." This was his uſual expreſſion when he was much pleaſed with a ſituation; and he is ſaid never to have paid the ſame compliment to any other place in England, except to the Earl of Exeter's at Burleigh. It is now the property and reſidence of Robert Stevenſon, Eſq. *See Grove Houſe, and Turnham Green.*

CHISWICK-HOUSE, a celebrated ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire, built by the great Earl of Burlington. Before the preſent ſtructure was raiſed, here was a plain, commodious building, with good offices, but part of this edifice having been deſtroyed by fire, the Earl formed the plan of the beautiful villa we are deſcribing, which, for elegance of taſte, is ſuppoſed to ſurpaſs every thing of its kind in England. Kent was the architect, under his Lordſhip's immediate direction.

"This houſe," ſays Mr. Walpole, "the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, is a model of taſte, though not without faults, ſome of which are occaſioned by too ſtrict adherence to rules and ſymmetry. Such are too many correſponding doors in ſpaces ſo contracted; chimnies between windows, and, which is worſe, windows between chimnies; and veſtibules, however beautiful, yet little ſecured from the damps of this climate. The truſſes that ſupport the ceiling of the corner drawing-room, are beyond meaſure maſſive; and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb than a library in a northern latitude. Yet theſe blemiſhes, and Lord Hervey's wit, who ſaid "the houſe was too ſmall to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch," cannot depreciate the taſte that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by pictureſque cedars, and the claſſic ſcenery of the ſmall court that unites the old and new houſe, are more worth ſeeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur, which our travellers viſit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taſte, but diveſted of conceits, and far preferable to every ſtyle that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the houſe. The laviſh quantity of urns and ſculpture behind the garden front ſhould be retrenched."

Such were the ſentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celebrated villa, before the noble proprietor attempted the capital improvements which he has completed. Two wings have been added to the houſe, from the deſigns of Mr. Wyatt. Theſe remove the objections that have been made to the houſe as more fanciful and beautiful than convenient and habitable. The Italian garden diſplays the beauties of modern planting; and ſome of the ſombre yews, with the termini, and other pieces of ſculpture, have been removed.

The court in the front, which is of a proportionable ſize with the building, is gravelled and kept in the neateſt order.

The aſcent to the houſe is by a grand double flight of ſteps, on one ſide of which is the ſtatue of Palladio, and on the other, that of Inigo Jones. The portico is ſupported by ſix fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a very elegant pediment; the cornice, frizes, and architrave, being as rich as poſſible. In fact, this front is ſo truly magnificent, that all who behold it are faſcinated, and do not quit the ſcene without revolving admiration. In the portico is a fine buſt of Auguſtus.

The octagonal ſaloon finiſhing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is truly elegant. The late arrangement are teſts of the claſſic taſte of the preſent noble owners; for in this, as in all the other apartments, the viſitor may ſit in a chair and read, may recline on a ſopha and contemplate; or, if he chuſes to admire ſurrounding beauties, may look around, and wonder at the aſſemblage of ſcience and the arts, each ſtriving moſt to pleaſe; for here is literature at our elbow; we are ſurrounded by the nobleſt efforts of painting; and the ſiſter-arts ſeem emulous to afford the moſt rational entertainment.

By His Grace the Duke's condeſcending permiſſion, we ſhall give a catalogue of the pictures in the different apartments.

Dome Saloon.—Rape of Proſerpine; Anne of Auſtria, Fred. Eldeir; Morocco Ambaſſador, in the reign of Ch. II. figure by Sir Godf. Kneller, and back ground and horſe by Wyke; Charles I. his queen, and two children, Vandyke; Judgment of Paris, Cav. Daniele; Lewis XIII. Elde; Apollo and Daphne, Daniele; Liberality and Modeſty, from Guido.

Buſtos.—Antinous, Lucius Antinous, a Bacchanalian, Socrates, Fauſtina, Britannicus, Plautilla, Antoninus, Apollo, buſt unknown, Domitian, Adrian.

Weſt Saloon next the Dome.—Venus and Cupid, Seb Ricci; Acis and Galatea, Luca Giordano; Philoſopher and Wife; firſt Counteſs of Burlington, Vandyke; firſt Earl of Halifax, ditto; Pope Clement IX. Carlo Marratti; Twelfth Night, Jordaens; Mrs. Roper and dog, Vandyke; Card. Baronius, Tintoret; Beliſarius, Morillo; Portrait of a man ¾ length, black cap, ruff, and glove in his hand. Ditto of a woman, cap, ruff, and chain round her waiſt and in her left hand; Bacchus and Ariadne, Seb. Ricci.

South-weſt Room, painted green.—Inigo Jones, in a round; firſt Earl of Sandwich, ditto; Lord Clifford and his family painted in 1444 by John Van Eyk, called John of Bruges—this repreſents a Holy Family with the above portraits, having been part of an old altar.

Weſt Saloon, next the Drawing-Room.—Holy Family, Car. Maratti; Mountebanks, Tintoret; Paſſage of the Iſraelites through the Red Sea, Bourgognone; Landſcape, Gaſp. Pouſſin; Temptation of St. Anthony, An. Carrachi; Landſcape, with fountain and figures, Salvator Roſa; Samaritan woman, P. Veroneſe; Landſcape and buildings, N. Pouſſin; the Preſentation, Giuſeppe Chiari;

ari; Landſcape and fiſhermen, Sal. Roſa; Woman taken in adultery, Baſſan; Dutch merry making, Oſtade; Landſcape and cattle; on copper, Swanvelt; Romulus and Remus, Pietro da Cortona Landſcape, figures and cattle, Both; Woman frying fritters, Schalkens; March with horſemen, Vander Meulen; Landſcape, Shepherd and Shepherdeſs, G. Pouſſin; a fine ſubject of two childrens' heads, Leonardo da Vinci; Woman feeding children, Schalkens; Jews ſcourging Chriſt, Baſſan; Flight into Egypt, N. Pouſſin; Landſcape and buildings, G. Pouſſin; Holy Family, And. Schiadoni; Landſcape and figures, G. Pouſſin; Landſcape and buildings, ditto; Sketch, inſide of a church, Vandyke; Landſcape, buildings and figures, G. Pouſſin; Holy Family, Pietro da Cortona; St. John in the wilderneſs, Mola; Woman ſelling fiſh and herbs, Gerard Dow; March, Bourgognone.

Drawing Room.—Head of a Magdalen, Guido; Landſcape and fiſhermen, S. Roſa; Mr. Killigrew, his hand on his dog, Vandyke; Mary, Queen of Scots, whole length, Frederic. Zucchero; King Charles I. ditto, Cornelius Janſen; Holy Family, Parmegiano; Small Landſcape, Viviani; Landſcape, buildings, figures, and cattle, Both; Madona della Roſa, Dominichino; Tent and cattle, Wouvermans; Landſcape, figures, water and cattle, Both; Conſtantine's arch, Viviani; Portrait of an old man ſitting in a chair, furred robe, ¾ length, Rembrandt; Landſcape, man hawking, and horſemen, Wouvermans; Firſt Earl of Burlington, Vandyke; Chemiſt's ſhop, David Teniers; Three ſtatues, chiaro obſcuro, N. Pouſſin; Mars and Venus, Albano; Painting and deſigning, Guido.

Dining Room.—Ponte Rotto, view in Rome, Gaſpar degli Occhiale; Pope Clement IX. D. Velaſques; Holy Family, And. del Sarto; Jew rabbi, ¾ length, Rembrandt; Rembrandt in his painting room, G. Dow; Piazza del Popolo, G. degli Occhiale; Holy Family, C. Maratti; Small landſcape and Figures, Polemburgh; View of Venice, Canaletti; Madona and St. Catharine, P. da Cortona; ſleeping Venus and Cupid; View of Venice, Canaletti; Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, Albano; Landſcape, buildings and figures, Bolognefe; Noah ſacrificing, C. Maratti; Battle piece, Bourgognone; Earl of Pembroke and ſiſter, Vandyke; Inſide of a church, Gerino; Landſcapes, buildings, and figures, G. Pouſſin; Marriage of Cupid and Pſyche, A. Schiadone; Ferry-boat and cattle, Berghem.

Gallery.—Suſannah and the Elders, P. Veroneſe; two by Baſſan; three landſcapes; middle of the ceiling a battle-piece, P. Veroneſe; two ſtatues, Guelphi; two ditto, Scheemaker; two children's heads, Guelphi; two beautiful porphyry vaſes from Rome. The other pictures in this gallery are not yet hung up.

Bronzes.—A young Hercules; three pictures of incenſe-lamps, Benvenuto Cellini.

Eaſt Saloon, next the Dome.—Diana and Endymion, Seb. Ricci; Solomon and Queen of Sheba, Marco Ricci; Coach and horſes, Sir Godfrey Kneller; Landſcape, cattle, and figures, Mola; Portrait of a man, ¾ length, beard, furred robes, leaning on a carpet, Ti-

tian; a Magdalen C. Maratti, from Guido; Lot and his daughters Rottenhamer; Sketch of a head, Vandyke; Landſcape and figures, Viviano, the figures by Michael Angelo; Landſcape, figures, and cattle, Mola; proceſſion of a dogeſs of Venice, P. Veroneſe; Chriſt in the garden, Guerchino; Angels preſenting a glaſs to a dying Saint, Albano; Landſcape, with an Apollo and Satyrs, water, &c. Sea-piece, W. Vandevelde; Head of a man with fur-cap, Baſſan; Marriage at Cana, M. Ricci; Ducheſs of Somerſet, Vandyke; Landſcape, buildings, and figures; View of Florence, G. degli Occhiale; Flowers, Baptiſte; the Boy, Seb. Ricci.

South-Eaſt Bed-Room.—Earl of Cumberland, in a round; Mr. Pope, ditto, Kent; Lady Burlington, ditto, Aikman; Lady Thanet, ditto. The tapeſtry in this apartment is extremely beautiful; it is divided into five compartments, repreſenting village amuſements, 1ſt. Fiſhery. 2d. Farm yard. 3d. A Fair. 4th. and 5th. Harveſt. They are Flemiſh, and approach very nearly to firſt-rate paintings.

Eaſt Saloon.—Portrait of a gentleman, whiſkers, beard and ruff, ¾ length, Rubens; Ditto of a lady, ruff, cloſe cap and beads, ¾ length, ditto; St. Gregorio, Cavedone; Saint at prayers; View in Rome (over the window), S. Roſa; crucifixion of St. Peter, Seb. Bourdon; Boy's head, Vandyke; inſide of a church, Pierino del Vaga; miraculous draught of fiſhes, Rubens; Head of a man, beard and whiſkers; Virgin and Child, and Wiſe Men in friar's habits, from Guido; Holy Family; Landſcape, bridge, water, and figures, Bologneſe; Woman and child (over the door); Spaniſh lady, D. Velaſques; the Nativity; a maſterly painting, by H. Van Steinwick, repreſenting the inſide of the Jeſuits' church at Antwerp, which, for execution and effect, is not to be ſuperſeded, if equalled in this country. Under this picture is a fine table formed of Engliſh pebbles by the Counteſs of Burlington, during her Lord's abſence in Italy.

Cloſet next Her Grace's Dreſſing-Room.—Boy's head, Holbein; Cleopatra, L. da Vinci; Earl of Eſſex; Holy Family, G. Pouſſin; Flora, Albano; Portrait of a man, with beard and whiſkers, ¾ length, Rubens; two ſmall Landſcapes, Velvet Brughel; Holy Family, Denis Calvart; ditto, ditto.

Cloſet next their Grace's Bed-Room.—Lady Dorothy Boyle, afterwards Lady Euſton, Lady Burlington.

Bed-Room.—Three flower pieces, Baptiſte; Madame Van Tromp, ¾ length, Bloemart; ruins of a temple, woman bathing, and cattle, Rouſſeau; ruins of a temple with figures, ditto; Conſtantine's arch, G. C. Panini; a man and vaſe, Benedetto Caſtiglione; Jupiter and Io, Franceſco Imperiali.

Her Grace's Dreſſing-Room.—View of Tivoli, S. Roſa; Chriſt and two Diſciples, Michael Angelo; good Samaritan, Baſſan; Beggar boy eating a pie, Morillo.

The inſide of the ſtructure is finiſhed with the utmoſt elegance; the cielings and mouldings are richly gilt upon a white ground, which gives a chaſte appearance to the whole; the principal rooms, chair-

chair-high, are embelliſhed with books, handſomely, but neatly bound, ſo arranged as not to appear an incumbrance, but ornamental: the tops of the book-caſes are covered with white marble, edged with gilt borders. To mention every particular would exceed our limits; we can only add that Chiſwick Houſe is a beautiful aſſemblage of *multum in parvo*.

The gardens are laid out in the fineſt taſte; the viſtos are terminated by a temple, obeliſk, or ſome ſimilar ornament, ſo as to produce the moſt agreeable effect. At the ends next the houſe are two wolves in ſtone, by Scheemaker; the oppoſite end exhibits a large lioneſs and a goat, and this view is terminated by three fine antique ſtatues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with ſtone ſeats between them. The orangery is a charming object. Along the ſerpentine river we are led to an encloſure, where are a Roman temple and an obeliſk; and on its banks, the exact model of the portico belonging to Covent Garden exhibits itſelf. Beſides the ſtatues in and about the gardens, thoſe of Sampſon, a Gladiator, Faunus, and Venus de Medicis are the fineſt preſervations. The view from the houſe over the Thames affords a fine proſpect of the adjacent country, which, when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the boats and barges paſſing in the river.

CLANDON, Eaſt and Weſt, are two contiguous villages in Surry; Weſt Clandon, 26 miles from London, is the manor of Lord Onſlow, whoſe noble ſeat, after an Italian model, is conſidered as the beſt family houſe in the county, and is now in the occupation of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. *See Hatchlands.*

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, 3¾ miles from London, conſiſting chiefly of many handſome houſes, which ſurround a common, that commands ſome very pleaſing views. This common was formerly little better than a moraſs, and the roads were almoſt impaſſable. The latter are now in an excellent ſtate; and the common itſelf is ſo beautifully planted with trees, both Engliſh and exotic, that it has much the appearance of a park. Theſe improvements were effected by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, who, on this occaſion, have been much indebted to the taſte and exertions of Chriſtopher Baldwin, Eſq. whoſe villa is adjacent; and, as a proof of the conſequent increaſed value of property on this ſpot, Mr. Baldwin has ſince ſold 14 acres of land, near his own houſe, for 5000l. Among other villas on this delightful common, are thoſe of Samuel, Robert, and Henry Thornton, Samuel Smith, and John Dent, Eſqrs. and Members of Parliament. Near the road to Wandſworth is a reſervoir of fine water, from which the village is ſupplied. On the N. E. corner of the common, is a new church, erected in 1776, at the expence of 11,000l. but neither in the church itſelf, nor in the ground incloſed around it, are any interments ſuffered. Of the old church only one aiſle remains; in which the funeral ſervice is performed, when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manor-houſe, now a boarding ſchool for young ladies, is ſituated near this, and is rendered very conſpicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

CLAREMONT, at Eſher, in Surry, was the ſeat of John Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcaſtle, by whom, when Earl of Clare, its preſent name was given; on which occaſion Garth wrote his poem of "Claremont," in imitation of "Cooper's Hill." It was purchaſed by the late Lord Clive, who pulled it down, and erected an elegant villa, in a much better ſituation. The park is diſtinguiſhed by its noble woods, lawns, mounts, &c. The ſummer-houſe, called the Belvedere, on a mount on that ſide of the park next Eſher, affords an extenſive view of the country. This beautiful place is now the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

CLAY-HALL, in the pariſh of Old Windſor, an elegant cottage, the property of Mrs. Keppel. It was much improved by the late Mr. Aylet, and is now the reſidence of Sir Henry Daſhwood, Bart.

CLEWER, a pariſh adjoining to Windſor, in which is the well-built ſeat of Mr. Payne.

CLIFDEN-HOUSE, the late ſeat of the Counteſs of Orkney, at Taploe, near Maidenhead Bridge, was built by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and came by marriage to the Earl of Orkney. This ſtately manſion, which had a noble terrace in front, ſupported by arches, was totally deſtroyed by fire, on the 20th of May, 1795, together with all the furniture and paintings, and the fine tapeſtry hangings, repreſenting the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which the Earl of Orkney himſelf had a conſpicuous ſhare.

Pope has commemorated this place, in the celebrated lines, in which he records the wretched end of its founder:

In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaſter, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With tape-ty'd curtains never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow ſtrove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies. Alas! how chang'd from him,
That life of pleaſure, and that ſoul of whim!
Gallant and gay, in Clifden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewſbury and Love.
Or juſt as gay, at council, in a ring
Of mimick'd ſtateſmen, and their merry King.
No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame; this lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends.

COBHAM, a village in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Guilford. Here is a ſeat, built by Earl Ligonier, after the manner of an Italian villa. The river Mole paſſes by the ſide of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect, eſpecially as the banks are diſpoſed into a ſlope, with a broad graſs walk, planted on each ſide with

with ſweet ſhrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, a delightful retreat in hot weather, being ſhaded with large elms on the ſouth ſide, and having the water on the north and eaſt. The houſe is ſituated half a mile from the road to Portſmouth, and is ſo much hid by the trees near it, as not to be ſeen till you riſe on the heath beyond Cobham. The property of this ſeat is ſtill in the repreſentatives of the late Earl, ſince whoſe death it has never been let but as a temporary reſidence. *See Burwood and Paine's Hill.*

COBHAM PARK, 25 miles from London, the elegant ſeat of the Earl of Darnley, near the road to Rocheſter, was formerly the reſidence of Lords Cobham, and now gives the title of Viſcount to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Hall, which with the out-houſes is ſaid to have coſt 60,000l. in building, is a moſt noble fabric, conſiſting of a centre and two wings; the former the work of Inigo Jones. The great hall is ſuperbly fitted up; each apartment being ſpacious and neat; his Lordſhip's library is fitted up in an elegant ſtile, and contains a well-choſen collection of the beſt literature. The ſtately mauſoleum in the park, is an octangular ſtructure of the Doric order, with double fluted columns at each angle, ſupporting a ſarcophagus. The top terminates with a quadrangular pyramid; over the family-vault is a beautiful chapel; the columns which ſupport the dome are caſed with the fineſt Brocatello marble highly poliſhed; the painted glaſs in the windows has a fine effect; as has a very neat altar-piece of marble.

COLE-GREEN, to the W. of Hertford, the ſeat of Earl Cowper, built by the Lord Chancellor Cowper.

COLN, a river which riſes in Herts, divides Middleſex from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. It is thus mentioned by Pope:

Coln, whoſe dark ſtreams his flowery iſlands lave.

COLNBROOK, a market-town, 17 miles from London, on four channels of the Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. One part of it is in Middleſex; the other in Bucks.

COLESHILL, a village, four miles W. of Rickmanſworth, in Herts, and a part of that county which is inſulated in Bucks. It was the birth place of Waller, the poet.

COMB-NEVILLE, a manor of Kingſton upon Thames, ſo called from William Neville, who was in poſſeſſion of it in the reign of Edward II*. Sir Thomas Vincent is ſaid to have built the old

* This is ſaid to have belonged to the great Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; but this is probably without foundation, as Mr. Lyſons, who appears to have traced the property with great accuracy, ſays, that after the death of this William Neville, the manor went to John Hadreſham, who had married one of his three daughters. *Environs of London, Vol. I. Page 237.*

manor-houſe, where Queen Elizabeth honoured him with a viſit in 1602. It was afterward in the family of Harvey, with an ancient gentleman of which name King William would often go a hawking in the warren oppoſite the houſe. The manor is now the property of Earl Spencer. Near the ſite of the old manſion (which was pulled down in 1752) is Comb Houſe, the reſidence of Major Tollemache; and not far from this are ſome reſervoirs of water, conſtructed by Cardinal Wolſey, to ſupply Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular conſtruction. It is much eſteemed as efficacious in the gravel; is excellent for drinking and waſhing; but is unfit for culinary uſe, as it turns the vegetables that are boiled in it black.

COOMB-BANK, the noble ſeat of Lord Frederic Campbell, at Sundridge, between Sevenoaks and Weſterham, in Kent. It is watered by the river Darent, which adds greatly to its beauty. The pleaſure-grounds are laid out with great elegance, which, with its extenſive proſpects, renders it an enchanting villa.

COOPER's HILL, the ſubject of a celebrated poem by Denham, is ſituated in the pariſh of Egham, on the right of the road from London. An ingenious, but perhaps faſtidious critic, has obſerved, that Cooper's Hill, the profeſſed ſubject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor is any account given of its ſituation, produce, or hiſtory; but that it ſerves, like the ſtand of a teleſcope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects. He adds, "There are many performances which have great beauties and great faults: the ſun of genius illuminates their mountains, though their vallies are dark: but Cooper's Hill has an uniform maſs of dullneſs, on which the ſun has not beſtowed its faineſt irradiation."

"Should the query occur, How then came Denham to acquire ſuch high reputation? Here it can only be ſaid, that he was a man of family and fortune, known in public life as High Sheriff of Surry, Governor of Farnham Caſtle, and K. B. In ſuch a man ſmall literary merit is naturally magnified too much; and the cenſure or praiſe of the day is too often confirmed, without examination, by the cenſure or praiſe of poſterity." *Scott's Critical Eſſays.*

It would be unjuſt not to quote here the ſentiments of a celebrated critic, too rigid, and perhaps too ſurly, to be faſcinated by mere popular opinion: "Cooper's Hill is the work that confers upon Denham the rank and dignity of an original author. He ſeems to have been, at leaſt among us, the author of a ſpecies of compoſition that may be termed *local poetry*, of which the fundamental ſubject is ſome particular landſcape, to be poetically deſcribed, with the addition of ſuch embelliſhments as may be ſupplied by hiſtorical retroſpection or incidental meditation.

"To trace a new ſpecies of poetry has in itſelf a very high claim to praiſe, and its praiſe is yet more when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper's Hill, if it be maliciouſly inſpected, will not be found without its faults. The digreſſions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the ſentiments, ſometimes,

ſuch

ſuch as will not bear a rigorous enquiry." *Johnſon's Life of Denham.*

Praiſe thus extorted from a critic not unreluctant to cenſure, will contribute to ſecure the fame of Denham, which the charming eulogy of the Bard of Windſor Foreſt alone would have rendered immortal:

Bear me, oh bear me to ſequeſter'd ſcenes,
To bowery mazes, and ſurrounding greens;
To Thames's banks which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where ye Muſes ſport on Cooper's Hill;
On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths ſhall grow,
While laſts the mountain, or while Thames ſhall flow.
I ſeem through conſecrated walks to rove,
I hear ſoft muſic die along the grove:
Led by the ſound, I rove from ſhade to ſhade,
By godlike poets venerable made:
Here, his firſt lays majeſtic Denham ſung;
*There**, the laſt numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.

Nor ſhould we here omit the homage of the excellent Poet of the Chaſe:

Tread with reſpectful awe
Windſor's green glades; where Denham, tuneful bard,
Charm'd once the liſt'ning Dryads with his ſong
Sublimely ſweet.

On this celebrated Hill are the ſeats of Lord Shuldham and Mr. Smith. *See Ankerwyke Purniſh and Kingſwood Lodge.*

COPPED, or COPT HALL, the ſeat of John Conyers, Eſq. in the pariſh of Epping, was built by his father, and is a perfect model of convenient as well as elegant architecture. The original houſe ſtood at the bottom of the hill, in the pariſh of Waltham Holy Croſs; and here was a private chapel for the uſe of the family, which anciently belonged to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey. This chapel was decorated by the beautiful painted window now in the church of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

CRANBURN LODGE, a ſeat of the Duke of Glouceſter's, in Windſor Foreſt, has an extenſive proſpect over a fine plain that exhibits a beautiful landſcape. In a ſpacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pannels, the military dreſſes of the different corps in the European armies.

CRANFORD PARK, on the N. of Hounſlow Heath, the ſeat of the Earl of Berkeley, is an ancient ſtructure, ſituate at an angle of the park, near Cranford Church. The park is well watered by a branch of the river Colne; and, though it commands no variety of proſpects, yet, from the diſtribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it may be deemed a pleaſant retirement. Notwith-

* See Chertſey.

ſtanding

ſtanding its vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, particularly pheaſants, which are to be ſeen in great numbers; conſiderable pains having been taken for their preſervation.

CRANHAM, a village, near Upminſter, in Eſſex, 16 miles from London, was anciently denominated Biſhop's Ockingdon, and Cravenham; it was held by the Petre family, one of whom ſold the manor to the anceſtors of Sir Nathan Wright, whoſe daughter having married General Oglethorpe*, at her death Cranham Houſe came into the poſſeſſion of Sir T. H. Apreece.

CRAYFORD, a market town in Kent, 13 miles from London, had its name from having anciently a ford over the Cray, a little above its influx into the Darent. This place is famous for the deciſive battle between Hengiſt and Vortimer; where the Britons loſt four of their chief commanders, and were ſo routed, that they fled to London, and abandoned Kent to the Saxons. Somner, Burton, and Biſhop Stillingfleet, have fixed here the Roman ſtation *Noviomagus*. This is however diſputed by Camden and Talbot in favour of Croydon—the diſtance however is more favourable for Crayford. In the adjacent heath and fields are ſeveral caves, ſuppoſed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of ſecurity for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a fine altar piece.

CROYDON, a market-town in Surry, on the edge of Banſted Downs, 9½ miles from London. Abp. Whitgift founded an hoſpital here, for a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed houſekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a ſchool for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20l. a year, and a houſe for the maſter, who muſt be a clergyman. "This good Archbiſhop," obſerves Stowe, "through God's favourable aſſiſtance, in his own life-time, performed and perfitted theſe premiſes, for that (as I myſelf have heard him ſay) *he would not be to his executors a cauſe of damnation.*" Such was the ſolicitude of this munificent prelate for the ſucceſs of his foundation. The manor has belonged, ever ſince the Conqueſt, to the Abps. of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the firſt prelate that can be traced as reſident was Abp. Peckham in 1278, and the laſt, Abp. Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of Parliament was obtained, empowering certain truſtees to ſell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace was ſold, purſuant to the act, to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2500l. and the premiſes are now occupied by a calico-printer, a tanner, and a pelt-monger. What reflections muſt this ſuggeſt on the viciſſitudes of our ſublunary ſcene! in this palace, now devoted to ſuch ignoble uſes, Abp. Parker, in 1573, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and all her retinue, con-

* General Oglethorpe died here, in 1785, at the very advanced age of 103, after having lived to ſee his colony of Georgia, in North America, which he ſettled in 1732, become independent of the mother country.

ſiſting of the principal nobility of the kingdom. This magnificent entertainment laſted ſeven days. The pariſh church, which is a handſome Gothic ſtructure, contains ſome fine monuments; among which are thoſe of the Archbiſhops Grindall, Whitgift, and Sheldon: the figure of the laſt, in a recumbent poſture, is a very fine piece of ſculpture, in white marble. Here are likewiſe the tombs of Archbiſhops Wake, Potter and Herring. *See Crayford.*

In this pariſh, at North End, is Oakfield Place, the ſeat of Robert Smith, Eſq. and near the town are the handſome villas of the Hon. Richard Walpole, Samuel Beachcroft, Eſq. and Thomas Walker, Eſq. About a mile from the town, in the road to Addington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great variety of extraneous foſſils. *See Addiſcombe Place and Haling Houſe.*

D

DAGENHAM, a village in Eſſex, 9 miles from London, remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames, in 1703, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water. After many expenſive projects to ſtop this breach, the land owners relinquiſhed the undertaking as impracticable. In 1714, Parliament interfered, and truſtees were appointed, who, the next year, contracted with Captain John Perry, who had been employed by the Czar Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don. He accompliſhed the arduous undertaking in leſs than two years, for 25,000l. the ſum agreed upon.

DAGNAM PARK, in the pariſh of Southweald, near Brentwood, the ſeat of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

DANSON-HILL, at Bexley, in Kent, the elegant ſeat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. The grounds are beautifully diſpoſed, and adorned with a grand ſheet of water,; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of ſurface, compoſe a delightful ſcene.

DARENT, a river in Kent, which riſes near Riverhead, and falls into the Thames below Dartford. Pope thus celebrates this river:

And ſilent Darent, ſtained with Daniſh blood.

DARENT, pronounced *Darne*, a village in Kent, 2¼ miles ſouth of Dartford. Darent originally belonged to the church of Rocheſter, afterward to Canterbury; Hubert Walter, Archbiſhop, exchanged it for the manor of Lambeth, and Henry VIII. confirmed it to the newly erected Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter, who are now lords of the manor, impropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage. Darent church is of Saxon architecture; on the front is carved the hiſtory of St. Dunſtan, a deſcription of which, for the ſatisfaction of the curious, we ſhall be particular in. It conſiſts of eight compartments—in the 1ſt is repreſented King Edgar, who raiſed Dunſtan to the Archbiſhopric. The 2nd repreſents Satan under

under the ſimilitude of a dragon, illuſtrative of one of the Saint's conflicts; the Saint is repreſented playing on a harp, which, as his legend informs us, had this miraculous power, that when ſuſpended on the walls of Dunſtan's cell, would, without the impoſition of any viſible hand, pour out the moſt harmonious ſounds. The 4th repreſents a centaur, by which is meant the Evil Spirit, when, with his barking dogs, he interrupted St. Dunſtan, whilſt a lad, haſtening to a church to return thanks for a ſuppoſed miraculous recovery, and whom the ſtripling, by brandiſhing his ſtick in the face of the oppoſing ſpectre, routed with all his pack. The 5th repreſents the horſe on which the Saint rode, miraculouſly ſtruck dead when the voice from heaven informed the Saint, that King Edred, whom he was going to comfort in his laſt moments, was dead. The 6th repreſents the Fox or the Wolf, under which forms it is ſaid the devil tempted him. The 7th has the human form, with the face of a lion or bear; this denotes the ſharp encounter the Saint had with the Devil under one of theſe forms, in beating of whom he broke his paſtoral ſtaff. The 8th is ſaid to apply to an anecdote of the birth of King Ethelred II. who having defiled the ſacred font at baptiſm, the Saint prophetically denounced with an oath, as moſt unfortunate through life.

DARTFORD, a market-town in Kent, 15 miles from London, on the Darent. Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III. Bridget, daughter of Edward IV. was prioreſs here; and many ladies of noble families were nuns in this houſe. At the diſſolution, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal manſion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward IV. granted the ſame office to Lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerſet. It was granted, the next year, to Anne of Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII.; and, on her death, Queen Mary granted it to the Friars Preachers of Langley in Herts. Elizabeth kept it in her own hands; but James I. granted it to the Earl of Saliſbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave to it the name of Dartford Place. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, uſed as a ſtable, and a contiguous farm-houſe. Henry VI. founded an almſhouſe at Dartford for five decrepid men. On the river, the firſt paper-mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200l. a year, from Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture; and on this river was alſo the firſt mill for ſlitting iron bars for making wire. Here is a church, with two church-yards; one round the church, and the other on the top of a hill, which is ſo high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The rebellion of Wat Tyler began in this town.

DATCHET, a village in Bucks, on the Thames, between Eton and Staines. The wooden bridge here is decaying ſo faſt, that it is intended to build one of ſtone. Below this bridge, the banks of the river are enriched with handſome villas, which command a fine view of Windſor Caſtle, &c. *See Ditton Park.*

DEEPDEN,

DEEPDEN, near Dorking, is ſituated in a valley, ſurrounded by ſteep hills. In the laſt century, Mr. Charles Howard, who here amuſed himſelf with chemiſtry and other philoſophical reſearches, planted the level ground about the houſe with a variety of exotics. The hills were covered with trees on every ſide, excepting the ſouth aſpect, which was planted with vines; and ſome tolerable good wine was made here, though the hill is ſo ſteep, that it is difficult to aſcend it: but the vineyard is no more. On the ſummit of the hill is a ſummer houſe, from which, in a clear day, the ſea, over the ſouth downs, near Arundel, may be diſcerned. This romantic ſpot deſcended to the late Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the old houſe, and built a handſome one in its ſtead. The offices being conſiderably lower than the houſe, the communication between them is ſubterraneous. The late Ducheſs was very fond of the gardens, and formed here a hermitage, with all the humble requiſites for a holy anchorite. In the gardens, on the ſides of the hill, are ſeveral natural caverns. The preſent Duke ſold the place, in 1791, to the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. whoſe lady reſides here.

DENBIGHS, near Dorking, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a ſingular ſtyle, by Jonathan Tyers, Eſq. the firſt proprietor of Vauxhall, of that name. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Deniſon, Eſq. Among other ſingularities, Mr. Tyers had contrived "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." The view, on a deſcent into this gloomy vale, was awful. There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments, in one of which the Unbeliever was repreſented dying in great agony. Near him were his books, which encouraged him in his libertine courſe, ſuch as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other, was the good Chriſtian, calm and ſerene, taking a ſolemn leave of the world, and anticipating the joys of immortality.

DENHAM, a village in Bucks, near Uxbridge, in which is the ſeat and park of Benjamin Way, Eſq. Here alſo is Denham Court, the property of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. now let to Henry Hugh Hoare, Eſq.

DENMARK HILL, a fine hill near Camberwell, in the road from that village to Dulwich. It commands ſome pleaſing proſpects, and, on that account, ſome handſome houſes have lately been erected on it.

DEPTFORD, anciently called Weſt Greenwich, a large town in Kent, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is ſeated on the Thames, 3½ miles from London, and is remarkable for its noble dock-yard, in which a great number of hands are employed. It has a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with quantities of timber, extenſive ſtorehouſes, &c. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and here is the manor of Say's Court, the property of Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart. The manor-houſe was the ſeat of his anceſtor, John Evelyn, Eſq. a celebrated natural philoſopher of the laſt century, and the reſidence alſo of the

Czar Peter the Great, during the time that he worked as a ſhipwright in the yard. But this houſe (which ſtill exiſts *in every account of Deptford hitherto publiſhed)* has been demoliſhed many years; and on its ſite now ſtands the workhouſe of the pariſh of St. Nicholas.

In Deptford are the two pariſhes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, and two hoſpitals, one of which was incorporated by Henry VIII. and is called Trinity Houſe of Deptford Strond: it contains 21 houſes, and is ſituated near the church. The other, called Trinity Hoſpital, has 38 houſes. Both theſe houſes are for decayed pilots or maſters of ſhips, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month. N. W. of the town is the Red Houſe, a collection of warehouſes and ſtorehouſes, built of red bricks, whence it had its name. *See Watton.*

DERHAM PARK, the ſeat of Chriſtopher Bethel, Eſq. two miles N. W. of Barnet, in the pariſh of Hadley, ſituate on an eminence, in a ſmall valley, and ſurrounded, at a little diſtance, by high hills. At the entrance of the extenſive park is a magnificent gateway, which coſt 2000l.

DITTON PARK, the ſeat of Earl Beaulieu, in the pariſh of Datchet, was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State to James I. on the ſite of a manſion which had been occupied by Cardinal Wolſey. It is ſurrounded by a moat. The apartments are ſpacious and finely painted; and, in the gallery, is a good collection of pictures. The park is famed for its ancient majeſtic oaks.

DORKING, a market-town in Surry, 23 miles from London, is ſeated on the river Mole, and upon a rock of ſoft ſandy ſtone, in which deep cellars are dug, that are extremely cold even in the midſt of ſummer. An incredible quantity of poultry is ſold in Dorking, which are large and fine, and remarkable for having five claws. Here are frequently, about Chriſtmas, capons ſo large, as to weigh between ſeven and eight pounds, out of their feathers. This town was deſtroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt either by Canute or the Normans. It is remarkable, that, according to the cuſtom of the manor, the youngeſt ſon or brother of a cuſtomary tenant is heir to the cuſtomary eſtate of the tenant dying inteſtate. *See Chart Park, Deepden, and Denbighs.*

DORNEY COURT, near Eton Wick, the ſeat of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart.

DOWN HALL, three miles from Sawbridgeworth, Herts, in the road to Hatfield Heath, in Eſſex, the ſeat of the late Thomas Selwyn, Eſq. on an eminence that commands a fine proſpect. This place Prior choſe for retirement, after many years of political intrigue; and in his works is "Down Hall," a ballad, of which the beſt line is,

"I ſhew'd you Down Hall: did you look for Verſailles?"

Prior, after having filled many public employments with great ability,

ability, found himſelf, at the age of 53, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a ſubſcription for his Poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas; and Lord Harley, ſon of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal ſum for the purchaſe of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his deceaſe.

"He had now," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "what wits and philoſophers have often wiſhed, the power of paſſing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it ſeems, that buſy men ſeldom live long in a ſtate of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafneſs; *for*, (ſays he) *I took little care of my ears, while I was not ſure whether my head was my own.*"—Our poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeſhire, the ſeat of the Earl of Oxford, in 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor, much improved the grounds, cut viſtas through an adjacent wood, and ſometimes made it the place of his reſidence. The preſent manſion, a handſome edifice, was rebuilt a few years ago, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Lovibond.

DOWN PLACE, the elegant villa of John Huddleſtone, Eſq. is ſituated on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windſor. The noble buildings of Windſor and Eton are here ſeen in a point of view which is not to be equalled in any other place.

DROPMORE HILL, the new-built villa of Lord Grenville, at Burnham, in Buckinghamſhire, ſeated on the ſide of Wooburn Common. Its elevated ſituation commands the moſt extenſive and varied proſpects.

DULWICH, a village, in the pariſh of Camberwell, five miles from London, celebrated a few years ago for its medicinal waters, to which there was ſuch a reſort of company, that the maſter of the houſe, then called the Green Man, erected a handſome room for their accommodation. The wells have ſince fallen into diſrepute, and the houſe was occupied, for ſome time, by Lord Thurlow. The fine walk oppoſite this houſe, through the woods, affords from its top a noble proſpect: but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the houſe, under a tree, called The Oak of Honour. Dulwich is delightful for its rural ſimplicity, thus celebrated by the Æſculapian bard:

> Or loſe the world amid the ſylvan wilds
> Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous arts unſpoil'd.

DULWICH COLLEGE, founded at Dulwich, in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakeſpeare's plays. He founded this college for a Maſter and Wardens, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organiſt; and for ſix poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be edu-

cated by two of the Fellows. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are ſent to the Univerſities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 10l. is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave well, they are preſented with 5l. at the expiration of their ſervitude. Mr. Alleyn conſtituted for viſitors, the Churchwardens of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; and St. Saviour, Southwark; who, upon occaſion, were to appeal to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be ſworn at their admiſſion. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himſelf is buried. The Maſter is Lord of the Manor for a conſiderable extent, and enjoys the affluence and eaſe of the Prior of a monaſtery. Both he and the Warden muſt continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden always ſucceeds upon the death of the Maſter.

The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taſte, and contains the chapel, and Maſter's apartments, in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants in the wings. That on the eaſt ſide was new-built in 1739. The Maſter's rooms are adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchaſe, on his entrance into that ſtation; and there is a library to which every Maſter generally adds a number of books. An idle tradition, ſufficiently refuted in the Biographia Britannica, aſſigned as the motive of the founder for this endowment, that once perſonating the devil, he was ſo terrified at ſeeing a real devil, as he imagined, on the ſtage, that he quitted his profeſſion, and devoted his life to religious exerciſes. An idea has alſo prevailed, that the founder excluded all future benefactions to this college; but this is erroneous. In 1686, Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookſeller, in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 400l. in money; and, in 1756, a legacy of 300l. was left to the college, by Lady Falkland; the intereſt to be divided among the poor brethren and ſiſters, according to the will of the donor.

DURDANS, near Epſom, was originally built by George firſt Earl of Berkeley, with the materials brought from Nonſuch, when that celebrated royal reſidence was demoliſhed. It was deſtroyed by fire, many years ago, but was rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac, and is now the ſeat of Mrs. Kenworthy.

E.

EALING, a pariſh in Middleſex, ſituate near the road to Uxbridge, about ſeven miles from London. One part of it is called Great, and the other Little Ealing. In the former are many handſome villas; among which the moſt diſtinguiſhed are Ealing Houſe, the ſeat of Edward Payne, Eſq. Hicks, upon the Heath, the ſeat of Sir William Trumbull (Secretary of State to King William, and the intimate friend of Pope) and now the property of Frederic Barnard, Eſq. who has conſiderably enlarged and improved the premiſes; Ealing Grove, which was ſucceſſively the ſeat of the Dukes

of

of Marlborough and Argyle, and lately of James Baillie, Eſq. deceaſed; Rockwork Gate Houſe, the reſidence of Thomas Matthias, Eſq. and a houſe built by Thomas Wood, Eſq. on a hill on the right hand of the road from Acton to Hanwell. At little Ealing are Place Houſe, the ſeat of Cuthbert Fiſher, Eſq. and the villas of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. and General Laſcelles. At Caſtle Hill, is the elegant villa of the late Henry Beaufoy, Eſq. now Mrs. Fitzherbert's; and, on Caſtle Bear Hill, is the villa of Richard Meux, Eſq.

The old church having fallen down, March 27, 1729, a neat new one was erected. At Old Brentford, in this pariſh, is George Chapel, built in 1770, as a chapel of eaſe.

The Sunday ſchools in this pariſh, inſtituted in 1786, by the Rev. Charles Sturges, the preſent vicar, have been particularly efficacious, in conſequence of the perſevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, ſo well known by her uſeful treatiſes, tending to increaſe the comforts, and reform the manners of the poor. About 60 boys, and more than 100 girls are now educating in theſe ſchools, which are conducted upon a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a ſpirit of emulation and improvement*. A ſchool of induſtry for girls has been ſome time eſtabliſhed: at preſent, they are 40 in number, and are employed in making coarſe ſhirts. A ſchool of induſtry for boys has alſo been lately opened: hitherto they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them ſome other occupation, which may prove of more ſervice to them in future life. *See Gunnerſbury Houſe.*

EDGWARE, a market-town, eight miles from London, on the road (the ancient Watling Street) to St Alban's. The weſt ſide of the ſtreet is in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *See Brockley Hill.*

EDMONTON, a village in Middleſex, 7 miles from London, in the road to Ware. Near Tanners End, in this pariſh, is The Firs, the ſeat of Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. *See Buſh Hill and Southgate.*

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, three miles from Leatherhead, was once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were 16 churches. There are ſtill proofs of its having been much larger than it is at preſent; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are ſeveral old ſtalls and monuments. Here is the ſeat of Gen. De Lancey.

* One of the regulations is, that every child who is a conſtant attendant, and comes to ſchool before nine in the morning, neat in perſon and apparel, on paying a half-penny, ſhall receive a penny ticket. The advantages of this regulation proved to be ſuch, that gowns were purchaſed for all the girls who had been three months in the ſchool, and clothing for the boys according to their reſpective merits.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, on the Thames, 18 miles from London. Here is a neat almſhouſe, founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant of London, for ſix men and ſix women. The centre of this building is a good houſe for a ſchool-maſter, who has the education of 20 poor boys of Egham. Sir John Denham, Baron of the Exchequer in the reigns of James and Charles I. reſided in this pariſh, and founded an almſhouſe here, for ſix men and ſix women. Sir John Denham, his ſon, celebrated Cooper's Hill, in a work which will laſt longer than even the applauſe of that loyalty for which he ſacrificed his family eſtates; a loyalty

"Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full!"

Here alſo dwelt the famous Sir John Doddridge, a very able judge and ſcholar, whoſe memory is kept up by the jury which was impannelled in conſequence of his reproof to the Sheriff of Huntingdon, on account of the meanneſs of the former jury which had been returned; the next liſt of jurors, however, ſo far compenſated for the neglect, that on calling them over in court, the gravity of the bench was invaded by having named Maximilian, King of Toſeland; Adam, Prince of Godmancheſter; the reſt were a Duke, Earl, Marquis, Lord, a Biſhop of Buckden, and other ſounding names, ending with Knight, Squire, and Yeomen. *See Cooper's Hill and Runny Mead.*

ELSTREE, a village in Herts, 11 miles from London, in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sulloniacæ, mentioned by Antoninus; but Camden and Horſley are of opinion that it was on Brockley Hill, in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins, Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Penny-well, near Brockley Hill, are ſtill viſible the foundations of ſeveral walls. *See Brockley Hill.*

ELTHAM, a market-town, eight miles from London, on the road to Maidſtone. Anthony Beck, Biſhop of Durham, having fraudulently ſecured the poſſeſſion of this manor, beautified the capital manſion, and left it to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I. Edward II. frequently reſided here. His Queen was here delivered of a ſon, who had the name of John of Eltham. Poſſibly, from this circumſtance, it is improperly called King John's Palace; unleſs it obtained this appellation from the ſumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III. to the captive King John of France. Succeeding Princes, and particularly Henry VII. enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected, after Greenwich became the favourite country reſidence. Our princes often celebrated their feſtivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the laſt of theſe feaſts was held here at Whitſuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Monteagle, for his ſervices at Flodden Field. Part of the ſtately hall which was the ſcene of thoſe feaſts, is ſtill in good preſervation, and is uſed as a barn.

barn. The roof, in particular, is ſomewhat like that of Weſtminſter Hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greateſt part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has ſtill two ſtone bridges over it, one of which conſiſts of four arches. The farm-houſe, in the incloſure, though ſomewhat modernized, or rather diſguiſed, by plaſter and white-waſhing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace ſhe viſited in a ſummer excurſion round the country in 1559. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the anceſtors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a ſeat and plantations, called Eltham Lodge; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown, and many of them were marked for ſale in the laſt ſurvey. In the handſome garden of Mr. Dorrington is a green-houſe, in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botaniſt, Dr. Sherrard. The *Hortus Elthamienſis* is well known to the curious in botany. On a part of Shooter's Hill, in this pariſh, is a lofty tower, erected by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction in 1756, of Severndroog, a ſtrong fort, which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an iſland near Bombay. This ſtructure, which is called Severndroog Caſtle, is erected from a deſign of Mr. Jupp's, and is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle. It is ſeen at a great diſtance. *See Fairy Hill and Park Farm Place.*

EMBER COURT, at Thames Ditton, between Kingſton and Eſher, was the ſeat of Arthur Onſlow, the celebrated Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. It is now the ſeat of Colonel Taylor.

ENFIELD, a town in Middleſex, 10 miles from London, was famous for its chaſe, a large tract of woodland, filled with deer. This was granted, by the Conqueror to an anceſtor of the Mandevilles, Earls of Eſſex, from whom it came to the Bohuns. It was afterward annexed to the Duchy of Lancaſter. When King James reſided at Theobalds, this chaſe was well ſtocked with deer; but, in the Civil Wars, it was ſtripped of the game and timber, and let out in farms. At the Reſtoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chaſe was ſtocked with deer; but, by an act of Parliament, in 1779, it was diſforeſted. Part of it was allotted to different pariſhes, and incloſed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; and another part, reſerved to the crown, was ſold in eight lots, at the office of the Duchy of Lancaſter. In the town is part of an ancient royal palace, reſpecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-houſe of Enfield; and either in this, or another ancient houſe, called Elſynge-hall, (now demoliſhed) Edward VI. on his acceſſion to the throne, kept his court, for five months, before he removed to London. Mr. Lyſons is of opinion, (*Vol. II. p.* 283) that the palace "underwent conſiderable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this Prince, and moſt probably upon occaſion of the manor being granted to the Princeſs Elizabeth."

One

One of the rooms ſtill remains in its original ſtate, with oak pannels, and a richly ornamented ceiling. The chimney-piece is ſupported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian order, and decorated with the cognizances of the roſe and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter, and royal ſupporters, a lion and a gryphon. Underneath is this motto: "*Sola ſalus ſervire Deo, junt cætera fraudes*—Our only ſecurity is to ſerve God: aught elſe is vanity." In the ſame room is preſerved part of another chimneypiece, with nearly the ſame ornaments, and this motto: "*Ut ros ſuper herbam, eſt benevolentia regis*—Like the dew on the graſs is the bounty of the king;" alluding, it is probable, to the royal grant. Among the collection of royal letters in the Britiſh Muſeum is a Latin one from the Princeſs Elizabeth, dated Enfield; and in the Bodleian Library is a M. S. copy of a ſermon, tranſlated by the Princeſs, from the Italian of Occhini. It is written on vellum, in her own hand, and was ſent, as a new year's gift to her brother, King Edward. The dedication is dated Enfield, Dec. 30; the year not mentioned. When Elizabeth became Queen, ſhe frequently viſited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign. The palace was alienated from the crown by Charles I. and has been ever ſince in private hands. In 1670 it was taken by Mr. Uvedale, maſter of the grammar ſchool, who being much attached to the ſtudy of botany, planted a cedar of Libanus, now one of the fineſt in the kingdom, and meaſuring, at three feet from the ground (in 1793) twelve feet in girth. The whole building in front, was taken down in 1792; and on the ſite of it are erected ſome ſmall houſes. The ſmall part left ſtanding behind, (and which contains the old rooms) has been new fronted, and is in the occupation of Mrs. Perry. The whole of this old palace was purchaſed, in 1786, by Mr. Thomas Callaway, ſteward of Guy's Hoſpital, of the repreſentatives of Eliab Breton, Eſq.

Enfield Park, part of this ancient royal demeſne, is the ſeat of Samuel Clayton, Eſq. In this pariſh alſo are ſeveral villas; particularly, Four-tree Hill, the ſeat of the late Edmund Armſtrong, Eſq. ſaid to have been built by Inigo Jones; Eaſt Lodge, which had been occaſionally uſed by Charles I. as a hunting ſeat; Weſt Lodge, and North Lodge, (all three held by leaſe under the crown by the guardians of the Ducheſs of Chandos, a lunatic) the latter in the occupation of Thomas James, Eſq.; a large new built houſe on Beech Hill, the ſeat of William Franks, Eſq. and the handſome villa of Rawſon Hart Boddam, Eſq. late Governor of Bombay. *See Southgate, South Lodge, and Trent Place*

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, in the pariſh of Egham, but in the county of Berks, is delightfully ſituated on the ſummit of Cooper's Hill, in the road that leads through Windſor Great Park to Reading. Among ſome good houſes here, is the handſome ſeat of Mrs. Hervey.

EPPING, a town in Eſſex, 16 miles from London. The markets,

kets, which are on Thurſday for cattle, and on Friday for proviſions, are kept in Epping-Street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this part of the county, and known in London by the name of Epping butter, is in particular eſteem, and ſells at a higher price than any other. *See Copped Hall.*

EPPING FOREST, a royal chaſe, extending from Epping almoſt to London, was anciently a very extenſive diſtrict, and, under the name of the Foreſt of Eſſex, included a great part of the county. It had afterward the name of Waltham Foreſt, which has long yielded to its preſent appellation. To this foreſt, that of Hainault, which lies to the ſouth-eaſt, was once, it is ſuppoſed, an appendage. Both theſe foreſts are adorned with many ſeats and villas. A ſtag is annually turned out on this foreſt, on Eaſter Monday, for the amuſement of the London ſportſmen. *See Hainault Foreſt.*

EPSOM, properly Ebbeſham, a town in Surry, 14¾ miles from London. Its mineral waters, which iſſue from a riſing ground near Aſhted, were diſcovered in 1618, and ſoon became famous; but, for many years paſt, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Horſe-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a ſemicircle, from the church, to Durdans, the ſeat of Mrs. Kenworthy. There are many fine ſeats in the neighbourhood, beſide Durdans; as a ſeat on Woodcote Green, belonging to William Northey, Eſq. lord of the manor: Woodcote Park, the late Lord Baltimore's, now the ſeat of Lewis Teſſier, Eſq. and Pit Place, ſo called from its ſituation, being in a chalk-pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimſical but elegant retirement. The laſt proprietor, Mr. Fitzherbert, made great improvements in it: the drawing-room, conſervatory, and aviary, in particular, are ſuppoſed to be the moſt beautiful of the kind in Surry. It is now the property of Mr. Jewdwine.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles from London, in this neighbourhood formerly ſtood the abbey of Leſnes. *See Belvedere Houſe.*

ESHER, a village on the road to Guilford, 16 miles from London. *See Claremont and*

ESHER PLACE, the ſeat of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham, and now of his daughter, Miſs Pelham, is a Gothic ſtructure of brick, with ſtone facings to the doors and windows. It was anciently one of the ſeats of the prelates of Wincheſter, was built by Biſhop Wainfleete, and greatly improved by Cardinal Wolſey, when he held that ſee in conjunction with thoſe of York and Durham. The whole was rebuilt by Mr. Pelham, in the ſame ſtyle as the original, and after the deſign of Kent, except the two towers in the body of the houſe, which belong to the old ſtructure. In one of theſe towers is a very curious winding ſtaircaſe, which has excited the admiration of many eminent architects.

This noble manſion is ſituated in a low vale, on the banks of the river Mole, which is approached, by a circular ſweep, through a declining

declining lawn. This river winds pleaſantly through the grounds, and forms a very beautiful piece of water. On the left, entering the park, at ſome diſtance, the ground takes a ſerpentine form; and the heights being planted with clumps of firs and other trees, have a rich and bold effect. On a further advance, to the right, the eye is attracted by a fine open country. An elegant ſummer-houſe, ſituate on the moſt elevated ſpot in the park, commands a variety of rich and pleaſant proſpects. Among the nearer views, are Richmond Hill, Hampton Court, Harrow on the Hill, Windſor Caſtle, the windings of the Thames, &c. and, on the other ſide, are Claremont, and other fine ſeats.—Another building, called The Bower, is overhung with ivy, the maſſy foliage of which is at once beautiful and pictureſque. Almoſt every ſtep affords a new and pleaſing object; and, to enrich the ſcene, the river frequently preſents itſelf through the trees, or in full view from an open ſpace; and it is again obſcured by the intervention of ſome object, perhaps not leſs pleaſing.

Theſe enchanting ſcenes are immortalized in the charming poetry of Thomſon:

> Eſher's groves,
> Where, in the ſweeteſt ſolitude, embrac'd
> By the ſoft windings of the ſilent Mole,
> From courts and ſenates, Pelham finds repoſe.

And the unaſſuming muſe of Doſſdey has ſeated the Genius of Gardens

> In the lovely vale
> Of Eſher, where the Mole glides, lingering; loth
> To leave ſuch ſcenes of ſweet ſimplicity.

The philoſopher too will here find ſubjects of meditation; eſpecially when he is diſpoſed to reflect on the inſtability and vanity of all earthly grandeur. To this place (then called *Aſher*) was the magnificent Wolſey commanded to retire, juſt after he had perceived, for the firſt time, that he had for ever loſt the favour of his ſovereign; and the great maſter of the human heart has made him give utterance to his feelings in this affecting exclamation:

> Nay, then, farewell!
> I have touch'd the higheſt point of all my greatneſs;
> And, from that full meridian of my glory,
> I haſte now to my ſetting; I ſhall fall
> Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
> And no man ſee me more.

The world that had paid him ſuch abject court during his proſperity, now deſerted him (all but the faithful Cromwell) on this fatal reverſe of fortune. He himſelf was much dejected with the change, and from the ſame turn of mind which had made him ſo vainly elated with his grandeur, he felt the ſtroke of adverſity with double rigour.

In

In full-blown dignity ſee Wolſey ſtand,
Law in his voice, and fortune in his hand:
To him the church, the realm, their pow'rs conſign,
Through him the rays of regal bounty ſhine:
Turn'd by his nod the ſtream of honour flows:
His ſmile alone ſecurity beſtows.
Still to new heights his reſtleſs wiſhes ſoar;
Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r;
Till conqueſt unreſiſted ceas'd to pleaſe,
And rights ſubmitted, left him none to ſeize.
At length his ſov'reign frowns—the train of ſtate
Mark the keen glance, and watch the ſign to hate:
Where'er he turns, he meets a ſtranger's eye;
His ſuppliants ſcorn him, and his followers fly.
Now drops at once the pride of awful ſtate,
The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,
The regal palace, the luxurious board,
The liveried army, and the menial lord.
With age, with cares, with maladies oppreſs'd,
He ſeeks the refuge of monaſtic reſt.
Grief aids diſeaſe, remember'd folly ſtings,
And his laſt ſighs reproach the faith of kings. JOHNSON.

ETON, a village on the Thames, in Bucks, oppoſite Windſor, famous for its royal college and ſchool, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the ſupport of a provoſt and ſeven fellows, and the education of ſeventy youths in claſſical learning. It conſiſts of two quadrangles; one appropriated to the ſchool, and the lodging of the maſters and ſcholars; in the midſt of which is a copper ſtatue of the founder, on a marble pedeſtal, erected at the expence of Dr. Godolphin. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the Provoſt and Fellows. The library is one of the fineſt in England. The chapel is a ſtately ſtructure, apparently by the ſame hand who deſigned King's College, Cambridge. At the weſt end of this chapel is a marble ſtatue, by Bacon, of the "ill-fated Henry."

The ſeventy King's ſcholars, as thoſe are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt, to King's College in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to ſeniority; and after they have been three years at Cambridge, they claim a fellowſhip. Beſide thoſe on the foundation, there are ſeldom leſs than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's ſons, who board at the maſter's houſes, or within the bounds of the college. The ſchool is divided into upper and lower, and each of theſe into three claſſes. To each ſchool there is a maſter and four aſſiſtants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000l. a year.

EWEL, a market town in Surry, 13 miles from London. Here a ſpring breaks out in different ſpots, and becomes the head of a fine

fine ſtream, called Hog's Mill River, that falls into the Thames at Kingſton. Here are the elegant ſeat and pleaſure-grounds of the late Philip Rowden, Eſq. and the manſion of Sir George Glyn, Bart.

F

FAIRLOP, a celebrated oak, in the pariſh of Barking, and foreſt of Hainault, in Eſſex. *See Hainault Foreſt.*

FAIRY HILL, a villa at Mottingham, a hamlet of the city of Rocheſter, near Eltham, in Kent, was many years in the occupation of the late Earl Bathurſt, who greatly improved the grounds. It is now the reſidence of John Randall, Eſq.

FETCHAM, a village near Leatherhead, in which is the fine ſeat of Mrs. Hankey.

FINCHLEY, a village in Middleſex, near a noted common, ſeven miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's.

FITZROY FARM, the villa of Lord Southampton, near Highgate. The grounds are kept in the higheſt cultivation of the *ferme ornée.*

FITZWALTERS, the ſeat of Thomas Wright, Eſq. at Shenfield, near the 21 mile ſtone, in the road to Chelmsford. Being of an octagon form, it is commonly called the Round Houſe. Mr. Wright has formed a fine ſerpentine piece of water in the front of the houſe, over which he has built a beautiful little bridge; and, next to the great road, he has erected two lodges for porters.

FOOT'S-CRAY PLACE, 12 miles from London, in the road to Maidſtone, was built by Bouchier Cleve, Eſq. a pewterer of Cheapſide, after a deſign of Palladio's. It became the property of Sir George Yonge, Bart. who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was ſold for leſs than a third part of the original expence, to Benjamin Harence, Eſq. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The houſe, which is built of ſtone, ſtands on a riſing ground, with a gradual deſcent to the water, which, from the houſe, appears to be a ſmall river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water oppoſite to the houſe, is a fine caſcade; but this water, which appears to be ſuch a pretty natural ſtream, is an artificial one brought from the river Cray.

FROGMORE HOUSE, near Windſor, lately the ſeat of the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, of whom it was purchaſed by Her Majeſty, who has made very conſiderable additions to the houſe and gardens. The houſe adjoining, the reſidence of the late Mrs. Macartney, has been taken down, and its gardens added to thoſe of her Majeſty. In different parts of the grounds, Gothic temples, rural huts, &c. have been erected. Theſe give relief to the gardens, which, from their being a dead flat, would otherwiſe have too great a ſameneſs. Nearly adjoining, on the oppoſite ſide of the road, is a neat houſe,

the

the ſeat of the late Earl of Pomfret, as Ranger of the Little Park, within the limits of which it is ſituated. Near the houſe is the Queen's dairy.

FULHAM, a village of Middleſex, ſituated on the Thames, oppoſite Putney, to which it has a wooden bridge. It is four miles from London: and to the prelates of that ſee the manor belonged a conſiderable time before the conqueſt. In the church-yard are the tombs of the Biſhops Compton, Robinſon, Gibſon, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth. The epiſcopal palace, on the bank of the Thames, is neither of a very ancient date, nor does it contain any thing remarkable: but the gardens have been very curious. They were firſt noted in the time of Biſhop Grindall, one of the earlieſt encouragers of botany, and the firſt who imported the tamariſk-tree into this country, about the year 1560. Biſhop Compton, who was himſelf an excellent botaniſt, made them ſtill more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and foreſt trees, particularly from North America. Of theſe, the following only were remaining, on a ſurvey of the garden in 1793; and theſe may be regarded with ſome veneration by the botaniſt, as the parent ſtocks of their reſpective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height:

	Girth feet	Girth in	Height. feet.
Acer Negundo, Aſh-leaved Maple	6	4	45
Cupreſſus Sempervivens, Upright Cypreſs	2	3	30
Juniperus Virginiana, Virginian Red Cedar	2	5	20
Juglans Nigra, Black Walnut-tree	11	2	70
Pinus Pinaſter, Cheſter Pine	10	0	80
Quercus Alba, White Oak	7	11	70
Quercus Suber, Cork-tree	10	10	45
Acer Rubrum, Scarlet-flowered Maple	4	3	40
Quercus Ilex, Ever-green Oak	8	0	50
Gleditſia Tricanthus, Three-thorned Acacia, on the lawn	8	3	
Another, near the Porter's Lodge	8	11	

On the ſide of the Thames are likewiſe the handſome villas of Dr. Milman, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Dr. Cadogan, and Mrs. Chauncey; and Stourton Houſe, a beautiful cottage, the property and reſidence of William Sharp, Eſq. *See Walham Green.*

G

GAD'S HILL, 28 miles from London, in the road to Rocheſter, is rendered famous, by Shakeſpeare's deſcription of the frolics of Henry V. when Prince of Wales, and his looſe companions. Falſtaff's adventure at Gad's Hill is likely to be, according to the poet's prediction, not only an argument for a week, laughter for a

month, but a good jeſt for ever. The late Sir Francis Head built on the top of the hill, towards Rocheſter, a neat cottage, which he denominated Gad's Hill Caſa; and, on its being licenced for a public-houſe, he directed that the ſign ſhould have, on one ſide, a portrait of Henry V. and on the other, a repreſentation of the fat knight and his aſſociates, as deſcribed by the poet, Act II. Scene 4. After the death of Sir Francis, this ſign was removed, and in its place a plough was put up, with the motto, *God ſpeed the Plow*. This change does not ſeem to have been propitious to mine hoſt of the Falſtaff; for the new ſign ſoon diſappeared, and one of the rooms being converted into a ſeed-ſhop, the motto would be far more pertinent than it was before. It muſt, however, be a ſatisfaction to the traveller to ſee that the ſubject, which has for centuries rendered this ſpot ſo memorable, is revived on both ſides of the ſign before another public houſe lately erected.

GATTON, in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Reigate, was formerly a very populous place, but now only a mean village. Ever ſince the reign of Henry VI, it has ſent members to Parliament, who are returned by its Conſtable, annually choſen at the Lord of the Manor's court, by ſeven electors. At the entrance of this place from London, is Upper Gatton Houſe, the property of William Petrie, Eſq. and reſidence of Mark Currie, Eſq. This is ſurrounded by fine plantations, and commands rich and extenſive proſpects.—A mile further is Gatton Park, or Lower Gatton Houſe, a new and beautiful ſtructure. This is the manſion-houſe, which carries with it the entire property of the borough, and was purchaſed by Mr. Petrie of Robert Ladbroke, Eſq. for 110,000l. The approach to this houſe is thought to equal any thing of the kind in the kingdom. From the lodge, which is on the ſummit of the hill leading to Reigate, the road winds beautifully down the park, for a mile, amid woods and groves of fir; preſenting, here and there, through breaks, ſome enchanting views of the country below. From the ſouth front of the houſe, the proſpects are rich, various, and extenſive. At the foot of the ſloping eminence on which it is ſituated, is a fine lake of 40 acres, enriched with two beautiful well-planted iſlands, the haunts of ſwans and other kinds of water-fowl. The adjacent country is finely broken and diverſified by wood-crowned hills and luxuriant vales. Farther on is Ladbroke Houſe, the reſidence of Miſs Ladbroke.

GIDEA HALL, the ſeat of Richard Benyon, Eſq. near Rumford, was originally a venerable manſion, begun in the reign of Edward IV. by Sir Thomas Cooke, whoſe ſufferings, during the civil wars, obliged him to leave it unfiniſhed at his death, in 1478. Sir Anthony, his grandſon, one of the preceptors of Edward VI. finiſhed it in the reign of Elizabeth; whom he had the honour of entertaining in 1568*. Queen Mary de Medicis was lodged here,

* Sir Anthony Cooke was particularly fortunate in his four daughters, all eminent for their literary attainments. Mildred, the eldeſt,

in 1637. It was purchaſed by Sir John Eyles, Bart. who took it down, and built the preſent ſtructure, which he ſold, in 1745, to Governor Benyon. The houſe has been lately raiſed and enlarged by his ſon, Mr. Benyon, who has much improved the grounds by plantations, and a fine piece of water, which the great road croſſes, over a bridge of three elliptic arches, deſigned by Wyatt.

GOBIONS, in the pariſh of North Mims, Herts, ſo named from the Gobions, its ancient lords, was afterward the ſeat of Lady More, mother-in-law of that illuſtrious character Sir Thomas More; on whoſe execution it was wreſted from her by the tyrant Henry, notwithſtanding it was her jointure from her firſt huſband. This venerable manſion, once famous for its fine gardens in the ancient taſte, is now the property of John Hunter, Eſq. who here devotes his attention to tillage and grazing. His teams and ploughs are drawn by oxen, which is a great ſingularity in this county.

GODSTONE, a village in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Lewes, has its name from its excellent ſtone quarries. *See Marden.*

GORHAMBURY, near St. Alban's, a manor, which belonged to the church of that place, was granted, at the diſſolution, to Sir Ralph Rowlet, who ſold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, who built that magnificent ſpecimen of ancient architecture now demoliſhed, and adorned it with very famous gardens. Sir Nicholas

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eldeſt, was forty-two years the wife of William Lord Burleigh. She was learned in the Greek tongue, and wrote a letter in that language to the Univerſity of Cambridge. She had great political talents, was a patroneſs of literature, and diſtinguiſhed for her numerous charities.—Anne, the ſecond, was the ſecond wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and mother of the great Lord St. Alban's Eminently ſkilled in Greek, Latin, and Italian, ſhe had the honour of being appointed Governeſs to Edward VI. To her inſtructions was probably owing the ſurpriſing knowledge of that young Prince. Her ſons, Anthony and Francis, were not a little indebted for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them, by this excellent woman, in their tender years. When they grew up, they found in her a ſevere, but admirable monitor. She tranſlated from the Italian, the Sermons of Barnardine Ochini; and, from the Latin, Biſhop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England; both which met with the higheſt applauſe.—Elizabeth, the third, was equally happy in improving the advantages conferred upon her; for ſuch was her progreſs in the learned languages, that ſhe gained the applauſe of the moſt eminent ſcholars of the age. She was firſt the wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, Ambaſſador to France; and, afterward, of John Lord Ruſſell, ſon of Francis Earl of Bedford. For the tombs of both her huſbands, ſhe wrote epitaphs in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh.—Catharine, the fourth, married to Sir Henry Killegrew, was famous for her knowledge in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her ſkill in poetry.

was ſucceeded by his ſon Anthony, at whoſe death it devolved on that glory of our country, Francis Viſcount St Alban's, whoſe matchleſs talents, deplorable weakneſſes, and merited fall, have been the ſubject of ſo many able pens. Foreſeeing his fall, he conveyed his eſtate to his faithful Secretary, Sir Thomas Meautys, from whoſe heirs it paſſed by ſale into the family of Lord Grimſton, who erected the preſent ſtructure.

Here, in 1557, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Nicholas Bacon, from Saturday, May 18, to the Wedneſday following, at the expence of 577l. 6s. 7¾d. beſide 15 bucks and two ſtags. Among the dainties of the feathered kind, in this entertainment, we obſerve herons, bitterns, godwittes dotterds, ſhovelers, curlews, and knots; and it may not be improper to add, that in Mr. Nichols' relation of her Majeſty's viſit to Cowdry in Suſſex, where ſhe ſpent ſome days, we find "the proportion of breakfaſt was three oxen and 140 geeſe!"

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the firſt port in the Thames, 22 miles from London. The pariſhes of Graveſend and Milton, were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a Mayor, 12 Jurats, and 24 Common Councilmen. It has a market every Wedneſday and Saturday. The manor of Graveſend being in the poſſeſſion of the Abbot of St. Mary la Grace, of Tower Hill, he obtained of Richard II. a grant to Graveſend and Milton of the excluſive privilege of conveying paſſengers to London, on condition that they ſhould provide boats, and carry all perſons, at two pence a head, or the whole boat's fare at four ſhillings. They ſtill enjoy this privilege: but the fare is now ninepence each. The boats depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour: they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingſgate with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey the paſſengers to Rocheſter, at 1s. 6d. each.

In 1727, the church and great part of the town were conſumed by fire. Soon after, the preſent church was erected. The town-houſe was built in 1764. In 1772, an act was obtained for new-paving and lighting the ſtreets.

GRAY'S THURROCK, 25 miles from London, a market-town in Eſſex. The town is ſmall, but pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill. Its market-houſe is a good building, on which is a large Seſſion-room, where the petty Seſſions are held. The church is built in the form of a croſs. Gray's market is held on Thurſday. *See Belmont Caſtle.*

GREENHITHE, in Kent, a hamlet of Swanſcomb, on the Thames, has a horſe-ferry to Weſt Thurrock, in Eſſex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for building; and not only the farmers on the Eſſex coaſt, but coaſting veſſels alſo, from different parts of the kingdom, frequently take in here a freight of chalk. Extraneous foſſils are often found imbedded in the chalk.

GREENSTED, a village near Chipping Ongar, in Eſſex, remarkable

markable for its ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. II. Plate VII. Its walls are formed of the ſolid trunks of trees placed in rows, and ſeem calculated to endure for ages more, though anterior to the Conqueſt. Greenſted Hall is the ſeat of John Redman, Eſq.

GREEN STREET HOUSE, the ſeat of William Morley, Eſq. in the pariſh of Eaſt Ham. It ſtands about a mile N. W. of the church, and is partly ancient, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the garden, 50 feet high. This houſe is ſaid to have been built by King Henry VIII. for Queen Anne Boleyn. The eſtate has been in the family of the Nevils, Earls of Weſtmorland and Lords Latimer, ſome of whom are interred in the church.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 4 miles from London, was the birth-place of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth: and here Edward VI. died. A palace, erected here, by Humphry Duke of Glouceſter, who named it Placentia, was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but being afterward ſuffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II. who began a magnificent edifice, and lived to ſee the firſt wing finiſhed. He alſo enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal obſervatory on the top of the hill, for the uſe of the celebrated Flamſteed, whoſe name the hill retains. He likewiſe furniſhed it with mathematical inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations, and a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day time. On the ſite of this ancient palace is the handſome reſidence of the Ranger of the park. This park is well ſtocked with deer, and affords as much variety in proportion to its ſize, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Obſervatory and the One-tree Hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of theſe hills is ſo bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling ſlope or flat incloſures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and imbrowning dells. The cattle feeding on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, ſeem moving in a region of fairy land. A thouſand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturеſque views of the ſwelling ſurf, which, when illumined by the ſun, have an effect, pleaſing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of the landſcape; a little farther the eye falls on the noble hoſpital in the midſt of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful ſerpentine which forms the Iſle of Dogs, and preſents the floating commerce of the Thames. To the left, appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there terminates the proſpect.

The church, rebuilt by the Commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is dedicated to St. Alphage, Abp. of Canterbury, ſaid to have been ſlain by the Danes on that ſpot. A college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames (for the maintenance of 20 decayed old houſe-keepers, 12 out of Greenwich, and eight to be alternately choſen from Snottiſham and Cattle-Riſing in Norfolk)

is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded, in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and ſon of that illuſtrious warrior and poet, Henry Earl of Surry. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, built an hoſpital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, the firſt erected by an Engliſh Proteſtant ſubject.

At the ſummit of Maize Hill are Vanbrugh Fields, in which is a houſe built by the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh, in imitation, it is ſaid, of part of the late Baſtile at Paris, in which he was certainly confined for ſome time. It is the reſidence of William Webber, Eſq. Not far from it are ſome other houſes in the ſame ſtyle of building, one of which was the ſeat of the late Lord Tyrawley, but is now inhabited by Henry Goodwyn, ſen. Eſq. *See Blackheath, Weſtcomb Park, and Woodland Houſe.*

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, was founded in 1694, by King William and Queen Mary, for the uſe of diſabled Engliſh ſeamen and their children, and for the widows and children of ſuch as were ſlain at ſea*.

It is erected on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, on a terrace 860 feet in length, and conſiſts of four diſtinct piles of building, called King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two moſt northern buildings, King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand ſquare, which is 273 feet wide.

In the centre of the grand ſquare is a fine ſtatue of George II. by Ryſbrach, ſculptured out of a ſingle block of white marble, which weighed 11 tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. On each of the four ſides is a ſuitable inſcription in Latin.

King Charles's building is on the weſt ſide of the great ſquare. He reſided in the eaſt part of it, which was erected by Webb, after a deſign by Inigo Jones: it is of Portland ſtone, and ruſticated. In the middle is a tetraſtyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavillion, formed by four correſponding pilaſters of the ſame order, with their entablature, and ſurmounted by an Attic order, with a baluſtrade, pediment, &c. Queen Anne's building oppoſite, is in a correſpondent ſtyle. In the north front of each of theſe two buildings, the pediment is ſupported by two ranges of coupled Corin-

* King William appointed Commiſſioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and deſired the aſſiſtance of his good ſubjects, as the neceſſity of his affairs did not permit him to advance ſo conſiderable a ſum toward this work as he deſired. In conformity to this requeſt, many benefactions were made in that and the ſucceeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tablets hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209l. and afterward the forfeited eſtate of the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, amounting to 6000l. per annum, was given by Parliament to this hoſpital.

thian

thian columns, and the ſame order is continued in pilaſters along the building. The projection of the entablatures give an agreeable diverſity of light and ſhade. In the centre of each part, between theſe ranges of Corinthian columns is the door of the Doric order, adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of theſe lofty columns are two ſeries of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermoſt, which are the ſmalleſt, have ruſtic caſes, crowned with pediments; the upper ſeries, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over theſe is an attic ſtory: the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilaſters ſupports a regular Attic courſe; the pilaſters of this order, riſing over every column and pilaſter of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly diſpoſed; and the top is covered with a baluſtrade.

To the ſouth of theſe are the other piles of building, with a colonnade adjoining to each. Theſe colonnades are 115 feet aſunder, and are compoſed of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilaſters of Portland ſtone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and baluſtrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavillion at the end, 70 feet long.

Of the two ſouth buildings, that on the eaſt ſide is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been deſtroyed by fire, on the 2d of January 1779, has been reſtored in the moſt beautiful ſtyle of Grecian architecture, from the deſigns of the late Mr. James Stuart, the celebrated publiſher of the Antiquities of Athens, commonly called "Athenian Stuart."

Immediately before the entrance of this chapel, is an octangular veſtibule, in which are four niches, containing the ſtatues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekneſs, in Coade's artificial ſtone, from deſigns by Weſt. From this veſtibule we aſcend, by a flight of fourteen ſteps to the chapel, which is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 penſioners, nurſes, and boys, excluſive of pews for the directors, and for the ſeveral officers, under-officers, &c. Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inſcription in letters of gold:

"Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy." Pſalm 107.

The portal conſiſts of an architrave, frize, and cornice of ſtatuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent ſculpture. The frize is the work of Bacon, and conſiſts of the figures of two angels with feſtoons, ſupporting the ſacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inſcription:

The law was given by Moſes:
But grace and truth came by Jeſus Chriſt.

The great folding-doors are of mahogany, highly enriched, and the whole compoſition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other country.

Within

Within this entrance is a portico of ſix fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and baſes are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns ſupport the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and baluſtrade enriched with ſuitable ornaments. On the ablet in the front of this gallery is a baſſo-relievo, repreſenting the figures of angels ſounding the harp; on the pedeſtals, on each ſide, are ornaments conſiſting of trumpets, &c. and, on the tablet between, is this inſcription in letters of gold.

Praiſe him with the ſound of the trumpet:
Praiſe him with ſtringed inſtruments and organs.

In this gallery is a very fine organ made by Mr. Samuel Green; and, on each ſide, are four grand columns; their ſhafts of ſcagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vaſes of ſtatuary marble. At the oppoſite end of the chapel are four others of the ſame ſort, which ſupport the arched ceiling and roof. Theſe columns are of the Corinthian order, and, with their pedeſtals, are 28 feet high.

On the ſides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families: thoſe of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which are oppoſite each other, are diſtinguiſhed by ornaments conſiſting of the naval crown, and other ſuitable inſignia. Underneath theſe galleries and the cantilivers which ſupport them, are ranges of fluted pilaſters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilaſters with marine ornaments; the interval between with feſtoons, &c. and the pedeſtals of the baluſtrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each baluſtrade contain the Hoſpital's arms, and the frize below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro oſcuro, repreſenting ſome of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and feſtoons.

Above the galleries is a richly-carved ſtone faſcia, on which ſtands a range of pilaſters of the compoſite mode, their ſhafts being of ſcagliola, correſponding with thoſe of the eight great columns, and jointly with them appearing to ſupport the epiſtylum which ſurrounds the whole chapel. This epiſtylum is enriched with angels, bearing feſtoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, ſhells, and other applicable ornaments. From this riſes the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c. in the antique ſtyle. Between the upper pilaſters are receſſes, in which are painted, in chiaro oſcuro, the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts.

At each end of the galleries are concave receſſes, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in ſtone: in theſe receſſes are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilaſters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, conſiſting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents.

Above

Above the doors are circular receſſes, containing paintings in chiaro oſcuro, of the prophets Iſaiah, Jeremiah, Moſes, and David.

The communion table is a ſemi-oval ſlab of ſtatuary marble, near eight feet long. The aſcent to it is by three ſteps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, repreſenting feſtoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is ſupported by ſix cherubims, ſtanding on a white marble ſtep of the ſame dimenſions.

Above is a painting by Weſt, in a ſuperb carved and gilt frame, repreſenting the Preſervation of St. Paul from ſhipwreck, on the iſland of Melita.

This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, and conſiſts of three principal groups. The firſt, which is at the lower part, repreſents the mariners and priſoners bringing on ſhore the various articles which have been preſerved from the wreck: near theſe is an elegant figure, ſuppoſed to be a Roman lady of diſtinction, claſping with affection an urn, containing the aſhes of her deceaſed huſband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who, being unable to aſſiſt himſelf, is carried in the arms of two robuſt young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, conſiſting of St. Paul, ſhaking into the fire the viper that had fattened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman ſoldiers with their proper inſignia.

The figures above theſe, on the ſummit of the rocks, form the third group, and conſiſt of the hoſpitable iſlanders lowering down fuel and other neceſſaries for the relief of the ſufferers.

The ſea and wrecked ſhip appear in the back-ground, and combine to exhibit a ſcene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of ſeafaring men, and of impreſſing them with a due ſenſe of their paſt preſervation, and their preſent comfortable ſituation and ſupport in this noble aſylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth.

On either ſide of the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of ſtatuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the croſs, the other the emblems of the euchariſt. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the ſegment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Aſcenſion, deſigned by Weſt, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oſcuro; forming the laſt of the ſeries of paintings of the life of our Saviour which ſurround the chapel.

The middle of the aiſle, and the ſpace round the organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an anchor and ſeaman's compaſs.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, ſupported by ſix fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above, richly carved, and of the ſame material. In the ſix inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apoſtles, and executed after deſigns by Weſt; The Converſion of St. Paul; Cornelius's Viſion; Peter releaſed

leaſed from Priſon by the Angel; Elymas ſtruck blind; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionyſius the Areopagite; and Paul before Felix.

The reader's deſk is formed on a ſquare plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them ſimilar to thoſe of the pulpit: in the four inter-columns are alſo alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi, copied after deſigns by the ſame artiſt.

The following paintings, in chiaro oſcuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows.

The firſt four of the ſeries, painted by De Bruyne, are at the eaſt end of the ſouth ſide of the chapel, and repreſent the Nativity; the Angels appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worſhipping; the Flight into Egypt.

The four which follow on the ſame ſide, are by Catton, and repreſent St. John baptizing; the calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the people on ſhore; the ſtilling of the Tempeſt.

The four at the weſt end of the north ſide are by Milburne, and repreſent our Saviour walking on the ſea, and ſaving Peter from ſinking; the Blind Man cured; Lazarus raiſed from the Dead; the Tranſfiguration.

The next four on the ſame ſide are by Rebecca, and repreſent the Lord's Supper; our Saviour carried before Pilate; the Crucifixion; the Reſurrection.

The Apoſtles and Evangeliſts in the receſſes between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are after the deſigns of Weſt.

King William's Building, oppoſite to Queen Mary's, contains the great hall, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the veſtibule is a compaſs with its proper points duly bearing: in the covings are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the Eaſt Wind, riſing out of the eaſt, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth, ſeems, with his left hand, to puſh the morning ſtar out of the firmament, the demi-figures and boys which form the group, ſhewing the morning dew that falls before him. Auſter, the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is preſſing forth rain from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the Weſt Wind, is accompanied by little Zephyrs, with baſkets of flowers, ſcattering them around: the figure playing on the flute denotes the pleaſure of the ſpring. Boreas the North Wind, has dragons' wings, denoting his fury; his boiſterous companion, flinging about hail-ſtones, ſnow, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of ſuch benefactors as have given 100l. or upward, toward the building; among the moſt conſiderable of which were King William, who gave 19,500l. Queen Anne, 6472l. John de la Fontain, Eſq. 2000l. Robert Oſbolſton, Eſq. 20,000l. Sir John Cropley,

Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, 2000l. each. John Evelyn, Eſq. 1000l. Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, ſitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their ſupport.

This veſtibule leads into the ſaloon or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary ſurrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this ſaloon are correſpondent to the magnificence of the ceiling.

From this ſaloon we aſcend into the upper hall, the ceiling and ſides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is repreſented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left hand, as we enter, is a painting in imitation of baſſo-relievo, repreſenting the Landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney, is the Landing of George I. at Greenwich. At the farther end are the portraits of George I. and his family, with many emblematical figures; among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and, on the right and left of the entrance, are paintings repreſenting the Public Weal and Public Safety.

This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It coſt 6685l. at the rate of 3l. per yard for the ceiling, and 1l. per yard for the ſides.

Out of all that is given for ſhewing the Hall, only three-pence in the pound is allowed to the perſon who ſhews it: the reſt makes an excellent fund for the maintenance of not leſs than twenty poor boys, the ſons of ſlain or diſabled mariners; and out of this fund the boys are entirely provided for, and taught ſuch a ſhare of mathematical learning as may fit them out to the ſea ſervice.

King William's Building, and Queen Mary's, are each ſurmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Corinthian order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret.

In King Charles's Building, adjoining to the Governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits: viz. George II. by Shackleton; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainſborough; Edward, firſt Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Viſcount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Daviſon; Robert Oſbolſton, Eſq. Dugard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardſon; Captain Clements, Lely; and the head of a venerable old man, ſaid to have been the firſt penſioner admitted into this hoſpital.

Near the hoſpital are the infirmary and ſchools, two commodious brick buildings, deſigned by the late Mr. Stuart.

For the better ſupport of this hoſpital, every ſeaman in the royal navy,

navy, and in the ſervice of the merchants, pays ſix pence a month.

There are near 2000 old or diſabled ſeamen in this hoſpital; and 100 boys, the ſons of ſeamen, are inſtructed in navigation, and bred up for the ſervice of the royal navy: but there are no out-penſioners. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of ſeven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of peaſe, a pound and a quarter of cheeſe, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1s. tobacco money: the tobacco money of the boatſwains is 2s. 6d. a week each; that of the mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: beſide which, each common penſioner receives, once in two years, a ſuit of blue, a hat, three pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, five neck-cloths, three ſhirts, and two nightcaps.

This hoſpital has about 100 Governors, compoſed of the nobility, and great officers of ſtate. The principal officers of the houſe with their annual ſalaries, are, the Maſter, 1000l. Lieutenant-Governor, 300l. Treaſurer 200l. three Captains, each 200l. ſix Lieutenants, each 100l. two Chaplains, each 100l. a Phyſician and Surgeon, each 200l. a Clerk of the Checque, 100l. Auditor, 100l.

GROVE, near Watford, the ſeat of the Earl of Clarendon. The late Earl greatly improved the houſe and park.

GROVE, a curious thatched cottage, the late romantic retreat of J. Bocket, Eſq. at the foot of Box-hill, near Mickleham, ſituated in a dell, almoſt obſcured from ſight by the luxuriant foliage of the trees which overſpread it on every ſide. It is much frequented by ſtrangers, who admire the taſte of Mr. Reeves, the original projector. Art has been ſucceſsfully employed to improve the natural beauties of this ſequeſtered ſpot. After viſiting circuitous walks which deceive in their length, the whole being contrived to cover only a ſmall piece of ground, the following lines, deſcriptive of the place by Mrs. Knowles, relict of Dr. Knowles, appear on a ſeat ſurrounding one of the trees:

Come, gentle wanderer! ſit and reſt,
No more the winding maze purſue:
Art thou of ſolitude in queſt?
Pauſe here—and take a ſolemn view.

Behold this ſpirit-calming vale;
Here ſtillneſs reigns—'tis ſtillneſs all;
Unleſs is heard ſome warbling tale,
Or diſtant ſound of water-fall.

The letter'd ſtone, the Gothic gate,
The hermit's long forſaken cell,
Warn thee of thy approaching fate:—
Oh! fear to die!—not living well!—

But

But if in virtue thou increaſe,
Thou'lt bear life's ills, nor fear to die;
Then ev'ry breeze will waft thee peace,
And foretaſte ſweets of promis'd joys! M. K. 1782.

The preſent reſident at the Grove is George Barclay, Eſq.

GROVE HILL, the beautifully romantic ſeat of Dr. Lettſom, at Camberwell. The houſe is a plain ſtructure—the front, ornamented with three emblematical figures, in alto relievo, repreſenting Flora holding in each hand a feſtoon of flowers, the right reſting on a pedeſtal. On the outſide wall of the library, which forms the weſt wing, are four boys in alto relievo, perſonifying the ſeaſons, with their appropriate diſtinctions: on the oppoſite wing, in the ſame workmanſhip, appear the Arts, Commerce, Peace, and Plenty, the Woollen Manufacture, the Sovereignty of the Laws, Truth, and Prudence. In the centre of the building is a tablet, on which the great Pyramid of Egypt is ſeen at a diſtance, and forms the back ground, which is ſkirted by a palm. The principal figure the Iſis of Sais, or Nature, is attended on each ſide with a Sphinx, emblematic of Myſtery: under the Iſis is a ſerpent, repreſenting Eternity, in a circular form, including a Greek inſcription, ſignifying, "I am whatever is, or has been, and will be; and no mortal has hitherto drawn aſide my veil." The library is divided into 16 compartments, over each of which is a buſt of the following diſtinguiſhed perſonages: John Weſley, Dryden, Addiſon, Pott, Dr. Stukeley, Hogarth, Sir Iſaac Newton, Locke, Bacon, Voltaire, Milton, Raleigh, Boyle, Franklin, Sydenham, Fothergill, and Mead. In this ſpacious room, which is 40 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, is an original painting of the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, which, ſince the conflagration of Cowdry Houſe, is ſuppoſed to be the only repreſentation of that intereſting event. The cabinets contain various ſubjects of natural hiſtory, as ſhells inſects, dreſſes of various nations, &c. The ſpecimens of wood and of amber are, perhaps, unequalled.

The muſeum poſſeſſes a collection of medals, coins, ores, and minerals. In an adjoining room are contained petrifactions and foſſils, and matchleſs ſpecimens of the cornu ammonis.

Behind the dwelling houſe is the garden, and adjoining to the upper ſhrubbery is a ſmall bowling green, terminating with a ſtatue of Urania ſupporting a globe and dial, with this inſcription:

Poſt eſt occaſio calva.

Parallel with this ſtatue is a group of figures repreſenting the Fates; on the back ground riſes Hygeia, near a column entwined by a ſerpent, emblematic of the healing art; ſhe ſtays the hand of the Fate Atropos from the diviſion of the thread of life. Behind this group appear cedars of Libanus; near Atropos is the herbs ſavine and deadly nightſhade, and at the feet of Hygeia flouriſhes the arbor vitæ. It is to be recollected, that this group was erected on one of the Doctor's ſons coming of age.

At the entrance of the kitchen garden is a ſtatue of Flora, on the pedeſtal of which are the following inſcriptions: On the front,

Non caninus Surdis,
Omnia reſpondet
FLORA.

On the other ſide of the pedeſtal is inſcribed,

Arbitrium in Dea
Floris habe.

Through the arbuſtum, a walk of conſiderable length is carried under the ſhade of nearly 100 fruit trees. This walk leads to an open portico ſupported by eight ſmall columns; in the centre of this building is a fine piece of marble ſtatuary, repreſenting Cupid aſleep; near a reſervoir of water, ornamented with weeping willows, fruit trees, and evergreens.

From the portico the arbuſtum is continued to the *Temple of the Sybils*. The deſign was firſt taken from a model in cork, of the Temple at Tivoli. This temple, inſtead of Corinthian pillars, is ſupported on the trunks or ſhafts of 18 oak trees, covered with their natural barks, and their branches a little cropped:—round each of theſe trunks, ivy, virgin's bower, honeyſuckle, and vines, entwine their foliage and flowers in feſtoons. The outſide of the baſe is ornamented with buſts, in ſtatuary marble, of Ceres, Pomona, Cleopatra, Marc Antony, Alexander, and various others.

Here likewiſe are preſerved the mechanical inſtruments of the late Mr. Ferguſon, with which he ſo clearly explained his inſtructive lectures. Among theſe are interſperſed many ſpecimens of natural hiſtory, and inſtruments of the arts of rude nations; and likewiſe the following models in cork by Dubourg:

Temple of Fortune, Rome; Temple of Sybils, Tivoli; Triumphal Arch of Titus, Rome; Virgil's Tomb at Pauſilipo, near Naples; Plautius's Sepulchre, near Tivoli; Sepulchre of the Scipio Family; Sepulchre of Horatii and Curiatii, Rome; Temple of Health, Rome.

The apiary is ſituated near the temple. It conſiſts of 64 hives, each of which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of ſome kingdom or independent nation, beginning with the N. of Europe, and including in the ſame manner Aſia, Africa, and America; ſo that a kind of hiſtory of the world is exhibited in the habitations of the induſtrious bee.

Shakeſpeare's walk leads from a canal about 200 feet long, ſhaded with cedars of Libanus, pines, and ſhrubs. At one end of the canal is a reeded ſhed, ſupported by the trunks of oaks, ſimilar to thoſe of the temple: at the oppoſite extremity a ſmall ſtream of water falls into the canal through a vaſe, on which leans a Naiad, in ornamental ſtone. The original well, forming this ſheet of water, gives the name of Camberwell to the village. At the lower end of the walk is a ſtatue of Shakeſpeare, under a thatched ſhed, ſupported

ported by the trunks of eight oak trees, bearing feſtoons of the foliage of climbing ſhrubs; and facing the ſtatue is a ſmall pond well ſtored with fiſh.

A continuation of Shakeſpeare's walk leads to the cottage and fountain. The former is ſupported by the trunks of 18 oaks, entwined with climbing evergreens, in the manner of the Sybil's temple. Within this range of oak columns is the ſitting room, which, in conſequence of its dimenſions, admits of a walk between it and the oaken colonnade: on each ſide of the entrance are two griffins, the ſupporters of the city arms, which were removed hither when Guildhall was new fronted in 1790. Over the cottage door is a beautiful ſculptured tablet, repreſenting Acis and Galatea, in alto relievo. Fronting the cottage is a ſheet of water or reſervoir, ſupplied by pipes under ground from the canal; the water paſſing through the centre of a baſon of Portland ſtone, riſes in a fountain, which falling again into this reſervoir, preſerves it in continual agitation.

In the front of the cottage, facing the reſervoir, is a beautiful ſtatue, by Locatelli, of Venus riſing from the ſea.

"Such are the ſoft enchanting ſcenes diſplay'd,
"In all the blended charms of light and ſhade,
"At Camberwell's fair grove, and verdant brow,
"The lovlieſt Surry's ſwelling hills can ſhow."

MAURICE.

It has been aſſerted that on this ſpot George Barnwell murdered his uncle, which gave birth to Lillo's famous tragedy.

We are indebted for much of the above information to the Rev. Mr. Maurice's elegant poem called Grove Hill.

GROVE HOUSE, the beautiful villa of Mrs. Luther, at Chiſwick, ſeated on the Thames, in a very deſirable and ſequeſtered ſpot. The premiſes, containing 80 acres, are incloſed within a brick wall. The paddock abounds with a great number of old walnut-trees, and Spaniſh cheſnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce 80l. a year.

GROVE HOUSE, the ſeat of Philip Godſall, Eſq. on an eminence on the verge of Hampſtead Heath, with pleaſure-grounds, and a terrace that commands a delightful proſpect.

GROVE HOUSE, the ſeat of Lady Dowager Onſlow, at Old Windſor, built by Mr. Bateman, uncle to the preſent Lord Bateman. This gentleman made it a point, in his travels, to take notice of every thing that pleaſed him in the monaſteries abroad; and, on his return to England, he built this houſe; the bed-chambers of which he contrived like the cells of monks, with a refectory, and every other appendage of a monaſtery, even to a cemetery, and a coffin, inſcribed with the name of a ſuppoſitious ancient biſhop. Some curious Gothic chairs, bought at a ſale of the curioſities in this houſe, are now at Strawberry Hill.

GUNNERSBURY HOUSE, late a noble ſeat, in the pariſh of Ealing, in Middleſex, was built for the celebrated Serjeant Maynard,

nard*, in 1663, by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones, In 1711, it was purchaſed for the late Princeſs Amelia, after whoſe death it was ſold, in 1788. The materials have been ſold by auction, and the houſe is about to be pulled down.

H

HACKNEY, a large and populous village to the N. E. of London. The pariſh has ſeveral hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton on the north; Dorleſton, Shacklewell, and Kingſton, on the weſt; and Homerton on the eaſt. The preſent pariſh church is an old Gothic ſtructure. Adjoining to the church-yard, a new one, on a larger ſcale, was begun, in 1791, in purſuance of an act of Parliament for that purpoſe. It is a fine modern ſtructure.

On the S. ſide of the church-yard was an ancient manſion, many years a boarding ſchool for young ladies. In one of the windows were the arms of James I. Charles I. the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Holſtein, brother of Queen Anne of Denmark. Theſe arms, it is conjectured, were placed there, to commemorate ſome entertainment given to theſe illuſtrious perſonages. This houſe belonged, in the reign of Charles II. to Sir Thomas Vyner, ſon of the Sir Robert Vyner, of whoſe familiarity with that Monarch, a pleaſant ſtory is told in the Spectator, No. 462. It was entirely demoliſhed a few years ago.

At that period when the reſidences of our Princes and Nobility were ſcattered over the metropolis and its environs, Hackney was diſtinguiſhed by capital manſions. At Clapton is Brooke Houſe, formerly the ſeat of a nobleman of that name, now a receptacle for lunatics. An ancient houſe in Well-Street, let in tenements to poor people, and called St. John's Palace, is ſuppoſed to have been the reſidence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem.

A ſpacious manſion, at the corner of the road leading to Dorleſton, and now let as a lodging-houſe, was the property and reſidence of John Ward, Eſq. M. P. whom Pope has thus "damned to everlaſting fame:"

> Riches, in effect,
> No grace of Heaven, or token of th' elect:
> Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
> To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.

Hackney was the firſt village near London that was accommodated

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* When this great lawyer firſt appeared before King William, after the Revolution, being then at a very advanced age, that monarch obſerved to him, that he ſuppoſed he had ſurvived moſt of the great lawyers of his time. "Yes," anſwered the Serjeant, "and if your Majeſty had not ſeaſonably come over, I ſhould have ſurvived the law itſelf."

with

with carriages for occaſional paſſengers; and hence the origin of the name of Hackney-coaches.

In this pariſh, a little to the ſouth of Lea-bridge, are ſituated the Temple Mills, ſo called from having once been part of the poſſeſſions of the Knights Templars, as they were, afterward, on the extirpation of that order, of the Knights of St. John. They are now uſed for preparing lead; and, at the Wick, are ſome ſilk mills. *See New College.*

HADLEY, a village in Middleſex, near Barnet, had once an hermitage, called Monkton Hadley. The church is built with flint: over the weſt door is the date 1498, and the ſculpture of a roſe and a wing. On the top of the ſteeple is an iron pitch pot, intended as a beacon. Hence the view of Eſſex, over the trees, is beautiful. At Hadley is the ſeat of Francis Ruſſel, Eſq. *See Derham Park, New Lodge, and Wrotham Park.*

HAINAULT FOREST, is ſituated to the S. E. of Epping Foreſt, in Eſſex. In this foreſt, about a mile from Barking Side, ſtands an oak, which has been known through many centuries, by the name of Fairlop. "The tradition of the country," ſays Mr. Gilpin, in his Remarks on Foreſt Scenery, "traces it half way up the Chriſtian era. It is ſtill a noble tree, though it has ſuffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted ſtem is 36 feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vaſt arms, yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech. Beneath its ſhade, which overſpreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the 2d of July; and no booth is ſuffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But as their extremities are now become ſapleſs, and age is yearly curtailing their length, the liberties of the fair ſeem to be in a very deſponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniencies; and Fairlop has ſuffered from its honourable diſtinctions. In the feaſting that attends a fair, fires are often neceſſary; and no places ſeem ſo proper to make them in, as the cavities formed by the decaying roots of the tree. This practice has brought a more ſpeedy decay on Fairlop than it might otherwiſe have ſuffered." But this tree is now fenced round with a cloſe paling, about five feet high. Almoſt all the extremities of its branches have been ſawed off, and Mr. Forſyth's compoſition applied to them, to preſerve them from decay; and the injury which the trunk of the tree had ſuſtained from the lighting of fires in the cavities, has been repaired, as much as poſſible, by the ſame compoſition. On one of the branches is fixed a board, with this inſcription: "All good foreſters are requeſted not to hurt this old tree, a plaſter having been lately applied to his wounds." Many years ago, Mr. John Day, a worthy, but whimſical character, in Wapping, uſed annually to go and dine with his friends, on beans and bacon, under this tree; from which circumſtance originated the annual fair now held under it. Mr. Day had his coffin

made out of one of the largeſt arms of this tree, and kept it many years by him.

Among the numerous ſocieties that have been formed, ſince the revival of the faſhionable amuſement of archery, that of "The Hainault Foreſters" is not the leaſt diſtinguiſhed, as the principal ladies and gentlemen of the county belong to the aſſociation, and, at certain times, march in proceſſion round this venerable father of the ſylvan race. They are dreſſed in an elegant uniform, and attended by a band of muſic, and all "quality, pride, pomp, and circumſtance of glorious archery."

HAILEY-BURY, the ſeat and plantations of William Walker, Eſq. between Hoddeſdon and Hertford, 19 miles from London.

HALING HOUSE, the ancient ſeat and fine park of William Parker Hamond, Eſq. at Croydon. Charles Howard, the celebrated Lord Admiral, in the reign of Elizabeth, held it by a leaſe of the Crown, and died here, in 1624. The fine grove in the park contains a great number of exotics and evergreens; a circumſtance which is thus celebrated by the late William Whitehead, in a poem, entitled, "Anſwer to an Epiſtle from a Grove in Derbyſhire to a Grove in Surry:"

I envy not, I ſwear and vow,
The temples or the ſhades of Stow;
Nor Java's groves, whoſe arms diſplay
Their bloſſoms to the riſing day;
Nor Chili's woods, whoſe fruitage gleams,
Ruddy beneath his ſetting beams;
Nor Teneriffa's foreſts ſhaggy,
Nor China's varying Sharawaggi:
Nor all that has been ſung or ſaid
Of Pindus, or of Windſor's ſhade.

HALL-BARN, at Beaconsfield, is celebrated as the ſeat of Waller the Poet. It is remarkable that this great man, who was born at Coleſhill, toward the decline of life bought a ſmall houſe, with a little land, on his natal ſpot; obſerving, "that he ſhould be glad to die, like the ſtag, where he was rouſed." This, however, did not happen. "When he was at Beaconsfield," ſays Johnſon, "he found his legs grow tumid: he went to Windſor, where Sir Charles Scarborough then attended the King, and requeſted him, as both a friend and phyſician, to tell him what that ſwelling meant. "Sir," anſwered Scarborough, "your blood will run no longer." Waller repeated ſome lines of Virgil, and went home to die. As the diſeaſe increaſed upon him, he compoſed himſelf for his departure; and calling upon Dr. Birch to give him the holy ſacrament, he deſired his children to take it with him, and made an earneſt declaration of his faith in Chriſtianity. It now appeared what part of his converſation with the great could be remembered with delight. He related, that being preſent when the Duke of Buckingham talked profanely before King Charles, he ſaid to him, "My

« My Lord, I am a great deal older than your Grace, and have, I believe, heard more arguments for atheiſm than ever your Grace did; but I have lived long enough to ſee there is nothing in them, and ſo I hope your Grace will."

This celebrated poet died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, at the age of 82. A handſome monument was erected to his memory, by his ſon's executors, in 1700, on the eaſt ſide of the church-yard, near the family vault, where an old walnut-tree is remaining, at the weſt end of the monument, incloſed within the iron rails around the tomb. Part of the branches hanging over the ſpiral pillar that riſes from the monument, has a pleaſing effect, and happily illuſtrates the rebus alluded to in the family arms, which is a walnut-leaf. The Latin inſcription on the monument is by Rymer, and is to be ſeen in every edition of our poet's works. The houſe is the property of Edmund Waller, Eſq. one of his deſcendants. The gardens were conſidered, before the improvements of theſe times, as very magnificent. Mr. Waller has let the houſe to Mr. Blair.

HALSTEAD PLACE, the ſeat and park of George Arnold, Eſq. 18 miles from London, on the road to Sevenoaks.

HAM COMMON, a village between Peterſham and Kingſton, to which laſt it is a hamlet. Here is the villa of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and in the houſe now the reſidence of Lady Douglas, lived the Ducheſs of Queenſberry, the celebrated patroneſs of Gay.

On Ham Common are alſo the reſidences of General Forbes, the Biſhop of St. David's, William Douglas, Eſq. Mrs. Garland, Thomas Cole, Eſq. Lady Stanley, Frederic Pigow, jun. Eſq. Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, Lady Archer, &c. And in Ham Lane are the houſes of Lady Juliana Penn, Major Hook, Joſeph Bradley, Eſq. Thomas Mortyn, Eſq. and Henry Cowper, Eſq.

HAM, EAST, a village in Eſſex, between Weſt Ham and Barking. In this pariſh, is a ſpring called Miller's Well, the water of which is eſteemed to be exceedingly good, and has never been known to be frozen, or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the pariſh of Woolwich, lies on this ſide of the Thames, and divides this pariſh from that river. *See Green Street Houſe.*

HAM FARM, the ſeat of the Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry, a handſome brick ſtructure, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds conſiſt of 500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleaſure, beſide a paddock of 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending courſe by the ſide of the terrace; and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a ſwing bridge over the Wey, which may be turned aſide at pleaſure, to let boats and other veſſels paſs. The Wey is navigable to Guildford. What is called the Virginia Water, runs from Windſor Great Park, and flows hither through Woburn Farm. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and there are good views from it, and other parts of the gardens. This place was firſt beautified by the Counteſs of Dorcheſter, miſtreſs of James II.

HAM HOUSE, the ſeat of the Earl of Dyſart, ſituate on the Thames, near Richmond, but in the pariſh of Kingſton, was built in 1610, and was intended, it is ſaid, for the reſidence of Henry, Prince of Wales. Charles II. granted it to the Duke and Ducheſs of Lauderdale, and to the heirs of the latter by her firſt huſband, Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart.* It then underwent conſiderable alterations, and now remains a very curious ſpecimen of a manſion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that maſſy magnificence of decoration then in faſhion. The furniture is very rich; and even the bellows and bruſhes, in ſome of the apartments, are of ſolid ſilver, or of filligree. In the centre of the houſe is a large hall, ſurrounded by an open gallery. The baluſtrades of the grand ſtaircaſe, which is remarkably ſpacious and ſubſtantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. On the W. ſide of the houſe is a gallery, 92 feet in length, hung with portraits. Ham Houſe contains ſome fine pictures by the old maſters, among which the works of Vandervelde and Wouvermans are the moſt conſpicuous. The principal portraits are, the Duke of Lauderdale and the Earl of Hamilton, C. Janſſen; the Duke and Ducheſs of Lauderdale, Lely; the Duke, in his robes of the Order of the Garter, Ditto; Charles II. who ſat for this picture for the Duke; Sir John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland; Sir Henry Vane; William Murray, firſt Earl of Dyſart; Catharine, his wife, a beautiful picture, in water colours, Hoſkins; Sir Lionel Tollemache, firſt huſband to the Ducheſs of Lauderdale; General Tollemache, who was killed in the expedition againſt Breſt; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, a very fine picture, by Vandyke; and the late Counteſs of Dyſart, Reynolds.

HAM, WEST, a village in Eſſex, one mile S. of Stratford. Near the Abbey Mills, are the ſite and remains of a monaſtery, called the Abbey of Stratford Lanthorne, founded in 1135, the demeſne of which, in this pariſh, included 1500 acres; and they had manors in many counties. A gateway of the Abbey is ſtill ſtanding; and, adjoining to the Adam and Eve public houſe and tea-gardens, is one of the ſtone arches of the Abbey, where the ground has been much raiſed. In the kitchen, is a carved grave-ſtone, on which were once ſome inſcriptions cut in braſs. In the garden, is a ſtone-coffin, dug up in 1770; and, in 1792, ſeveral urns, with three leaden coffins, an antique ſeal, and ſome old coins, were dug up in a field adjoining to the Adam and Eve. Mr. Holbrook, the proprietor of the field, after having built walls with ſome of the ſtones, ſold large quantities of them to great advantage. In the ſame field, is one of the chapels nearly entire, and now a ſtable.

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* This lady was one of the two daughters and coheireſſes of Will. Murray, Earl of Dyſart; which title was granted to herſelf and heirs, by Charles II. The great John Duke of Argyle, her grandſon, and his brother and ſucceſſor, Archibald, were born in this houſe.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middleſex, four miles from London, on the great weſtern road, which, with Brook Green, Pallenſwick or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherds' Buſh, forms the Hammerſmith diviſion, or *ſide*, as it is termed, of the pariſh of Fulham. Here is a nunnery, which (according to very reſpectable information communicated to Mr. Lyſons, Vol. II. p. 420) took its riſe from the following circumſtance. In 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady ſet up a boarding-ſchool at Hammerſmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion. Soon after its inſtitution, the governeſſes and teachers having voluntarily obliged themſelves to the obſervance of monaſtic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery. Its celebrity as a Roman Catholic ſchool has continued during the preſent century; and moſt of the faſhionable females among the Roman Catholics have received their education there. It has kept up its claim alſo to the title of a nunnery, many devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themſelves to voluntary ſecluſion. There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook Green, where, alſo, there is a Roman Catholic charity ſchool.

At a houſe on the water-ſide, now occupied as an academy by Mr. Jones, Queen Catharine, Dowager of Charles II. reſided for ſome years during the ſummer ſeaſon.—In Mr. Cotton's houſe, alſo on the ſide of the Thames, are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, each of them five feet in girth.

Hammerſmith has a chapel of eaſe, which is a curacy, in the patronage of the Biſhop of London, and here Mr. Dorville has a handſome ſeat. *See Brandenburg Houſe.*

HAMPSTEAD, a large and populous village in Middleſex, four miles from London. It lies on the declivity of a hill, on the ſummit of which is an extenſive heath. The fine views of the metropolis, and of the diſtant country, which are to be ſeen from the heath, and from moſt parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the ſcene: the home landſcape, conſiſting of broken ground, divided into incloſures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is extremely picturеſque. On the ſide of the hill, to the eaſt of the town, is a ſpring of mineral water, ſtrongly impregnated with iron, which was formerly much frequented. Adjoining to it is a long room, uſed, when the wells were in faſhion, for promenades, public breakfaſts, &c. It is now converted into a chapel of eaſe. In the adjoining walks, ſeveral Roman ſepulchral urns, vaſes, earthern lamps, &c. were dug up in 1774.

To the S. W. of Hampſtead was an ancient manſion-houſe, called Belſyſe, the ſeat of many perſons of conſequence from the reign of Henry VIII. In 1720, it was converted into a place of public entertainment; particularly for muſic, dancing and play; and it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open till the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of faſhion. The old manſion has been pulled down ſome years, and on its ſite is a modern-built houſe. The eſtate is held under the

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dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, by the Earl of Cheſterfield, whoſe under tenant is Mr. Richardſon.

A houſe in Hampſtead, now the property of James Pilgram, Eſq. is ſuppoſed to be that in which the celebrated Sir Henry Vane reſided, at the time of the Reſtoration. It afterward belonged to Dr. Joſeph Butler, Biſhop of Durham, Author of the Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion. That prelate lived here many years, and ornamented the windows with a conſiderable quantity of ſtained glaſs, (principally ſubjects from Scripture) which ſtill remains there.

On the ſide of the hill, is an ancient building called The Chicken Houſe, in a window of which are ſmall portraits in ſtained glaſs of James I. and the Duke of Buckingham. Tradition ſays that it was a hunting ſeat of James II.

Sir Richard Pepper Arden has a beautiful villa near the church; and Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and the Hon. Thomas Erſkine have alſo villas here. *See Grove Houſe, Ken Wood and Fitzroy Farm.*

The church was conſidered as a chapel of eaſe to Hendon till 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has ſince been conſtantly annexed to the manor, which belongs to General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1747.

On a tomb in the church-yard, to the memory of the Hon. Miſs Elizabeth Booth, and of her two brothers, (by whoſe death, in 1757, the title of Lord Delamere became extinct) are the following lines, written by Mr. Cooper, Author of the Life of Socrates, and of other ingenious pieces:

Heav'nward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praiſe,
With every milder grace inſpir'd,
To make her lov'd, eſteem'd, admir'd:
Crown'd with a cheerfulneſs that ſhow'd,
How pure the ſource from whence it flow'd:
Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
Finding the appointed time was come,
To ſleep ſhe ſunk, without one ſigh—
The ſaint may ſleep, but cannot die.

Reſt undiſturb'd, ye much-lamented pair,
The ſmiling infant, and the riſing heir.
Ah! what avails it that the bloſſoms ſhoot,
In early promiſe of maturer fruit,
If death's chill hand ſhall nip their infant bloom:
And wither all their honours in the tomb?
Yet weep not, if in life's allotted ſhare,
Swift fled their youth——They knew not age's care.

HAMPTON, a village of Middleſex, ſituate on the Thames, oppoſite the mouth of the river Mole. It is 14¾ miles from London;

don; and here is a ferry over the Thames to Weſt Mouſſey, and a bridge to Eaſt Mouſſey. Adjoining to this village is

HAMPTON-COURT, a royal palace, ſituate on the north bank of the Thames, two miles from Kingſton. It was magnificently built with brick, by Cardinal Wolſey, who ſet up 280 ſilk beds for ſtrangers only, and richly ſtored it with gold and ſilver plate; but it raiſed ſo much envy againſt him, that, to ſcreen himſelf from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII. who, in return, ſuffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five ſpacious courts adorned with buildings, which, in that age, were greatly admired.

Of the ſplendour of this palace we have few remains. The ancient apartments ſtill ſtanding, having been originally uſed merely as domeſtic offices, can convey no idea of the times in which they were built. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690; and the preſent ſtructure was raiſed by King William, under the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

The grand facade towards the garden extends 330 feet, and that toward the Thames 328. The portico and colonnade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the general deſign of theſe elevations, are in a ſuperior ſtyle of magnificence.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now ſtands, are three miles in circumference. On a pediment in the front of the palace on this ſide, is a bas-relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it is a large oval baſin, anſwering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two marble vaſes of exquiſite workmanſhip; one ſaid to be performed by Cibber, the father of the poet laureat, and the other by a foreigner: theſe pieces are reported to have been done as a trial of ſkill; but it is difficult to determine which is the fineſt performance. They are adorned with bas-reliefs; one repreſenting the Triumphs of Bacchus, and the other Amphitrite and the Nereids. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which extends into the park, are two other large vaſes, the bas-relief on one repreſenting the Judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the Wild Boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine braſs ſtatues. The firſt is a gladiator. The original was performed by Agaſias Doſitheus of Epheſus, and is in the Borgheſian palace at Rome. The ſecond, is a young Apollo; the third, a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children; all after fine originals.

On the ſouth ſide of the palace is the privy garden, which was ſunk ten feet, to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain, with two grand terrace walks.

On the north ſide is a tennis court; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderneſs. Farther on is the great gate of the gardens. Some of the genteel inhabitants of Hampton and its vicinity

nity are indulged with a key, which enables them to viſit the palace and gardens by this gate.

The uſual way of entering the palace is from the town, through four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, &c. well carved on ſtone.

Paſſing through a long court, on each ſide of which are ſtabling, we come next to the firſt portal, decorated with the heads of four of the Cæſars; namely, Tiberius, Vitellius, Trajan, and Adrian.

Through this portal we paſs into a quadrangle, which leads to a ſecond quadrangle, where, over the portal, is a beautiful clock, by Tompion, on which are the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, with the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, the phaſes of the moon, &c. In the front is a portal of brick, adorned alſo with four heads of the Cæſars, without names.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which Queen Caroline erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays ſhould be acted every week, during the continuance of the court there; but only ſeven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-Lane, the ſummer when it was raiſed, and one afterward for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterward Emperor of Germany.

On the oppoſite ſide of this quadrangle is a ſtone colonnade of the Ionic order, which leads to the great ſtair-caſe, adorned with gilt iron baluſtrades, erected on porphyry. This ſtair-caſe, with the ceiling, was painted by Verrio.

At the top, on the left, are Apollo and the Muſes, at whoſe feet ſits Pan, and below them Ceres, holding a wheat ſheaf; at her feet is Flora, ſurrounded by her attendants, and holding a chaplet of flowers; near her are the two river gods, Thame and Iſis, with their urns; and a table in the middle, on which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; Juno's peacock is in the front; one of the Parcæ, with her ſciſſors, waiting for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life.

Beneath is Venus on a ſwan, Mars addreſſing her as a lover, and Cupid on another ſwan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proſerpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, &c. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are ſerving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who ſits on an aſs that has fallen down, and ſeems to catch at a table on which Diana above is pointing. The table is ſupported by eagles: on one ſide of it ſits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and, on the other ſide, is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace holds a laurel in her right hand, and in her left, a palm over the head of Æneas, who ſeems inviting the twelve Cæſars, among whom is Spurina the ſoothſayer, to a celeſtial banquet. Over their heads the genius of Rome hovers with a flaming ſword,

ſword, the emblem of deſtruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government. The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him. Over the door, at the head of the ſtairs, is a funeral pile.

From the ſtair-caſe we paſs into the *Guard Chamber*, which contains arms for 1000 men, placed in various forms. Here are the following portraits of Admirals: Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Admirals Churchill, Gradon, and Benbow, Sir John Wiſhart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Admiral Whetſtone, Sir Thomas Hopſon, Sir George Rooke, George Prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudſley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, Sir John Munden. Lord Orford, is by Brockman; Sir John Wiſhart, and the laſt ſeven are by Dahl; and the others by Kneller.

The *King's Firſt Preſence-Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſtories of Tobit and Tobias, and Midas. In this room is a fine picture, by Kneller, of King William, on a grey horſe; the Marquis of Hamilton, Mytens; and two pieces, one of architecture, the other of ruins, Rouſſeau.

The *Second Preſence Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry; the ſubject, Abraham offering up Iſaac. Here are Chriſtian IV. of Denmark, Vanſomer; Iſaac and Rebecca, a landſcape, Zucarelli; and three pieces of ruins and landſcapes, Rouſſeau.

The *King's Audience Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, which repreſents God appearing to Abraham, Abraham purchaſing a burying-place for Sarah, and entertaining the three Angels. In this room is a landſcape, with Moſes, by Zucarelli; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. Honthorſt; and two Madonnas, Corregio.

The *Drawing Room*, hung with tapeſtry; the ſubject, Abraham ſending his ſervant to get a wife for Iſaac, and Rebecca opening the trunks of treaſure. In this room is a whole length of Charles I. by Vandyck; the Cornaro family, after Titian, by Old Stone; David with Goliah's head, Fetti; and the Holy Family, Schidone.

The *King's State Bed Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the hiſtory of Joſhua. The ceiling by Verrio, repreſents Endymion and Diana. On another part of the ceiling is a fine figure of Somnus, with his attendants. The paintings are Joſeph and his Miſtreſs, Orazio Gentileſchi; a Flower-piece, Baptiſt; ditto, Bogdane; and Anne, Ducheſs of York, Lely.

The *King's Dreſſing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio; Mars is ſleeping in the lap of Venus, while ſome Cupids ſteal away his armour, and others are binding him with fetters of roſes. This room contains a Flower-piece by Old Baptiſt; Flowers, Withoos; Dead Game, Van Aelſt; a Saint's Head, G. Douw; Chriſt and St. John, Da Vinci; Francis I. of France, and his Queen, Jannet; Reſhemeer, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Charles I. on horſeback, Vandyck; the Great Mogul; a Landſcape with figures, P. Brill; Lot and his Daughters, Poelenburg; a Battle,

Wouvermans; Diana and Nymphs bathing, Poelemburg; the Inside of a Church, with the Woman taken in Adultery (the figures by Old Franks) Deneef; Henry VIII. Holbein; Erasmus, Ditto; a Woman singing, and a Man, G. Douw; and a Flower-piece, Young Baptist.

In the *King's Writing Closet* are the Shepherds' Offering, Old Palma; Queen Henrietta, after Vandyck, Gibson; Sacharisa, Russel; the Centaur carrying away the Wife of Hercules, after Julio Romano; a Flower-piece, Bogdane; Judith and Holofernes, P. Veronese; a Magdalen's Head, Sasso Ferrato; David and Goliah; Administration of the Sacrament, Bassan; the Judgment of Paris, from Raphael; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Poelemburg; a Landscape, with Cattle, Vandervelde; the Head of Cyrus brought to Thomyris, Vincentio Malo; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; a Landscape, Wouvermans; a Peacock, Bogdane; the Visitation, Carlo Maratti; Charles I. at Dinner, Bassan; and a Flower-piece, Bogdane.

Queen Mary's Closet, hung with needle work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour. The paintings are, the Virgin teaching Christ to read, Guercino; Holy Family, Dosso de Ferrara; Lord Darnley and his Brother, Luca de Heere; King of Bohemia at Dinner, Bassan; Charles V. initiated into the Church; Queen of George I.; Moses striking the Rock, Marco Ricci; St. Jerome, Mieris; Mrs Lemon, Vandyck; George I.; a Landscape, Dietrice; St. Francis, Teniers; a Madonna and St. John, Guercino; a Lady; Bellini, the Master of Titian, by himself; a Bunch of Grapes, Verelst; a Woman, Fiombo: the Shepherds' Offering, Ricci; a Woman milking a Goat, Bergen; a Woman, Rembrandt; the Ascension of the Virgin, Calvert; and a Landscape, Poussin.

The *Queen's Gallery*, hung with seven pieces of tapestry, after the famous paintings of Le Brun; 1. Alexander's Triumphal Entry into Babylon; 2. his Battle with Porus; 3. Himself and Bucephalus; 4. his Visit to Diogenes; 5. his Consultation with the Sooth sayers; 6. his Battle with Darius; 7. the Tent of Darius.

The *Queen's State Bed Chamber*, the ceiling painted by Thornhill; Aurora is rising out of the ocean, in her chariot, drawn by four horses. The paintings are, James I.; Queen Anne, his Consort, both by Vansomer; Henry Prince of Wales, Mytens; the Duchess of Brunswick, Moreelze; a Landscape, Zucarelli; and the portraits of George I. George II. Queen Caroline, and Frederic Prince of Wales.

The *Queen's Drawing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio; in the middle of which is Queen Anne in the character of Justice; Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room has nine pictures (formerly all in one piece of great length) representing a triumph of Julius Cæsar, in water colours, upon canvass, by And. Manregna. Over the two doors are Christ and the Woman of Samaria, and another Scripture piece, by Ricci.

The *Queen's State Audience Room*, hung with tapestry, representing

ing Melchiſedec giving bread and wine to Abraham. In this are ſix pictures, viz. a Lady; the Counteſs of Lenox; Bacchus and Ariadne, Ciro Ferri; Margaret, Queen of Scots, Mytens; the Duke of Brunſwick, and his Dutcheſs.

The *Public Dining Room*, in which the late King uſed to dine in ſtate, is ornamented with the following pictures: Charles Elector Palantine; four Ship-pieces, Vandervelde; Bacchus and Ariadne, after Guido, Romaneli; Princeſs Elizabeth; Chriſt in the Houſe of Lazarus, Ricci; the Pool of Bethesda, ditto; Baccio Bandinelli, Corregio; the woman taken in Adultery, Ricci; Prince Rupert, Mireveit. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended for Richmond.

The *Prince of Wales's Preſence Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſtory of Tobit. In this room is a portrait of Gondomar, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, Blenberg; Guzman, another Spaniſh Ambaſſador; Queen of France, Pourbus; Lewis XIII. of France, Belcamp; and Ahaſuerus and Eſther, Tintoret.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing Room*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting Elymas ſtruck with blindneſs, taken from one of the cartoons at Windſor. Here are the Duke of Wirtemburg, Mark Geraids; the Queen of Philip II. of Spain; Count Mansfeld, Mytens.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed Chamber*, has the Duke of Lunenburg, Mytens; Alexander Duke of Parma; a Spaniſh Nobleman, Pantago; and the Queen of Chriſtian IV. of Denmark.

In the *Private Chapel* is the Lord's Supper, by Tintoret.

In the *Cloſet next the Chapel*, are George II.; Queen Caroline; Jonah under the Gourd, Heemſkirk; a Landſcape; a Head, Artemiſia Gentileſchi.

In the *Private Dining Room*, are eight Ship-pieces, ſix of them by Vandervelde, four of which repreſent the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada; and over the chimney is the Earl of Nottingham, Zucchero.

The *Cloſet next the Private Dining Room*, has the Murder of the Innocents, Brughel; and the Rape of the Sabines.

The *King's Private Dreſſing Room* is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the Battle of Solebay; and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawſon, the Duke of Glouceſter, and the Earl of Sandwich.

In the *King's Private Bed Chamber* are a Friar and Nuns at a Banquet, Longepier; and Suſannah and the Elders, P. Veroneſe.

In the *Cloſet next the Private Bed Chamber* are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonnas.

In the *Council Chamber*, formerly the *Cartoon Gallery*, are the Duke of Alva, Rubens; the Deluge, Baſſan; the Judgment of Midas, Schivone; the Muſes in Concert, Tintoret; the Shepherds' Offering, Old Palma; Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria, ditto; Charles I. after Vandyck, Old Stone. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended to be built in Hyde Park.

The *Dining Room* contains the portraits of nine celebrated beau-

ties, viz. Counteſſes of Peterborough and Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miſs Pitt, Ducheſs of St. Alban's, Counteſſes of Eſſex and Dorſet; Queen Mary, and the Ducheſs of Grafton.

We come next to the *Queen's Staircaſe*, the ceiling painted by Vick. Here are Charles II. and his Queen, with the Duke of Buckingham, repreſenting Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is ſtruck down by naked boys.

The palace conſiſts of three quadrangles: the firſt and ſecond are Gothic, but in the third are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and ſtone by King William III. The gardens are not in the preſent ſtyle, but in that which prevailed ſome years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

The celebrated Brown had his preſent Majeſty's permiſſion to make whatever improvements in theſe gardens his fine imagination might ſuggeſt; but he declared his opinion, that they appeared to the beſt advantage in their preſent ſtate. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more ſuitable to the magnificence of a royal palace, than the more natural beauties of a private villa.

At the extremity of the gardens, oppoſite Thames Ditton, is the lodge belonging to the Duke of Glouceſter, as Ranger of Hampton-Court Park. It is called the Pavilion, and is a neat little ſtructure.

To this palace Charles the Firſt was brought by the army in 1647; and here "he lived for ſome time," ſays Hume, "with an appearance of dignity and freedom." From this confinement, however, (for ſuch in reality it was) he eſcaped in the ſame year.

His ſerene Highneſs William V. Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, having been driven from his country, by the ſucceſsful termination of the French invaſion, at the commencement of the year 1795, has reſided in this palace ever ſince, with his illuſtrious conſort. The apartments allotted to them are thoſe called The Prince of Wales's.

HAMPTON HOUSE, the elegant villa of Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton. When the late David Garrick purchaſed the houſe, he gave it a new front, by Adam; and the extenſive grounds were laid out with great taſte, under his own direction. Near the Thames he erected an elegant temple to Shakeſpeare. On a pedeſtal in this temple is the ſtatue, by Roubiliac, of our immortal bard. The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the moſt remarkable among a few good pictures in this houſe.

HAMPTON WICK, a village in Middleſex, at the foot of Kingſton Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Buſhy Park, muſt regard with veneration. It has under it this inſcription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middleſex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave the world worſe than he found it) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cauſe of liberty, obtained a free paſſage through Buſhy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

HANWELL,

HANWELL, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Uxbridge. Its little church, a neat ſtructure of brick, was rebuilt in 1782. *See Brentford.*

HANWELL HOUSE, in the pariſh of Hanwell, the ſeat and park of William Harwood, Eſq.

HANWORTH PARK, in Middleſex, to the weſt of Twickenham, lately the ſeat of the Duke of St. Alban's, was a favourite palace of Henry VIII. and here, in 1600, Queen Elizabeth dined and hunted. After having been ſold to a carpenter, and let out in lodgings, this fine old houſe was deſtroyed by fire in 1796. *See Kempton Green.*

HAREFIELD, a village in Middleſex, between Rickmanſworth and Uxbridge, 20 miles from London. Here Sir Edward Anderſon, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a ſeat; which coming into the poſſeſſion of the late George Cooke, Eſq. that gentleman rebuilt it; and it is now the property of his grandſon, and in the joint occupation of three daughters of the late Earl of Winchelſea, Lady Eſſex, Lady Hatton, and Lady Auguſta Finch. The old houſe was famous for the reſidence of the Counteſs of Derby, before whom Milton's Arcades was there preſented. "I viewed this houſe," ſays Mr. Warton, in his edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems, "a few years ago, when it was, for the moſt part, remaining in its original ſtate. Milton, when he wrote Arcades, was ſtill living with his father, at Horton, near Colnbrook." This Lady Derby, Dowager of Ferdinando the fifth Earl, married Lord Chancellor Egerton, for whoſe ſon, John Earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his Comus. Harefield Place, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of William Baynes, Eſq. Near this is a villa, which Count Bruhl purchaſed of the Treuſdale family. His Excellency has made many capital improvements in it; having built, in particular, a fine obſervatory, and furniſhed it with the beſt mathematical inſtruments.

HARE HALL, the elegant ſeat of T. A. Wallinger, Eſq. 13 miles from London, on the right hand of the road to Chelmsford. It conſiſts of a centre and two wings, built of ſtone, by Mr. Paine.

HARLOW, a village in Eſſex, 23 miles from London, on the road to Stortford. It had once a market, now diſcontinued: but, on a common, two miles from the town, is an annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horſes, cattle, &c. which is much reſorted to by the neighbouring gentry. It is called Harlow Buſh Fair. *See Piſhiobury.*

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middleſex, two miles from Colnbrook. It has one of the largeſt barns in England, whoſe ſupporting pillars are of ſtone, and ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity. *See Langford.*

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middleſex, 10 miles from London, on the higheſt hill in the county. This hill, inſulated as it were, and riſing out of a rich vale, affords a variety of beautiful

proſpects. The view toward the eaſt is terminated by the metropolis; to the ſouth by the Surry hills. Toward the north, it is the leaſt extenſive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow-weald: on this ſide, the village of Stanmore, and Bentley Priory (the Marquis of Abercorn's ſeat,) are the moſt conſpicuous objects. The view toward the weſt and ſouth-weſt, which is very extenſive and beautiful, may be ſeen to the greateſt advantage from the church-yard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, where the ſcenery is very pleaſing: the diſtant proſpect takes in Windſor Caſtle, and a conſiderable part of Berks and Buckinghamſhire. On the brow of the hill, deſcending to Sudbury Common, is a ſmall villa belonging to Sir William Green, Bart. with a beautiful garden and ſhrubbery, which commands nearly the ſame proſpect. On the brow of Sudbury Hill, is a villa called the Hermitage, now in the occupation of Mrs. Roberts.

The manor-houſe of Harrow is the ſeat of Sir John Ruſhout, Bart. Another manor-houſe, called Headſtone, is the property of John Aſgill Bucknall, Eſq.; and a third, called Wembley, is the property of Richard Page, Eſq. whoſe family have held it ever ſince the year 1544; almoſt the only inſtance in Middleſex, ſays Mr. Lyſons, of a family now exiſting, who have been reſident proprietors for two centuries and a half.

The pariſh church, with its lofty ſpire, forms a very conſpicuous object. But Harrow is chiefly celebrated for its freeſchool, which now ranks among the firſt public ſeminaries in the kingdom. It was founded, in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preſton in this pariſh. *See Bentley Priory.*

HATCHLANDS, the ſeat of George Sumner, Eſq. five miles from Guilford, on the Epſom road, is a handſome modern houſe, with a ſmall park.

HATFIELD, a market-town in Herts, 19½ miles from London, was part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, till it was beſtowed, by Edgar, on the monaſtery of Ely, in which it continued till that abbey was converted into a biſhopric in the reign of Henry I. It then became one of the reſidences of the prelates, who had no fewer than ten palaces belonging to the ſee; and hence it was called Biſhop's Hatfield. It was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. It had before been an occaſional royal reſidence, notwithſtanding it was the property of the church. William of Hatfield, ſecond ſon of Edward III, was born here. Queen Elizabeth reſided here many years before ſhe came to the crown; here, in 1587, ſhe was viſited by Queen Mary; and hence, on the death of Mary, ſhe was conducted to aſcend the throne. James I. exchanged this royal demeſne for Theobalds, with Sir Robert Cecil, afterward Earl of Saliſbury.

HATFIELD HOUSE, the magnificent ſeat of the Marquis of Saliſbury, built on the ſite of the ancient epiſcopal palace at

Hatfield

Hatfield by Robert firſt Earl of Saliſbury. The houſe is built of brick, in the form of a half H. In the centre is a portico of nine arches, and a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611.

The noble founder incloſed two parks; one for red, and the other for fallow deer; and, in the firſt, he planted a fine vineyard, which was in exiſtence when Charles I. was conveyed here a priſoner to the army.

James, the fifth Earl, ſuffered this palace to fall into decay; but the late Earl reſtored it to its priſtine magnificence, after the deſigns of Mr. Donowell. The park and plantations too, which are watered by the Lea, now exhibit all the beautiful ſcenery of modern gardening.

In this houſe are ſeveral fine paintings; among which are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, having in one hand this flattering motto, "Non ſine ſole iris;" and a portrait of Petrarch's Laura, on which is this inſcription, "Laura fui: viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha."

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Eſſex, three miles from Rumford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a ſeat of ſome of our Saxon Kings; particularly of that ſimple ſaint, Edward the Confeſſor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, ſolitary, and fit for devotion. "It ſo abounded," ſays the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they diſturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earneſtly prayed for their abſence; ſince which time never nightingale was heard to ſing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places." It was named Bower, from ſome fine bower, or ſhady walk, like Roſamond's Bower, at Woodſtock. It is a charming ſpot, having an extenſive proſpect over a great part of Eſſex, Herts, Kent, Middleſex, and Surry, and of the Thames, with the ſhips ſailing up and down. Here the Confeſſor is reported to have built a palace, ſome part of the walls of which are ſtill ſtanding. Beſides this palace there was another, called Pergo, that ſeems to have been always the jointure houſe of a Queen Conſort. Here died Joan, Queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal ſeats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progreſs into Suffolk in 1570, ſhe reſided here ſome days. It was the ſeat of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the ſite of the former is the elegant villa of Sir John Smith Burges, Bart. called the Bower Houſe, and near this is Bedford's, the ſeat of John Heaton, Eſq.

HAYES, a village in Middleſex, 13 miles from London, on the road to Uxbridge, has a large church, the chancel of which is curiouſly ornamented, and has ſome good monuments. In this pariſh is Hayes Park, the property of Capt. Joſeph Fraine, of the navy, and the reſidence of Mr. Juſtice Heath. Here is alſo a fine old manſion, the reſidence of Mr. Alderman Combe. See *Paddington*.

HAYES

HAYES PLACE, near Bromley, in Kent, the elegant villa of the late Earl of Chatham, who laid out great ſums in fine improvements. It was afterwards the property of Lord Lewiſham, who advertiſed it for ſale. Philip Dehany, Eſq. is the preſent poſſeſſor.

HEARTS, the ſeat of Jervoiſe Clerke Jervoiſe, Eſq. at Woodford, near nine miles from London, ſituate behind ſeveral rows of elms, which form a fine evening walk. It was built by Sir Humphrey Handforth, maſter of the robes to James I. That King was fond of this houſe, and often breakfaſted here, when he hunted in Epping Foreſt. By marriage it became the property of the Onſlows; and the famous ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons was born here. When the Onſlows removed into Surry, this eſtate was ſold, ſince which it has had different proprietors. The laſt owner, Richard Warner, Eſq. whoſe only niece Mr. Jervoiſe married, was a literary character. He left here a collection of pictures, by eminent maſters, and was very curious in the diſpoſition of his garden, in which is a large maze, and a thatched houſe in the middle, with lines in Latin and Engliſh, emblematical of the ſituation, but now almoſt illegible.

HEDSOR LODGE, the elegant ſeat of Lord Boſton, ſtands in a lofty ſituation, near Cliefden. The grounds are formed by nature into high ſloping hills and deep vallies, with a variety of woods well diſtributed. The declivities of the hills, towards the weſt, are ſteep; and, in the ſouth, near the Thames, is a chalky precipice, whence the ground riſes boldly by the ſummit, on which this noble manſion appears conſpicuous. The extenſive views from this are enriched by villages, ſeats, and a variety of rural ſcenery.

HEMPSTEAD, or HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, a market-town in Herts, 22½ miles from London. It ſtands among hills, upon the river Gade. It was incorporated by Henry VIII, and is governed by a Bailiff. The market which is ſtill a very good one, was formerly eſteemed one of the greateſt in England for wheat; 20,000l. a week having been often returned only for meal.

HENDON, a village in Middleſex, ſeven miles from London, ſituate on a rivulet called the Brent. Hendon Place, a fine ſeat in this pariſh, is the property of George Snow, Eſq. of Langton, in Dorſetſhire, and the reſidence of George Peters, Eſq. Here was a remarkable cedar tree, which was blown down, Jan. 1, 1779. Its height was 70 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk, at ſeven feet from the ground, 16 feet; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet; the limbs from ſix to 12 feet in girth. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50l. of the cones. *Lyſons, Vol. III. p.* 4.—In Brent Street, not far from the church, is the ancient manſion of the Whichcotes, now the property and reſidence of John Cornwall, Eſq.

HERTFORD

HERTFORD, a borough, and the county town of Herts. It is ſeated on the river Lea, and is ſaid to have been of ſome note in the time of the ancient Britons; and it was accounted one of the principal cities of the Eaſt Saxons, where their Kings often kept their court, and a parliamentary council was held in 673. To this town the Lea was once navigable for ſhips. In 879 the Danes erected two forts here for the ſecurity of their ſhips; but Alfred turned the courſe of the ſtream, ſo that their veſſels were left on dry ground; which ſo terrified them, that they abandoned their forts, and fled. Edward, the eldeſt ſon of Alfred, built a caſtle, which has been often a royal reſidence, and is now the property of Sir G. W. Preſcot, Bart. The town is built in the form of a Y, with the caſtle in the middle of the two horns. Here were five churches, which are reduced to two. In that of St. Andrew, there is not only a ſeat for the Mayor and Aldermen, but another for the Governors of Chriſt Hoſpital in London, and a gallery, in which 200 of the children of that hoſpital may be accommodated; for the Governors have erected a houſe in the town for ſuch children as want health, or are too young for that hoſpital.

In the pariſh of Little St. John, is the New River Head; and near the town are many handſome villas; particularly Bayfordbury, the ſeat of William Baker, Eſq.; Ball's Park; Golden's, the ſeat of Richard Emmet, Eſq.; Hertingfordbury, the ſeat of Samuel Baker, Eſq. and Brickdenbury Park, Mr. Blackmore's. At Hertingfordbury, are the portraits of the members of the Kit Kat Club. *See Barn Elms and Cole Green.*

HESTON, a village of Middleſex, 10½ miles from London, and a mile and a half to the north of the great weſtern road. The ſoil (in general a ſtrong loam) is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden ſpeaks of it as having, before his time, furniſhed the royal table with bread; and Norden, who bears the ſame teſtimony to its ſuperior quality, ſays, it was reported that Queen Elizabeth had "the mamlets for her highneſs' own diet" from Heſton. *See Hounſlow and Oſterley Park.*

HIGHGATE, a populous hamlet in the pariſhes of Hornſey and Pancras, four miles from London. The chapel and two thirds of the village belong to Hornſey. It has its name from its high ſituation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Biſhop of London, upon an old road from Gray's-Inn-Lane to Barnet being turned through that Biſhop's park. On its ſite was once an hermitage; near which Sir Roger Cholmeley, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, built a freeſchool, in 1562. Some of the public houſes in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the ſign; and when any of the country people ſtop for refreſhment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a ſtaff, is brought to them, and they are preſſed to be ſworn. If they conſent a kind of burleſque oath is adminiſtered, that they never will eat brown bread when they can

can get white; and abundance of other things of the ſame kind, which they repeat after the perſon who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article, the words "except I like the other better."

On the left hand of the entrance into Highgate from Kentiſh Town, is a houſe built by Sir William Aſhhurſt, Lord Mayor of London, 1694. It is now the ſeat of Thomas Walker, Eſq. Accomptant General.

HIGHWOOD HILL, in the pariſh of Hendon, in Middleſex. Here is a mineral ſpring of a cathartic quality, which was formerly incloſed at the expence, it is ſaid, of Lady Rachael Ruſſel, who had a villa in the neighbouring pariſh of Totteridge.

HILL HALL, the ſeat and park of Sir William Smyth, Bart. ſituate in the pariſh of Theydon Mount, 16 miles from London, on the road to Chipping Ongar. For elegance, and the fineneſs of its proſpects, it is eſteemed inferior to few in the county. It was built by Sir Thomas Smyth, Secretary of State, in 1548; but great alterations have ſince been made in it. The approach to it is by a fine avenue of ſtately elms.

HILLINGDON, Great and Little, two villages in Middleſex, near Uxbridge, which is a hamlet to the former. In the churchyard is a remarkable high yew-tree, above 200 years old. On the left hand of Hillingdon Heath, from London, a very elegant houſe is erecting, for the Count di Salis, an Italian nobleman; and, at Little Hillingdon, is Hillingdon Houſe, the ſeat of the Marchioneſs of Rockingham. The grounds are pictureſque, and enriched by a fine piece of water.

HODDESDON, a hamlet on the river Lea, in the pariſhes of Amwell and Broxburn, 17 miles from London, has a market on Thurſday, and a fine fountain in the middle of the town, which is thus mentioned by Prior:

A nymph with an urn, that divides the highway,
And into a puddle throws mother of tea.

HOLLAND HOUSE, the ancient manſion-houſe of the manor of Abbot's Kenſington, in the pariſh of Kenſington, two miles from London. It takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, and affords a very good ſpecimen of the architecture of that period.

The celebrated Addiſon became poſſeſſed of this venerable manſion, in 1716, by his inter-marriage with Charlotte Counteſs Dowager of Warwick and Holland. Here was the ſcene of his laſt moments, and of his affecting interview with his ſon-in-law, the Earl of Warwick, to whom he had been tutor, and whoſe licentiouſneſs of manners he had anxiouſly, but in vain, endeavoured to repreſs. As a laſt effort, he ſent for him into the room where he lay at the point of death, hoping that the ſolemnity of the ſcene might make ſome impreſſion upon him. When that young nobleman came, he requeſted to know his commands, and received the memorable.

rable anſwer, "See in what peace a chriſtian can die," to which Tickell thus alludes:

He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

On the death of this young nobleman, in 1721, unmarried, his eſtates devolved on the father of the preſent Lord Kenſington (maternally deſcended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick) who ſold it, in 1762, to the Right Hon. Henry Fox. It is now the property of his grandſon, Lord Holland.

A gallery, which occupies the whole length of the weſt wing, about 118 feet, is ornamented with portraits of the Lenox, Fox, and Digby families; among which are principally noticed, Charles II. and the Ducheſs of Portſmouth; Sir Stephen Fox, by Lely; Henry, Lord Holland; and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when a boy, in a group, with Lady Suſan Strangeway, and Lady Sarah Lenox, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

HOLMESDALE, a rough and woody tract, in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are ſtill found here; and it is ſaid to take its name from the holm-oak with which it abounds.

HOLWOOD HOUSE, the ſeat of the Right Hon. William Pitt, on Holwood Hill in the pariſh of Keſton, five miles from Bromley. Great part of the Roman camp at Keſton is incloſed in Mr. Pitt's grounds: and hence is one of the moſt delightful proſpects in the county. *See Keſton.*

HORNCHURCH, a village in Eſſex, the only pariſh in the liberty of Havering, 2¾ miles from Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the eaſt end of the church, for which tradition aſſigns ſome reaſon too idle to be repeated. Here is Langtons, the handſome ſeat of Richard Wyatt, Eſq and Marſhals, the pleaſant villa of Jackſon Barwis, Eſq.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a market-town in Eſſex, 19 miles from London, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. From this place is a very beautiful proſpect.

HORNSEY, a village in Middleſex, five miles from London. In the footway from this village to Highbury Barn, at Iſlington, is a coppice of young trees, called Hornſey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public houſe, to which great numbers of perſons reſort from the city. This houſe being ſituated on the top of an eminence, affords a delightful proſpect of the neighbouring country. The New River winds beautifully through Hornſey. On the ſide of the road from Iſlington to Southgate, is a capital manſion, with handſome porters' lodges, built by Edward Gray, Eſq. *See Highgate and Muſwell Hill.*

HORSELEY, Eaſt and Weſt, two villages, four miles beyond Leatherhead. In the former is a fine ſeat, the property of William Currie, Eſq. In the latter is the handſome houſe of Henry Weſton, Eſq.

HORTON,

HORTON, a village in Buckinghamſhire, near Colnbrook, where Milton, after he had left the univerſity, reſided five years with his father. The houſe, called the manor-houſe, is now in the occupation of Mrs. Hugford. Here his mother died, in 1637, and is buried in the chancel of the church. Here alſo is the ſeat of Miſs Lawſon.

HOUNSLOW, a market-town of Middleſex, 9¾ miles from London. It is a hamlet to two pariſhes; the ſouth ſide lying in Iſleworth, and the north ſide, with the chapel, in Heſton. Here was formerly a priory, which belonged to the brethren of the Holy Trinity, whoſe peculiar office it was to ſolicit alms for the redemption of captives. The ſite of the priory, with the manor-houſe adjoining the chapel, is the property of Mrs. Sophia Bulſtrode.

Hounſlow ſtands on the edge of the heath of the ſame name, on which are ſome powder mills on a branch of the river Colne. On this heath James II. formed an encampment, after the ſuppreſſion of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enſlave the nation; and here he firſt perceived the little dependence that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the ſeven Biſhops.

HUNSDON HOUSE, to the N. E. of Hoddeſdon, in Herts, was a royal palace, erected by Henry VIII. and was granted to Lord Hunſdon, by his firſt couſin, Queen Elizabeth. It is the property of Mr. Calvert.

HYDE, THE, the ſeat of Thomas Brand Hollis, Eſq. near Ingateſtone, in which is a fine collection of prints, ancient coins and medals, ſtatues, vaſes, and other antiques, ſome of them from Herculaneum, and collected by Mr. Hollis himſelf in Italy. In the hall, in particular, are two ſcarcophagi, ſuperior to thoſe at Wilton.

HYDE HALL, the ſeat of the Earl of Roden, near Sawbridgeworth, in Herts, 25 miles from London.

HYDE PARK, a celebrated park at the weſt extremity of the metropolis, adjoining on the ſouth ſide to Knightſbridge, and lying between the two roads which lead to Hounſlow and Uxbridge. It is the ſite of a manor, which anciently belonged to the church of Weſtminſter, till it became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. by exchange for other lands. In 1652, this park contained 620 acres. During the uſurpation, it was ſold in different lots, and produced 17,068l. 6s. 8d. including the timber and the deer. The crown-lands being reſumed after the Reſtoration, it was repleniſhed with deer, and ſurrounded by a brick wall, having, before that time, been fenced with pales. It has been conſiderably reduced ſince the ſurvey in 1652, partly by buildings between Hyde-Park-Corner and Park Lane, but principally by the making of Kenſington Gardens. By a ſurvey taken in 1790, its preſent extent appears to be 394 A. 2 R. 38 P. In the upper part, adjoining to Kenſington Gardens, are ſome fine trees, and the ſcenery is very pleaſing. The large canal, called the Serpentine River (which

(which has ſo often proved fatal to adventurous ſkaiters and deſponding ſuicides) was made by Queen Caroline in 1730; the water being ſupplied by a ſmall ſtream which riſes at Bayſwater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the pariſh of Chelſea from that of St. George, Hanover Square.

Hyde Park has been long a favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horſes, and expert horſemanſhip. Ludlow, in his Memoirs, has the following curious remark: "May 1, 1654. This day was more obſerved for people going a maying than for divers years paſt. Great reſort to Hyde Park: many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but moſt ſhameful powdered hair men, and painted ſpotted women."—In Hyde Park alſo, the troops in and about the metropolis, are exerciſed and frequently reviewed.

I

ICKENHAM, a village in Middleſex, two miles from Uxbridge. In this place is Swakeley Houſe, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

JESSOP's WELL, a ſulphureous ſpring, of the ſame kind as that of Harrowgate, four miles from Epſom.

ILFORD, Great and Little, two villages in Eſſex, in the pariſh of Barking, ſituate on each ſide of the river Roding; the former 6½ miles from London, in the road to Chelmsford. Here is Highland Houſe, the elegant ſeat of Iſaac Currie, Eſq. As it is built of ſtone, it forms a fine termination to a viſta from Wanſtead Houſe. *See Valentine Houſe.*

INGATESTON, a market-town, 23 miles from London, on the road to Harwich. Here is the ancient ſeat of Lord Petre, whoſe anceſtor, Sir William Petre, founded eight fellowſhips, at Oxford, called the Petrean fellowſhips, and erected here an almſhouſe for twenty poor perſons. Part of the houſe is pulled down: the reſt is inhabited by the ſteward and ſome Roman Catholic families dependent upon his lordſhip. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, the north ſide of which, and half of the ſouth ſide, are in the pariſh of Fryerning. In the church are ſome ſtately monuments of the Petre family.

INGRESS PARK, at Swanſcombe, in Kent, 19 miles from London, the elegant villa of Mr. Roebuck, which commands a fine view of the Thames.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar Marſh, on the north ſide of the Thames, in Middleſex. When our Sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they uſed it as a hunting ſeat, and, it is ſaid, kept the kennels of their hounds in this marſh. Theſe hounds frequently making a great noiſe, the ſeamen called the place the Iſle of Dogs, though it is neither an iſland, nor a peninſula.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, 8½ miles from London. The church is a modern ſtructure; but it has

a venerable tower, covered with ivy, which belonged to the former church. Near the grand entrance into Sion Park, is a houſe, the property and reſidence of Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, Bart. Gumley Houſe, the reſidence of the laſt Earl of Bath (and ſo called from having been built by John Gumley, Eſq. father of his Counteſs) belongs to Mr. Angell, and is on the north ſide of the road from Twickenham to London. Fronting the Hounſlow road, is the handſome villa of David Godfrey, Eſq. and, by the water ſide, a houſe built by James Lacey, Eſq. now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and the reſidence of the Earl of Warwick. *See Sion Houſe and Sion Hill.*

ISLINGTON, a conſiderable village N. of London, to which it is now united. The pariſh contains, beſide the village, the hamlet of Holloway, Kingſland Green, and part of Newington Green. The church, erected in 1754, is a neat brick ſtructure, with a ſpire, quoins, cornices, and architraves of Portland ſtone. Its height, to the top of the vane, is 164 feet. Its length is 108 feet, and its breadth 60. Its roof is ſupported without pillars, and the inſide is adorned with elegant ſimplicity. In 1787, it underwent conſiderable repairs. The ſcaffolding was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the ſteeple, by Mr. Birch, a baſket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a ſimilar work for the repairs of the ſpire of the abbey church in that town. He engaged to erect this ſcaffold for 20l. and the privilege of ſhewing it at ſixpence each perſon, which amounted to a conſiderable ſum. An old building in Canonbury-Field, is abſurdly called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*. In the Crown Public Houſe, in the Lower Street, among other decorations on painted glaſs, apparently of the reign of Henry VII. is an original portrait of Elizabeth, the Queen of that Monarch, ſuppoſed to have been painted in 1487. In the fields, to the N. W. of the White Conduit Houſe and Tea Gardens, is a large incloſure, called the Reed Mote, or Six-acre field, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp. The White Conduit Houſe takes its name from a conduit near it, which formerly ſupplied the Charter Houſe;

* Strype records the following curious anecdote: "Beyond Alderſgate Bars, leaving the Charter Houſe on the left hand, ſtretches up toward Iſeldon, commonly called Iſlington, a country-town hard by; which, in the former age, was eſteemed to be ſo pleaſantly ſeated, that in 1581, Queen Elizabeth, on an evening, rode that way to take the air; where, near the town, ſhe was invironed with a number of begging rogues, which gave the Queen much diſturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haſte to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood, the Recorder, and told them the ſame. The ſame night did the Recorder ſend out warrants into the ſame quarters, and into Weſtminſter and the Duchy, and in the morning he went out himſelf, and took that day ſeventy-four rogues, whereof ſome were blind, and yet great uſurers, and very rich. They were ſent to Bridewell, and puniſhed."

and

and a pipe belonging to it, is ſtill exiſting, and conveys water to Dr. De Valangin's houſe in Pentonville.

On the S. W. ſide of Iſlington, is a fine reſervoir, called New River Head, which conſiſts of a large baſin, into which the New River enters: part of the water is thus conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reſervoir, which lies much higher, in order to ſupply the higheſt parts of London. Near the New River Head, is the well-known place of Public amuſement, called Sadler's Wells, which takes its name from a ſpring of mineral water, now called Iſlington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells. This ſpring was diſcovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden belonging to a houſe, which he had then juſt opened as a muſic-room. The water reſembles much in quality and effect that of Tunbridge Wells in Kent. Sadler's muſic-houſe came, after his death, to one Francis Forcer, whoſe ſon was the firſt that exhibited there the diverſions of rope-dancing and tumbling, to which have for many years been added muſical interludes and pantomimes. At the Sir Hugh Middleton's Head is a very large picture, containing twenty-eight portraits of the Sadler's Wells Club; it is a curious repreſentation of ſome known characters; among them is Mr. Roſamond, the builder of Roſamond's Row, Clerkenwell.

To the N. of Iſlington, is Highbury Place, which fronts the fine hills of Highgate and Hampſtead. Higher ſtill is Highbury Terrace, which commands a beautiful proſpect. Near this is the neat villa, paddock, and pleaſure grounds of Alexander Aubert, Eſq. who has erected near the houſe, a lofty and ſpacious obſervatory, furniſhed with a complete collection of aſtronomical inſtruments. On the ſite of theſe premiſes was a moated ſpot, called Jack Straw's Caſtle, on which ſtood the manſion of the Priors of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, which was burnt to the ground by the commons of Eſſex, June 13, 1381, in the inſurrection under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Near this is a noted tavern and tea-gardens, called Highbury Barn. At the entrance of the town, but in the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell, are almſhouſes for ten widows, of the pariſh of Iſlington, and a ſchool for 25 boys of the ſame pariſh and that of Clerkenwell. They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and are under the government of the Brewers Company; from whoſe records it appears, that they were founded by her in conſequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of Queen Mary, when this part of Iſlington was all open fields. It was then a frequent exerciſe for the archers to ſhoot with their bows and arrows at butts; and this lady walking in the fields with her maid, an arrow pierced the crown of her hat (high crowned hats being then in faſhion) without the leaſt injury. In commemoration of this deliverance, ſhe built the ſchool and almſhouſes, about three years before her death. For many years, an arrow was fixed on the top of theſe houſes, which ſtands on the very ſpot where this accident happened.

In this parish, in the road from Islington to Hoxton Town, is the white lead manufactory of Samuel Walker and Co. of Masborough, near Rotheram, who erected here, in 1786, a curious windmill, for the purpose of grinding white lead, differing in two remarkable particulars from common windmills, viz. 1st, the brick tower of it is crowned with a great wooden top, or cap, to which are affixed on one side the flyers, and on the other side a gallery, which serves to turn the whole top at pleasure, so as to bring the flyers into that direction which is most convenient with respect to the wind; and 2dly, instead of four, the usual number of flyers, it is furnished with five. *See Canonbury, Kingsland, Newington-Green, and Pentonville.*

IVER, a village in Bucks, three miles from Uxbridge. Here was Delaford, the seat of Sir William Young, Bart. which was lately pulled down; the extensive pleasure grounds being added to those of Mr. Cleves, whose seat is near the church. These, with other additions, and turning the road on the front of the house, has rendered Mr. Cleves's a delightful retreat.

At Shredding's Green, in this parish, is the seat of Mrs. Colborne, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, for the Dowager of Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel, that was likewise fatal to his antagonist James Duke of Hamilton. A very considerable cotton mill has lately been erected at Iver.

K

KELVEDON HALL, in the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, in Essex, near 20 miles from London, on the road to Chipping Ongar, the elegant villa of Lady Clive. It commands a rich and extensive prospect, in which, on a fine day, a part of London may be seen by the naked eye.

KEMPTON PARK, in the parish of Hanworth, in Middlesex, formerly the seat of the famous traveller, Sir John Chardin, and now of Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart.

KENDAL's HALL, the seat of William Phillimore, Esq. 13 miles from London, in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, and in the parish of Aldenham, Herts.

KENNINGTON, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth. Here was a royal palace, which Edward III. made a part of the Duchy of Cornwall; and here Edward the Black Prince resided. It was likewise the residence of Richard II, when Prince of Wales. In 1396, the young Queen Isabella was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourse of people, from Kennington to the Tower; and it was the occasional residence of Henry IV, VI, and VII. The manor was first farmed out by Henry VIII. Camden says, that in his time there were no traces of this palace. It was probably pulled down, after it ceased to be an occasional royal residence, and a manor house built on the site, which was occupied by Charles I, when Prince of Wales. In a survey, taken in 1656, this manor-house

houſe is ſaid to be "ſmall, and an old low timber building, ſituate upon part of the foundation of the ancient manſion-houſe of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long ago utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the ſtable, 180 feet long, built of flint and ſtone, and now uſed as a barn." At this time, therefore, not only the manor houſe, but, what Camden could not find, *The Long Barn*, (as it was then called) was viſible; and the latter, in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor diſtreſſed Palatine Proteſtants. In 1786, in digging near this barn, for a cellar, ſome ſpacious vaults of ſtone were diſcovered, the arches of which were cemented by a ſubſtance harder than ſtone itſelf. The manor belongs to the Prince of Wales, as part of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Long Barn was pulled down in 1795; and on the ſite are erected ſome houſes, which form a continuation of Park Place, Kennington Croſs. The road, by Elizabeth Place, to Lambeth Butts, is ſtill called Princes' Road, and was ſo denominated in all ancient writings; it having been the road by which the Black Prince came to his palace, when he landed at the ſtairs at Lambeth. Kennington gave the title of Earl to William Duke of Cumberland, ſon of George II.

KENNINGTON COMMON, on the road to Clapham, was the common place of execution for Surry. Some of the rebels, who were tried by the ſpecial commiſſion in Southwark, in 1746, ſuffered here. On this common is a bridge formerly called Merton Bridge, becauſe the Canons of Merton Abbey had lands, for the purpoſe of repairing it.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middleſex, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner. It contains the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, the Gravels, and a part of Little Chelſea; but the royal palace, and about 20 other houſes on the north ſide of the road, are in the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter. At Earl's Court was the villa of the late celebrated John Hunter, who here proſecuted his curious and uſeful experiments and diſcoveries, and whoſe valuable muſeum was lately purchaſed by Parliament.

KENSINGTON PALACE, was the ſeat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterward Earl of Nottingham, and was ſold by his ſon (Daniel the ſecond Earl) to King William, who greatly improved it, and cauſed a royal park to be made to it, through Hyde Park. The gardens were originally only 26 acres. Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wiſe; but the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who took in near 300 acres from Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman; and they have ſince been much improved by Brown. They are 3¼ miles in circumference; and have, for many years paſt, been a very faſhionable promenade.

The palace is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The ſtate apartments, which are very noble, conſiſt of a ſuit of 12 rooms. We firſt aſcend the great ſtaircaſe, in which

are painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, in groups; as Muſtapha the Turk, and Ulrick in a Poliſh dreſs, both pages to George I.; Peter the Wild Boy, &c. by Kent. We then proceed through the apartments in the following order; obſerving, that all the ceilings in the ſtate rooms are painted by that artiſt:

The *Preſence Chamber*, in which the pictures are the Princeſs of Wales and her family, Knapton; three cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely a Cupid, Jupiter, and Europa, and Jupiter; Prince Edward, Coates; two daughters of Philip II. of Spain, More.

The *Privy Chamber*; the pictures, a German Lady with an Orrery and Dog, Parmegiano; an Italian Lawyer, Paris Bourdon; St. William, Giorgione; Ducheſs of Valentia, Jannet; Wiſe Men's Offering, Luca Giordano; a Man with a Croſs at his Breaſt, Giorgione; a Man ſhewing a Trick, ditto; an Old Man looking up; the Duke of Savoy's Mother; the late King of Pruſſia, a whole length; a Man with a Glaſs in his hand, Brugghin; an Old Man with a grey Beard, Tintoret; the Empreſs of Ruſſia, a whole length; the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, Vereſt; her preſent Majeſty's Siſter, Woge.

The *Queen's Drawing Room*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting a winter piece in Holland, Vanderbank, has Sir Thomas More, Holbein; a Man's head, in a furred gown, Tintoret; William Duke of Cumberland on Horſeback, Wootton; and a Man's Head, Giorgione.

The *Queen's Dining Room* has Giorgione's Head, by himſelf; James IV. of Scotland, his Brother Alexander, and St. Andrew, Mabuſe; Henry V.; Richard III.; a Man's head, Albert Durer; Henry VI.; Edward VI.; a Man's Head; Queen of James IV. of Scotland, with St. George, Mabuſe; Baſſan's Head, by himſelf; Emperor Maximilian I.; Philip the Fair; Henry VII; Elizabeth his Queen; Louis XII. of France; Princeſs of Caſtile; King of Arragon; his Queen; Charles IX. of France; St. Matthew called from the Receipt of Cuſtom, Alb. Durer; Maximilian Archduke of Auſtria; a young Man's Head; Dr. Linacre, Founder of the College of Phyſicians, Quintin Matſys; Raphael's Head, by himſelf; a Virgin and Child, Sabutani; Philip II. of Spain, Jannet; a Dutch Merchant and his Wife; John de Bologna's Head.

The *Queen's Dreſſing Room*. Judith and Holofernes, Paul Veroneſe; Ruins and Figures, Bamboccio; Windſor Caſtle, Woſterman; four Views of Venice, Canaletti; a Plundering, Wouvermans; Departure of Charles II. from Shievling, Lingelbeck; a Battle, Wouvermans; Old Hampton Court, Danckers; a Landſcape, with Hawking; three Landſcapes, namely, Hawking, the managed Horſe, and Fiſherman, Wouvermans; a Skirmiſh, Bercham; a Landſcape, Avont; an Altarpiece, Alb. Durer; Battle of Forty, Snyders; a Landſcape with Ruins, Paul Brill.

The

The Queen's Gallery. Henry VIII.; his Queen, Catharine of Arragon; Queen Elizabeth, in a Chineſe dreſs, Zucchero, James I. Vandyck; his Queen, Vanſomer; Charles II, Lely; James II, ditto; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; Queen Anne, after ditto; George I, after ditto; George II, Seman; Queen Caroline, ditto; the Emperor Charles VI, Kneller; Philip III. of Spain, and his Queen, Valeſque.—Kneller was knighted for painting theſe pictures of King William and Queen Mary.

The *Cube Room.* Here are ſix Gods and Goddeſſes; over the chimney is Cleopatra, antique; and above her is a Roman Marriage, in marble, by Ryſbrack.

The *Great Drawing Room.* Charles I. and his Queen, Vandyck; Jacob's Separation, Baſſan; Audience of Sir Henry Wootton, in the Senate Houſe at Venice, Fialletti; Holbein's Head, in water colours, by himſelf; Flaying of St. Bartholomew; Holbein's Wife's Head, in water colours, Holbein; Venus and Cupid, Mich. Angelo; Charles XI. of Sweden, on Horſeback, Wyck; Duke of Wharton, Roſalba; a Tyroleſe Girl, ditto; Roſalba's Head, by herſelf; Duke of Buckingham and his Family, Honthorſt; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyders; the Taking of Tournay, by Marlborough, Wootton; St. Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; St. John, Leonard Spado; a Naked Venus, Titian; a Madonna, with St. Catharine, and St. John with a Lamb, Old Palma; our Saviour healing the Blind, Verrio; St. Catherine at the Altar, Veroneſe; the Taking of Liſle, by Marlborough, Wootton.

The *King's State Bed Chamber.* A Man's Head; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet; four Cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, Pan and Cupid, Bacchus and Ariadne, Apollo and Daphne, and the Triumph of Venus; a Woman's Head.

The *Pruſſian Cloſet.* The Hungarians at Ovid's Tomb, Schonfeld; Lucretia, after Caracci; Herodias' Daughter, with the Baptiſt's Head, Da Vinci; a Doge of Venice, Tintoret.

The *Green Cloſet.* A Landſcape, Paul Brill: a Woman aſleep, G. Douw; the Adoration of the Shepherds, Zucchero; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, Veroneſe; an Italian Muſician, Giorgione; ſix long narrow ſlips, with figures and trees, Schiavoni; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen at the Tomb, Holbein; an Altarpiece; Sophoniſba, Gaetano; Saint Catharine, Da Vinci; a Woman going to ſtab herſelf, Palamedes; Henry VII. and VIII. with their Queens, Reemi; Francis II. of France, when Dauphin, Jannet; Lucretia, Titian; a Witch riding on a Goat, with Boys. Elſhiemer; Nymphs bathing; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; Venus and Satyrs, with Cupids, Rottenhamer; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet; the ſecond Earl and Counteſs of Clarendon, Lely; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, grandmother of George I, Cor. Janſſen; her ſeven Children; her Conſort, Cor. Janſſen; Arthur, Henry, and Margaret, Children of Henry VII, Mabuſe; Frobenius, Printer to Eraſmus, Holbein; Eraſmus, ditto; a ſmall Landſcape, manner of Ferg; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel,

Angel, Titian; Virgin and Child, St. Catherine, and St. Ignatius, Giorgione; Boys, Pollidore; a Landſcape, Everdingen; a China Diſh with Heart Cherries, Daniel Nes; a Landſcape, Mola; Niobe's Children ſhot out of the Clouds, Rottenhamer; St. John, with a Lamb; Venus and Adonis. This Room was King William's writing cloſet, in which are his table and eſcritor.

His Majeſty's Gallery. Queen Mary, Wiſſing; Adoration of the Kings, Seb. Ricci; King William, Wiſſing; Henry Sommers, Jeſſer to Henry VIII, Holbein; Van Cleeve's Wife, by himſelf; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, Zoffani; Duke of Alva, Titian; Prince Charles of Mecklenburg's Wife, Zoffani; Van Cleeve, by himſelf; Charles I, on horſeback, Dobſon; William Duke of Glouceſter, a whole length, Claret; Queen Anne, when Princeſs, Kneller; Inigo Jones, Nogary; William Duke of Glouceſter, Kneller; Henry, Prince of Wales, ſon to James I, Mytens; Henry IV. of France, Pourbus; Edward VI, Holbein; Julio Romano; Catharine of Medicis; the Nabob of Arcot, Williſon; Mary of Medicis, Pourbus; Queen Elizabeth, when young; Paul Veroneſe: Princeſs Anne, with a Dog; George Prince of Denmark, Dahl; James I, Vanſomer; a Man in Black, Tintoret; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; Guercino, by himſelf; a Lady's Head, More; Ducheſs of Richmond, in Man's Apparel, Houſeman; Holbein, a Head; the Queen, Prince William, and Prince Edward, Ramſey; George I, Vanderbank; Mich. Angelo, a Head; Edward Duke of York, Batoni; Charles I, Vandyck; a Head; Charles II., Wiſſing; a Man in Armour, Giorgione; Sir Henry Guilford, Holbein: a Portrait with a ruff, Vandyck; Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, Zoffani; a Dominican Friar; Artemiſia Gentileſchi, by herſelf; Henry VIII, Holbein; a Portrait, Rembrandt; Ducheſs of York, Lely; Duke of York, ditto; a large drawing of the Transfiguration, after Raphael, Caſanova.

We are next conducted down ſtairs to the *Guard Chamber*, in which is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by Zucchero.

This palace was the frequent reſidence of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I, and the late King. Theſe monarchs (George I. excepted, who died at Hanover) all expired within its walls, as did Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's conſort, in 1708. During the preſent reign, Kenſington has been entirely forſaken by the royal family.

KENTISH TOWN, a village in the pariſh of Pancras, between London and Hampſtead, containing ſeveral handſome houſes, particularly an elegant ſeat built by the late Gregory Batemans, Eſq. as a kind of miniature of Wanſted Houſe. It is the property of Meſſrs. Biddulph, Cocks, Cocks, and Ridge, Bankers, and the reſidence of Richard Johnſon, Eſq. Here is a handſome chapel of eaſe to St. Pancras.

KEN WOOD, the beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Mansfield, ſituate in the pariſh of Pancras, on a fine eminence between Hampſtead

ſtead and Highgate. It was purchaſed, in 1755, of the Earl of Bute, by the late venerable Earl of Mansfield, then Attorney General, who improved the whole, with the utmoſt elegance, after the deſigns of the celebrated architects of the Adelphi. The grand front, which is near the ſide of the road leading from Highgate to Hampſtead, is oppoſite the wood that gives name to the houſe. The garden front, which is more extenſive than the other, commands a fine view of rich meadows, falling in a gentle deſcent, and relieved by ſome noble pieces of water, that ſupply part of the metropolis; but this view is terminated by what can add no beauty to rural ſcenery, the ſpires of London, enveloped in fogs and ſmoke. The moſt remarkable room in the houſe is the library, a very beautiful apartment, 60 feet by 21, deſigned by Adam, and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length of the late Earl, by Martin, and a fine buſt of him by Nollekens. There is another buſt of his Lordſhip, when young, in the hall; one of Sir Iſaac Newton; and the antique buſt of Homer, which was bequeathed to him by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfaſt parlour is a buſt of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton. In the other rooms are ſome portraits well deſerving of notice; particularly thoſe of Pope, Garrick, the Ducheſs of Queenſberry, and a good head of Betterton, the tragedian, ſaid to be by Pope, who had been inſtructed in the art of painting by his friend Jarvis. The preſent Earl has improved and enlarged this houſe very conſiderably; Saunders was his architect.

The pleaſure grounds, including the wood which gives name to the place, contain about forty acres. Their ſituation is naturally very beautiful; and the hand of art has been ſucceſsfully employed in making them ſtill more pictureſque. On the right of the garden front of the houſe, is a hanging wood of tall ſpreading trees: and, on the left, the riſing hills are planted with clumps that produce a pleaſing effect. A ſweet ſhrubbery immediately before this front, and a ſerpentine piece of water, render the whole a very enlivening ſcene. The cedars of Libanus, though young, are very fine, and are ſhot up to a great height with their leaders entire. One of them was planted with his own hands by the late Earl. The incloſed fields, adjoining to the pleaſure grounds, contain about thirty acres. Hornſey great woods, held by the Earl of Mansfield under the Biſhop of London, join this eſtate on the north, and have been lately added to the incloſures.

KESTON, a village in Kent, five miles from Bromley, in the road to Weſterham. At Holwood Hill, in this pariſh, are the remains of a large fortification (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly incloſed by rampires and double ditches of great height and depth. It is two miles in circumference, incloſing near 100 acres of ground. A path deſcends from the camp to the ſpring-head of the river Ravenſbourne. Of this ſpring

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an excellent cold bath was formed, ſurrounded by pales and trees; but theſe have been long neglected and deſtroyed. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, to Beckenham and Lewiſham, and croſſing the great road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below. *See Holwood Houſe.*

KEW, a village in Surry, formerly a hamlet of Kingſton, but united to Peterſham, as one vicarage, by act of Parliament in 1769. It is ſeated on the Thames, ſeven miles from London. Here is a chapel, erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground given by Queen Anne. Againſt the ſouth wall is a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, a celebrated miniature painter, with verſes by Hayley.

In the cemetery adjoining, is interred the celebrated artiſt, Thomas Gainſborough. A flat ſtone juſt records his name and the day of his exit from this mortal ſcene. The woodlands of Suffolk were his firſt academy, where Nature herſelf taught him to ſketch the rude rural landſcape, between the tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when matured by cultivation, produced the moſt exquiſite approaches to perfection in his art. On Kew Green, on the ſite of Mrs. Theobald's beautiful gardens, once ſtood a houſe, the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely. Here is a ſtone bridge, of ſeven arches, over the Thames, from a deſign of Paine's. It was opened in 1789, and is private property. The width is too contracted for its length and height; it has neither a pavement for foot paſſengers, nor receſſes for ſhelter in caſe of danger.

KEW PALACE, now a royal palace, was the property of Samuel Molineux, Eſq. Secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales. The late Frederic Prince of Wales took a long leaſe of the houſe; and it is now held by his Majeſty on the ſame tenure. The houſe was improved by Kent, and contains ſome pictures; among which are a portrait of Lord Burleigh, and the celebrated picture of the Florence Gallery, by Zoffani. In the long room, above ſtairs is a ſet of Canaletti's works. The gardens, which contain 120 acres, were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finiſhed by the Princeſs Dowager; and of theſe we ſhall give a deſcription, in the words of the late Sir William Chambers.

"The gardens of Kew are not very large; nor is their ſituation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no proſpects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the ſoil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With ſo many diſadvantages, it was not eaſy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence overcame all difficulties. What was once a deſert, is now an Eden.

"On entering the garden from the palace, and turning toward the left hand, the firſt building which appears is

The Orangery or Greenhouſe. The deſign is mine; and it was built in 1761. The front extends 145 feet; the room is 142 feet long,

long, 30 feet wide, and 25 high. In the back ſhade are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very neceſſary in times of hard froſt.

The Temple of the Sun is ſituated in an open grove near the orangery, in the way to the phyſic gardens. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, the hint of which is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column, on the frize, are baſſo-relievos, repreſenting lyres and ſprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are ſuſpended feſtoons of fruits and flowers. The inſide of the cell forms a ſaloon richly finiſhed and gilt. In the centre of its cove is repreſented the ſun; and on the frize, in twelve compartments, ſurrounded with branches of laurel, are repreſented the ſigns of the zodiac in baſſo-relievo. This building was erected in 1761.

The next object to which we are conducted by Sir William Chambers, is *The Phyſic or Exotic Garden*: but as this was in its infancy in 1763, when Sir William publiſhed his deſcription, we ſhall omit his account of it.

"Contiguous to the Exotic Garden," proceeds Sir William, "is *The Flower Garden*, of which the principal entrance, with a ſtand on each ſide of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two ſides are incloſed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vaſt depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domeſtic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be ſeen during the greateſt part of the year; and in its centre is a baſon of water, ſtocked with gold fiſh.

"From the Flower Garden a ſhort winding walk leads to *The Menagerie*. It is of an oval figure; the centre is occupied by a large baſon of water, ſurrounded by a walk; and the whole is incloſed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chineſe and Tartarian pheaſants, beſide many other ſorts of large exotic birds. The baſon is ſtocked with ſuch water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it ſtands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, deſigned by me, in imitation of a Chineſe opening, and executed in 1760.

"Near the Menagerie ſtands *The Temple of Bellona*, deſigned and built by me in 1760. It is of the proſtyle kind; the portico tetraſtyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vaſes and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a ſequialteral proportion, but cloſed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

"Paſſing from the Menagerie toward the lake, in a ſolitary walk on the left, is *The Temple of the God Pan*, of the monopteros kind, but cloſed on the ſide toward the thicket, in order to make it ſerve for a ſeat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that

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of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox ſculls and pateras. It was built by me in 1758.

"Not far from the laſt deſcribed, on an eminence, ſtands *The Temple of Eolus*, like that of Pan, of the menopteros figure. The order is a compoſite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large ſemicircular niche, ſerving as a ſeat which revolves on a pivot, and may with great eaſe be turned by one hand to any expoſition, notwithſtanding its ſize. The Temple of Solitude is ſituated very near the ſouth front of the palace.

"At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, ſtands a Chineſe octagon building of two ſtories, built, many years ago, from the deſigns of Goupy. It is called *The Houſe of Confucius*. The lower ſtory conſiſts of one room and two cloſets; and the upper ſtory is one little ſaloon, commanding a very pleaſing proſpect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with groteſque ornaments, and little hiſtorical ſubjects relating to Confucius, with ſeveral tranſactions of the Chriſtian miſſions in China. The ſofa and chairs were deſigned by Kent, and their ſeats and backs are covered with tapeſtry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the Houſe of Confucius, is erected the engine which ſupplies the lake and baſons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed in 1761. It anſwers perfectly well, raiſing, by two horſes, upward of 3600 hogſheads of water in twelve hours.

"From the Houſe of Confucius, a covered cloſe walk leads to a grove, where is placed a ſemi-octagon ſeat, deſigned by Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one ſide of which, backed with thickets, on a riſing ground, is placed a Corinthian colonnade, deſigned and built by me in 1760, and called The Theatre of Auguſta.

The Temple of Victory is the next object. It ſtands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory obtained in 1759, near Minden, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, over Marſhal de Contades.

"The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic decaſtyle, fluted and richly finiſhed. The frize is adorned with foliages; and round the Attic are ſuſpended feſtoons of laurel. The cell which commands a pretty proſpect towards Richmond, and over Middleſex, is neatly finiſhed with ſtucco ornaments. Thoſe in the ceiling repreſent ſtandards and other French trophies. The whole was deſigned by me, and executed in 1759.

"As you paſs from the Temple of Victory toward the upper part of the gardens, are ſeen the ruins of an arch, ſurrounded by ſeveral veſtiges of other ſtructures. Its deſcription will be given hereafter.

"The upper part of the garden compoſes a large wilderneſs; on the border of which ſtands a Moreſque building, commonly called *The Alhambra*, conſiſting of a ſaloon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

"On an open ſpace, near the centre of the ſame wilderneſs, is erected

erected the tower, commonly called *The Great Pagoda*. It was begun in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the ſpring of the year 1762. The deſign is an imitation of the Chineſe TAA. The baſe is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; and the ſuperſtructure is likewiſe a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation compoſed of ten priſms, which form the ten different ſtories of the building. The loweſt of theſe is 26 feet in diamater, excluſive of the portico which ſurrounds it, and 18 feet high; the ſecond is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all the reſt diminiſh in diameter and height, in the ſame arithmetical proportion, to the ninth ſtory, which is 18 feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth ſtory is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering, 20 feet high; and the finiſhing on the top is 17 feet high; ſo that the whole ſtructure, from the baſe to the top of the fleuron, is 163 feet. Each ſtory finiſhes with a projecting roof, after the Chineſe manner, covered with plates of varniſhed iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery incloſed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, 80 in number, covered with a kind of thin glaſs of various colours, which produces a moſt dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are compoſed of very hard bricks; the outſide of well-coloured and well-matched greyſtocks, neatly laid, and with ſuch care, that there is not the leaſt crack or fracture in the whole ſtructure, notwithſtanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The ſtaircaſe is in the centre of the building. The proſpects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extenſive view on all ſides, and, in ſome directions, upward of 40 miles diſtant, over a rich and variegated country.

"Near the grand Pagoda, on a riſing ground, backed with thickets, ſtands *The Moſque*, which was deſigned and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building conſiſts of an octagon ſaloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finiſhing with one large dome and two ſmall ones. The large dome is crowned with a creſcent, and its upright part contains 28 little arches, which give light to the ſaloon. On the three front ſides of the central octagon, are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inſcription, in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran, by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

Ne ſit coactio in religione.
Non eſt Deus ullus præter Deum.
Ne ponatis Deo ſimilitudinem.

"The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my deſign of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itſelf, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particulars of the Turkiſh architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have not ſo ſcrupulouſly adhered to their ſtyle in build-

ing, but have aimed at ſomething uncommon, and at the ſame time pleaſing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich roſe colour, and thoſe of the ſaloon are ſtraw coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in ſtucco, painted and varniſhed with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top ſpread and ſupport the dome, repreſented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of ſilk. The cove is ſuppoſed to be perforated, and a brilliant ſunny ſky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilſon, the celebrated landſcape painter.

"In the way from the Moſque, toward the palace, is a Gothic building, the front repreſenting a cathedral.

"The gallery of Antiques was deſigned by me, and executed in 1757.

"Continuing your way from the laſt mentioned building, toward the palace, near the banks of the lake, ſtands *The Temple of Aretbuſa*, a ſmall Ionic building of four columns. It was deſigned and built by me in 1758.

"Near it is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the iſland in the lake. The deſign is, in a great meaſure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

"In various parts of the garden, are erected covered ſeats, executed from two deſigns compoſed by me in 1758.

"There is alſo a Temple, deſigned by me, in commemoration of the peace of 1763. The portico is hexaſtyle Ionic, the columns fluted, the entablature enriched, and the tympan of the pediment adorned with baſſo-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin croſs, the ends of which are incloſed by ſemicircular ſweeps, wherein are niches to receive ſtatues. It is richly furniſhed with ſtucco ornaments, alluſive to the occaſion on which it was erected.

"*The Ruin* was deſigned and built by me in 1759, to make a paſſage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incruſtation of ſtone. The deſign is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them are now cloſed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the ſides of the principal arch. The ſoffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roſes, and both the fronts of the ſtructure are ruſtic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongſt which are ſeen ſeveral columns and other fragments of buildings; and at a little diſtance beyond the arch is ſeen an antique ſtatue of a Muſe. The central ſtructure of the ruins is bounded on each ſide by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, ſpread over the ground, ſeemingly fallen from the building; and in the thickets on each ſide are ſeen ſeveral remains of piers, brick walls, &c."

Theſe gardens are opened every Monday, from Midſummer to the end of Autumn. The Exotic Garden, ſince Sir William Cham-

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bers wrote this account, has been enriched with a great number of new plants; with ſeveral, in particular, from New South Wales. They were under the care of the late Mr. Aiton, celebrated throughout Europe for his excellent work, "Hortus Kewenſis."

The old houſe, oppoſite the palace, was taken on a long leaſe, by Queen Caroline of the deſcendants of Sir Richard Levett, and has been inhabited by different branches of the royal family. The Prince of Wales was educated there, under the ſuperintendence of the preſent Archbiſhop of York. This houſe was bought in 1761, for her Majeſty. Some conſiderable alterations being about to take place, by order of his Majeſty in Kew Palace, previouſly to, as has been aſſerted, its being a future reſidence for the Prince of Wales, we inſert the preſent deſcription till ſuch alterations are completed.

KILBOURN, a village of Middleſex, in the pariſh of Hampſtead. It is two miles from London, in the road to Edgware, and is famous for its fine ſpring of mineral water, belonging to a tea-drinking houſe called Kilbourn Wells. Near this was once a hermitage, converted afterward into a nunnery; there are now no remains of it.

KINGSBURY, to the N. of St. Alban's, is the ſite of a palace of the Saxon princes, who, by their frequent viſits to the neighbouring abbey, became an inſupportable burthen, till Abbot Alfric prevailed on Ethelred II. to diſpoſe of it.

KINGSBURY, a village in Middleſex, eight miles north weſt of London. Its name denotes it to have been a royal reſidence, perhaps of ſome of the Saxon monarchs.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet, partly in the pariſh of Hackney, and partly in that of Iſlington, had formerly an ancient hoſpital, or houſe of lepers, called *Les Loques*; an obſolete French word, ſignifying rags, whence a *lock* was formerly uſed as a ſynonymous term with a lazar, or poor houſe; and hence, in a periodical paper written in its favour, in 1713 (the Tatler, No. 17) this place is called *the Lock Hoſpital*. This hoſpital was long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's in London, and was uſed as a kind of outer ward, till 1761, when all the patients were removed from Kingſland, and the ſite of the hoſpital was let on a building leaſe. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the chapel might continue, it was repaired accordingly; the Chaplain being appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's.

KING's LANGLEY, near Abbot's Langley, in Herts, received its name from a royal palace built here by Henry III. the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Richard II. was buried in its monaſtery, but afterward removed to Weſtminſter by Henry V. Here was alſo born and buried Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, ſon of Edward III. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James I. to Henry Prince of Wales. The Earl of Eſſex is now Lord of the Manor.

KINGSTON HOUSE, the ſeat of the late celebrated Ducheſs of Kingſton, now of Sir George Warren, K. B. ſituate on the ſouth

ſide of Knightſbridge, near Kenſington Gore, but in the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market-town in Surry, 11½ miles from London, was either a royal reſidence, or a royal demeſne, ſo early as the union of the Saxon heptarchy; for there is a record extant of a council held there in 838, at which Egbert, the firſt King of all England, and his ſon Athelwolf, were preſent; and in this record it is ſtyled *Kyningenſtun, famoſa illa locus*. Some of our Saxon Kings were alſo crowned here; and cloſe to the north ſide of the church is a large ſtone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining to the ſame ſide, was formerly a chapel, in which were the figures of ſome of the Saxon Kings that were crowned here, and alſo that of King John, who gave the inhabitants their firſt charter. Of theſe kings Mr. Lyſons gives the following account, on the authority of our ancient hiſtorians; viz. Edward the elder, crowned A. D. 900; his ſon Athelſtan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred, in 978; Edgar, who ſucceeded to the throne in 959, is ſaid to have been crowned either at Kingſton or at Bath. In the inſcriptions over theſe figures, ſome of them were ſaid to be crowned in the market-place, and others in the chapel; but no particular ſpot is mentioned in the old chronicles. Theſe figures were deſtroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730; at which time Abraham Hammerton, the ſexton of this pariſh, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins, with another perſon, and his daughter Eſther. The latter, notwithſtanding ſhe lay covered ſeven hours, ſurvived this misfortune 17 years, and was her father's ſucceſſor. The memory of this event is preſerved by a print of this ſingular woman, engraved by M^c^Ardell. Kingſton ſent members to parliament in the reign of the ſecond and third Edwards; and ceaſed to be a borough, in conſequence of a petition from the corporation, praying to be relieved from the burden of ſending members. Here is a wooden bridge over the Thames, and a free ſchool, founded by Queen Elizabeth, the ſchool-room of which is an ancient chapel, that belonged to the demoliſhed hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen. Here alſo is an almſhouſe, built, in 1668, by Alderman Cleave, for ſix men, and as many women. The Lent aſſizes are held here. In this place is Canbury-Houſe, the ſeat of John Henry Parker, Eſq. near which is a ſpacious barn, in which twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threſhing floors, and is ſupported by twelve pillars. In the hamlet of Norbiton (which is the entrance into the town from London) is Norbiton Hall, the ſeat of Thomas Lintall, Eſq. Norbiton Place, belonging to John Sherrar, Eſq.; and the handſome houſe of William Bowles, Eſq. At the other extremity of the town, is the hamlet of Surbiton, in which, on the banks of the Thames, is the villa of Edward Fuhr, Eſq. and farther on, in the road to Ewel, is Surbiton Houſe, the ſeat of Thomas Faſſett, Eſq. whoſe gardens extend to the Thames. In 1769, an act of Parliament

ment was obtained, for ſeparating the pariſh church of Kingſton, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Moulſey, Thames Ditton, Peterſham, and Kew, and forming the whole pariſh into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies. *See Comb Nevil.*

KINGSWOOD LODGE, the elegant ſeat of William Smith, Eſq. on Cooper's Hill, in the pariſh of Egham. Near the houſe is placed a ſeat, which the lovers of poetry will deem ſacred; it being on the very ſpot whence Denham took his view of the rich and various ſcenery, deſcribed in his celebrated poem. From this houſe, which is 19 miles from London, the hour and minute hands of St. Paul's clock have, by the aid of a teleſcope, been diſtinctly ſeen.

KIPPINGTON, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, late the ſeat of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, Bart. now belongs to Mr. Auſtin.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the firſt village from London, in the great weſtern road, is ſituated in the pariſhes of Chelſea, St. George Hanover ſquare, and St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, but has a chapel independent of thoſe pariſhes. On the ſouth ſide of Knightſbridge, near Kenſington Gore, but in the pariſh of St. Margaret, are ſome handſome inſulated villas, particularly thoſe of James Vere, Eſq. Sir George Warren, K. B. and the Duke of Rutland. *See Kingſton Houſe.*

Near Hyde Park Corner, on the ſouth ſide of the road, is St. George's Hoſpital for the ſick and lame. The centre part was the ſeat of James Lane, Viſcount Laneſborough, who died there in 1724; and is recorded by Pope in this memorable line:

Sober Laneſborough dancing with the gout.

KNIGHT's HILL, the ſeat of Lord Thurlow, in the pariſh of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood. When his Lordſhip purchaſed this eſtate of the Duke of St. Alban's, a few years ago, there was only a farm-houſe upon it, which he new-fronted; building, at the ſame time, ſome additional apartments. But he afterward took the whole down, and erected the preſent manſion, in a plain and ſimple ſtyle, under the direction of Mr. Holland. This houſe is the firſt that was ever finiſhed throughout with the new invented cone flooring. From the upper ſtories are delightful views over Kent, Surry, and the metropolis; and the Thames is diſcernible, in various parts, from Chelſea to Graveſend. His Lordſhip, during the building of this houſe, reſided in a ſmaller one in the neighbourhood.

KNOLE, the ſeat of the Duke of Dorſet, near Seven-oaks, in Kent, one of the moſt magnificent ancient manſions in the kingdom, was poſſeſſed, in the time of King John, by Baldwin de Bethun. From him, through the Mareſchals Earls of Pembroke, and the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, it deſcended to Otho de Grandiſon, who held it in the reign of Edward I. Sir Thomas Grandiſon, in the time of Richard II, conveyed it to Geoffrey de Say, whoſe

whoſe daughter transferred it to Sir William Fiennes, and Sir William's ſon to Archbiſhop Bouchier, by whom conſiderable additions were made to the edifice, and who bequeathed it by will to the ſee of Canterbury. Archbiſhop Moreton likewiſe added to the building; and Cranmer obſerving, that the grandeur of the ſtructure excited the invidious remarks of the laity, exchanged it for lands with the crown. It continued a royal domain till the reign of Edward VI. who granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerſet. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, obtained poſſeſſion, on Somerſet's conviction. Northumberland's execution again transferred it to the crown; and Cardinal Pole procured it of Queen Mary for his life. On its lapſing a third time, Elizabeth preſented it to her favourite the Earl of Leiceſter, who reſigned it. The Queen then conferred it on Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorſet, who (with the exceptions of its being ſeized on in the time of the uſurpation, and of an alienation, by Richard, the third Earl, to Henry Smith, Eſq. Alderman of London, which was redeemed by the Lordſhip's nephew) tranſmitted uninterrupted poſſeſſion to his deſcendants. Scarce any of the ancient manſions of our nobility can impreſs us more with the ideas of feudal magnificence than this does. Its ſite, "embоſomed high in tufted trees;" the ſpace it occupies, upward of five acres; its towers and battlements: all concur in recalling to recollection the days of chivalry and romance.

The entrance into the houſe is through a great tower portal, which leads into a large quadrangular court, with a graſs plat on each ſide, in one of which is a gladiator, and in the other, Venus orta Mari. From this court is an entrance, through a large tower in the centre, into another court, with a portico in front, ſupported by eight Ionic columns; over which is an open gallery, with a baluſtrade, for walking. In viſiting the apartments, in the order in which they are ſhown, we firſt enter

The Hall. In this room are, the horns of an elk, ſeven feet two inches from tip to tip, and weighing 56 pounds; the horns of of a rhinoceros; the horns of an antelope; a Caribbean canoe; a fine marble ſtatue of Demoſthenes, purchaſed in Italy, by the preſent Duke, for 700l. a marble ſtatue of Egeria: and a grand muſic gallery, with a ſcreen of curious old carving. The antique windows are of ſtained glaſs.

The Brown Gallery. The pictures are, a Miſer, Quintin Matſys; George Villiers firſt Duke of Buckingham; Abp. Bancroft; Cromwell's Barber, afterward General Davis, Dobſon; a Silenus, Rubens; two Landſcapes, Claude Lorrain; Sir Henry Neville, Holbein; his Lady, Daughter of the firſt Earl of Dorſet, ditto: Lord Hunſdon and his Son, ditto; Sir Kenelm Digby, a copy, by Gouge; a Nun; Edward fourth Earl of Dorſet; a Lady; Charles I. and his Queen, Vandyck; Lionel firſt Earl of Middleſex, and his daughter, Frances, wife of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorſet; Charles II. and

and General Monk; a Spaniſh Lady; Betterton, the Actor; two Dutch pieces; Ditto, by Heemſkirk; James ſecond Earl of Middleſex.

The Horn Gallery. The pictures are, Luther, Melancthon, Eraſmus, Pomeranius, each of them by Holbein; of various illuſtrious perſons in the time of Henry VIII, and the three ſucceeding reigns; two Heads of Anne Boleyn; Edward VI.; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia; Wickliff.

Lady Betty Germaine's Bed Chamber. In this room are Vandyck, and his father-in-law, the unfortunate Earl of Gowry, in gold tapeſtry: the principal pictures are, Judith with the Head of Holofernes: the Lady of Sir Walter Raleigh; St. Francis; and a Holy Family.

The Dreſſing Room. In this are, Edward fourth Earl of Dorſet, Vandyck; the Duke's Arms, cut in paper, by Mrs. Robinſon; Richard fifth Earl of Dorſet; two of Charles ſixth Earl of Dorſet, when a Child; Drawings by Polidore, Titian, Michael Angelo, &c.

The Spangled Bed Room. The pictures, James Duke of Monmouth, and Mrs. Sackville, Lely. Here is a ſtate-bed, preſented by James I, to Lionel Earl of Middleſex, Lord Treaſurer, and a curious large ebony cabinet.

The Dreſſing Room. The pictures, the Hiſtory of the Maccabees, Vandyck; Medea and Jaſon, Titian; Abraham entertaining the Angels, Guercino; a Sybil, a copy, by Old Stone, at Rome; Francis I. of France, Holbein; his Queen, ditto; Peaſants, Teniers; Dryden; Charles V, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter; Anne Ducheſs of York, Mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, Lely; Counteſs of Shrewſbury, ditto; Ducheſs of Richmond; a Satyr diſcovering a ſleeping Venus, Correggio; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Phyſician to James I, Vandyck; a Dutch Piece, Heemſkirk; Vandyck and Lord Gowry, Vandyck; a Landſcape, Salvator, Roſa; Frank Hals, by himſelf; a Nativity, Baſſan; Holy Family, Titian.

The Billiard Room. The pictures, Oliver Cromwell, Walker; Democritus, Mignard; Heraclitus, ditto; the Story of Acteon, Titian; the Story of Caliſto, ditto; James Cranfield and his Siſter, Vandyck; Edward fourth Earl of Dorſet, ditto; the Salutation, Rembrandt; Prince Palatine of the Rhine and his two Daughters, Lucas de Heere; George III, Ramſay; Queen Charlotte, ditto; Philip II. of Spain, Sir A. More; his Queen, ditto; Lady Martha Cranfield; Sir Ralph Boſwell; Holy Family; Lionel Duke of Dorſet, and his Siſter, when Children; Counteſs of Bedford, Lely; Arts and Sciences, Vaſari; Anthony and Cleopatra, Dance; James Marquis of Hamilton, Vandyck; James I, Mytens; Henry Prince of Wales, his Son; Lord Somers, Kneller; Robert ſecond Earl of Dorſet; Duke d'Elpernon; a Venetian Ambaſſador, C. Janſſen. On a window is painted a man in armour, with this inſcription: "Hermannus de Sacville, præpotens Normannus, intravit Angliam cum Gulielmo Conqueſtore, A. D. 1066." In a

paſſage

paſſage from this room to the Brown Gallery, among other pictures, are Major Moor, the Prize Fighter; Thomas Flatman, the Poet; and Abp. Tenison.

The Venetian Room. The pictures are, the God of Silence, copied from Schiavone, by Cartwright; Lady Hume; Counteſs of Dorſet; Lionel Duke of Dorſet; and his Ducheſs. In this room is a ſtate-bed intended for the reception of James II.

The Dreſſing Room. The pictures are, Lionel Duke of Dorſet, Wootton; Mrs. Abingdon, as the Comic Muſe, Reynolds; a Farm Yard, Hondekoeter; the Wife of Titian going to poiſon his Miſtreſs, Titian; a Painter's Gallery, Old Frank; a Dutch Piece, Van Pool; a Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Woman contemplating a Skull, Elſheimer; a Landſcape, Salvator Roſa; a Maſquerade, Paul Veroneſe; Banditti, Vandervelde; another Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Battle, Bourginone; St. Paul, Rembrandt: Banditti, Salvator Roſa; a Poor Family, ditto; St. Francis; Cleopatra; a Landſcape, Berghem; Mr. Brett, Janſſen; Counteſs of Dorſet, ditto; Sachariſſa; Landſcape with Figures, Boſſam; a Siſter of the firſt Ducheſs of Dorſet; Sir Thomas More, Holbein; Earl of Shafteſbury, Riley; four Spaniſh pieces.

The Ball Room. In this noble room the pictures are, the preſent Duke, Reynolds; George Viſcount Sackville, Gainſborough; Dover Caſtle, with the Proceſſion of Lionel Duke of Dorſet, Lord Warden, on his return to the Caſtle, Wootton; Charles Duke of Dorſet, Kneller; his Ducheſs, ditto; Richard Sackville, Myteas; his Lady, ditto; Lionel Earl of Middleſex, ditto; his Counteſs, ditto; Thomas firſt Earl of Dorſet, Janſſen. Theſe portraits are all full lengths.

The Chapel Room. In this room are the portraits of Madame Baccelli, Gainſborough; and of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, with figures of the Crucifixion.

The Chapel, in which is a picture of our Saviour; Chriſt ſcourged; Chriſt walking on the Sea.

The Lower Chapel contains a picture of the Apoſtles compoſing the Creed, done in Raphael's School.

The Organ Room. In this are the pictures of James I; James Duke of Ormond; ſome Family Portraits; Rape of the Wife of Hercules by a Centaur, Annibal Caracci; a Magdalen, Albani; Ortelius, the Inventor of Maps, Holbein.

The Drawing Room. The pictures, a Sybil, Domenichino; Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; Count Ugolino and his Sons ſtarving in Priſon, Reynolds, for which the Duke gave 400l. and has ſince refuſed 1000l.; Henry VIII, Holbein; Counteſs of Dorſet, Vandyck; a Beggar Boy, Reynolds; the Four Seaſons, Philip Laura; Dutch Figures, Teniers; Madame Sheldon, Reynolds; an Artiſt, ditto; a Dutch Wedding, Teniers; two Cupids in Diſguiſe, Reynolds; Head of an Old Man, Tintoret; two ſmall Landſcapes; Ducheſs of Cleveland, Lely; Joſeph and the Angel, Mengs; Fortune-teller, Reynolds; Holy Family, And. del Sarto; a Chineſe

Reynolds

Reynolds; a Landſcape, Berghem; a Girl and Bird, Reynolds; a French Poſt Houſe, Wouvermans; Madame Baccelli, Reynolds: a Dutch Family, Surght; Angel and St. Peter, Teniers; a ſmall picture, Vandyck; Marriage of St. Catharine, Parmegiano; Judith with the Head of Holofernes, Garobalo; a Fancy Piece, Wouvermans; a Pieta, Annibal Caracci; Holy Family, Peter Perugino; Head of Raphael, himſelf; St. Peter, Rembrandt; Sacchini, Reynolds; Execution of Charles I; two ſmall Landſcapes, More. All the paintings in this room are very capital.

The Cartoon Gallery. Here are copies of ſix of the Cartoons of Raphael, by Mytens, the firſt ever made; Robert Dudley Earl of Leiceſter; Charles ſixth Earl of Dorſet, Kneller; his Counteſs, ditto; a capital picture by Holbein of the Earl of Surry; James Earl of Northampton; the firſt Earl of Dorſet, Janſſen. In this room alſo are four fine ſtatutes, in plaſter of Paris, from the Florentine Gallery; namely, a Dancing Faun, Venus de Medicis, a Liſtening Slave, and the Boxers.

The King's Bed Chamber, the pictures, Mr. Crewe; and Lucretia, by Guido Rheni, worth 1400l. Here is a ſtate-bed of gold and ſilver tiſſue, that coſt 8000l. It is lined with pink ſatin, embroſſed with gold and ſilver, &c.

The Dining Parlour: the pictures, Pharoah's Daughter taking Moſes from the Bull Ruſhes, Giordano; Charles ſixth Earl of Dorſet, Kneller; Mr. Garrick, Reynolds; Mr. Foote, Romney; Dr. Goldſmith, Reynolds; Dr. Johnſon, ditto; Sir Joſhua Reynolds, ditto; Mr. Humphreys, the Miniature Painter, Romney; James I; Henry Prince of Wales; Pope, Gay, Swift, Congreve, Milton, Betterton, Garth, Shakſpeare, Ben Jonſon, Dryden, Sir Philip Sydney, William Cartwright, Villiers ſecond Duke of Buckingham, Cowley, Wycherly, Locke, Hobbes, St. Evremont, Newton, Otway, and D'Urfy, the greater part by Kneller; Corelli; Earl of Rocheſter, Du Bois; Thomas firſt Earl of Dorſet; Richard I; Beaumont and Fletcher; Sir Charles Sedley; Chaucer; Prior; Waller; Butler; Addiſon; a Converſation Piece, by Gooch and others. In the chimney is a curious pair of dogs, with the Arms of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

In the Colonnade are the armorial quarterings, on curious painted glaſs, of all the marriages in the family, from Thomas, the firſt Earl, to the preſent time; marble buſts (antiques, bought at Rome) of Anthony, Mithridates, Pompey, an Ancient unknown, L. J. Brutus, Theſeus, J. Cæſar Marcellus, M. Brutus, and a young Hercules; and two ſideboards made of the lava of Veſuvius.

The Guard Room: the pictures, Charles Duke of Dorſet, Roſalba; Madam Moſocoveti, Ditto; Lady Milton, Ditto; a Lady, Ditto; Roſalba, herſelf; an Angel conveying a Child to Heaven, Cortona; two Landſcapes, Dean; four Drawings, Clareſſa; four Pieces of Game; a Flemiſh Piece; two Candle light pieces, Van Pool; Oyſters, &c. very fine; the Nativity, Old Palma; Lewis XV. of France; Charles II; Mrs. Woffington, as Penelope; two curious

Fan

Fan Pieces, Guido; View of Knole, Sandby; Lady Betty Germaine, Phillips; a Roman Amphitheatre; a fine Moſaic Picture, by Cæſar Aquatti.

The Blue Room: the pictures, a Head, Guido; a Head of Raphael, Himſelf; the Virgin teaching Chriſt to read; a Boy and Lamb, Correggio; a Sea Piece, Vandervelde; Coſmo Duke of Tuſcany, Tintoret; two Cupids, Pouſſin; three Cupids, Parmegiano; Mrs. Bates, Humfreys; the Wife Mens' Offering; a Fancy Piece; a Drawing of the preſent Ducheſs, by Dance, and another by Cipriani; Lady Mary Sackville, a Miniature by Lady Malden; the Prophet Samuel, Reynolds; St. John and a Lamb, Vandyck; a Queen, Rembrandt; a Magdalen and Croſs, Guercino; a fine Head, Clermont; Flight into Egypt, Paul Brill; a Landſcape, Rottenhamer; Mrs. Sheridan, and her Brother, Gainſborough; a Poetefs, Domenichino; a fine Madonna, Raphael; a Ditto, Carlo Dolci; a Dog, Hackwood; Mr. Burke, Opie; a French Nobleman, Gainſborough; a Miniature of three Kings of France.

Drawing Room below Stairs: the pictures, Lady Betty Germaine and St. Peter's at Rome.

In general, it will ſuffice to obſerve, that many of the rooms are hung with curious old tapeſtry; and that the furniture and decorations, which are ancient, and which exhibit a perfect idea of the ſtile of decoration in the 16th century, are in high preſervetion.

The architecture of this immenſe pile beſpeaks a variety of dates; the moſt ancient is probably coeval with the Mareſchals and Bigods. It ſeems as if the whole of it was antecedent to its becoming the poſſeſſion of the Sackvilles; though, certainly, many of the family have very conſiderably repaired it, particularly Richard, the fifth Earl. No part of it appears of a more modern date than the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, firſt Earl of Dorſet, came to reſide at Knole in 1603: he died in 1607; and as the water-ſpouts, which were put up by him throughout the houſe, are dated 1605, it would appear, that no part of the building is ſubſequent to this period. The garden gates, the ſundial, and many other places bear the arms of Dorſet, and Middleſex; a title brought into the family by Frances Cranfield, heireſs to the Earl of Middleſex, and Counteſs to the above named Richard.

The park owes much to nature, and much to its noble proprietor. The line of its ſurface is perpetually varying, ſo that new points of view are conſtantly preſenting themſelves. The ſoil is happily adapted to the growth of timber. Stately beeches and venerable oaks fill every part of the landſcape. The girth of one of these oaks exceeds 28 feet; and probably its branches afforded ſhade to its ancient Lords of Pembroke and Norfolk. The preſent Duke has repaired the gaps made in the woods by one of his anceſtors, who, "foe to the Dryads of his father's groves," had unveiled their haunts, and expoſed their receſſes to the gariſh eye of day. The plantations are not dotted about in clumps, as if they had no

reference to a whole or general effect, but in broad and ſpacious maſſes cover the ſummits of the undulating line, or ſkirt the vallies in eaſy ſweeps. Not to dwell, however, on "barren generalities," there are two points of view, among many others, that particularly deſerve attention: the one is from the end of a valley which goes in a ſouthweſt direction from the houſe. It forms a gentle curve; the groves riſe magnificently on each ſide, and the trees (many of them beeches of the largeſt ſize) are generally feathered to the bottom. The manſion, with its towers and battlements, and a back ground of hills covered with wood, terminate the viſta. The time moſt favourable for the proſpect is a little before the ſetting ſun, when the foreground is darkened by a great maſs of ſhade, and the houſe, from this circumſtance, and its being brightened by the ſun's rays, is brought forward to the eye in a very beautiful manner.—The other view is from a riſing ground of the ſame valley, and of a different kind from the former. On gaining the ſummit of a hill, a proſpect of vaſt extent burſts at once upon the eye; woods, heaths, towns, and villages, appearing all in bright confuſion; and the ſudden and abrupt manner in which the proſpect preſents itſelf being in perfect uniſon with the wildneſs of the ſcenery. The eye takes in the greater part of Weſt Kent, a conſiderable part of Suſſex, and a diſtant view of the hills of Hampſhire. The foreground is woody; the whitened ſteeples riſing every where among the trees, with gentlemens' ſeats ſcattered round in great abundance; and Penſhurſt, the ancient reſidence of the Sidneys, ſtanding conſpicuouſly on a gentle ſwell; forming a middle point between the foreground and the South Downs that ſkirt the horizon, reminding the reader of the ſpot where the patriot Algernon Sidney, and the gallant Sir Philip were born, and where the amorous Waller immortalized his Sachariſſa. This delightful ſpot is called River Hill. In the park is abundance of fine deer.

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LAINDON HILLS, LANGDON HILLS, or LANGDON WITH WEST LEA, a pariſh in Eſſex, contiguous to that of Langdon and Baſildon, and lying in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, 22 miles E. by N. of London. This pariſh was once ſuppoſed to be the higheſt ground in Eſſex; but on a ſurvey, it has been found not to be ſo high as Danbury. The aſcent on the north ſide is eaſy; but, on the ſouth, S. E. and S. W. the traveller is aſtoniſhed at the deſcent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extenſive valley, with a view of London to the right, the Thames winding through the valley, and the view extending to the left beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his Six Week's Tour through the Southern Counties, thus deſcribes this proſpect: "On the ſummit of a vaſt hill, one of the moſt aſtoniſhing proſpects to be beheld, breaks out, almoſt at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious

prodigious valley, every where painted with the fineſt verdure, and interſected with numberleſs hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is paſt deſcription; the Thames winding through it, full of ſhips, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unleſs that which Hannibal exhibited to his diſconſolate troops, when he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike road ſhould lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting ſcene, though a journey of forty miles is neceſſary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to it in the Weſt of England, that region of landſcape." This turnpike road is not now wanting.

LALEHAM, a village in Middleſex, between Shepperton and Staines, famed for the entertainment it affords to the lovers of angling. The Thames narrows conſiderably here; and, about the ſhallows or gulls, the water is beautifully tranſparent. The tranquillity of the ſcenery, the various objects gliding on the ſtream, and groups of cattle in the adjacent meadows, preſent a pleaſing ſubject to the contemplative mind. Here the Earl of Lonſdale has a handſome ſeat.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, which the late increaſe of buildings, in every direction, from the three bridges, has now united to the metropolis. It extends a conſiderable way along the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Southwark; and the pariſh, which extends to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon, contains ſix precincts, or liberties; namely, the Archbiſhop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, the Marſh and Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. Near Weſtminſter Bridge, is a ſpot of ground, containing an acre and 19 poles, named Pedlar's Acre, which belongs to the pariſh, and is ſaid to have been given by a pedlar, on condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preſerved in painted glaſs, in one of the windows of the church; which the pariſhoners carefully performed in the ſoutheaſt window of the middle aiſle. It has been ſuggeſted, however, and with great probability, that this picture was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor, than as deſcriptive of his trade; for, in the church at Swaffham, in Norfolk, is the portrait of *John Chapman*, a great benefactor to that pariſh; and the device of a pedlar and his pack occurs in ſeveral parts of the church; which circumſtance has given riſe to nearly the ſame tradition as at Lambeth. But whatever be the origin of this gift, the time of it was in 1504, when it was let at 2s. 8d. per ann. but in 1752, it was leaſed at 100l. per ann. and a fine of 800l. It is now eſtimated at 250l. a year. The annual value of all the eſtates belonging to this pariſh is 968l. 16s. 8d.

The church is cloſe to the palace. Mary Queen of James II. flying with her infant ſon from the ruin impending over her family, after croſſing the river from Whitehall, took ſhelter beneath the ancient walls of this church, a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of Dec. 6, 1688. Here ſhe waited, a melancholy ſpectacle

tacle of fallen majeſty, till a coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Graveſend, whence ſhe ſailed to France.

In this church were interred the mild and amiable prelates, Tunſtal of Durham, and Thirleby of Ely, who being deprived of their ſees, for their conſcientious attachment to the Catholic religion, lived, for the remainder of their days, in Lambeth Palace, under the protection of the good Abp. Parker, who revered their virtues, and felt for their misfortunes. The body of Thirleby was found, in digging a grave for Abp. Cornwallis. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteneſs; a ſlouched hat was under his left arm; his dreſs that of a pilgrim, as he eſteemed himſelf to be upon earth.

In the church-yard is the tomb of John Tradeſcant, father and ſon, founders of the Aſhmolean Muſeum, at Oxford. It was ornamented, on the ſides, by emblematic devices, denoting the extent of their travels, and their attention to natural hiſtory. Theſe are nearly defaced; but, in 1773, a new ſlab was placed upon the tomb, and the epitaph engraved upon it, which no naturaliſt ſhould neglect to read.

In 1769, an artificial ſtone manufactory was erected by Mrs. Coade, at King's Arms Stairs, Narrow wall. It anſwers every purpoſe of ſtone carving, having the peculiar property of reſiſting froſt, and, conſequently, of retaining that ſharpneſs in which it excels every kind of ſtone ſculpture, and even equals marble. Here are many fine ſtatues, from the maſterly models of Bacon. It extends alſo to every kind of architectural ornament, in which it comes much below the price of ſtone.

In this pariſh is the Aſylum for Orphan Girls, whoſe ſettlement, after a reſidence of ſix months in the bills of mortality, cannot be found: it was inſtituted in 1758. Here alſo, is the Weſtminſter New Lying-in Hoſpital, inſtituted in 1765. In this particular wards are appropriated for the reception of unmarried women.

At Lambeth, the Daniſh King Hardicanute, died ſuddenly, in 1041, during an entertainment given on account of the marriage of a noble Dane. His death was imputed by ſome to poiſon; by others, to intemperance; and the ſcene of it was probably at Kennington; where the veſtiges of an ancient royal palace were lately to be ſeen. In the beginning of the preſent century, Lambeth contained 1400 houſes. The preſent number, including thoſe building, or newly built, and not yet inhabited (which are about 500) is 4250.

LAMBETH PALACE, the venerable manſion of the Abps. of Canterbury, ſituate on the Thames, oppoſite Weſtminſter Abbey.

Its founder ſeems to have been Abp. Boniface, in the 13th century. Abp. Chichele built the Lollards Tower, in 1435. Abps. Stafford, Morton, Warham, Cranmer, Pole, Parker, and Bancroft, expended great ſums on this palace. It had ſuffered much in Wat

Tyler's rebellion, in 1381 when the commons of Eſſex there murdered Abp. Sudbury; and, on the decollation of King Charles the Firſt, it was purchaſed for 1073l. by Col. Scott, who converted the chapel into a dancing room, demoliſhed the great hall, and, in other reſpects, reduced the venerable pile to a ruinous condition. Abp. Juxon rebuilt the great hall, at the expence of 10.500l. and the Abps. Sheldon, Sancroft, Tillotſon, Teniſon, Wake, Secker, and Cornwallis, ſpared no coſt to render this ancient ſtructure, not only convenient and comfortable, but worthy of being the reſidence of the Primates of all England. In 1776, it was determined to be extra-parochial, by a deciſion in the Court of Common Pleas.

The gardens and park, which contain near 13 acres, are laid out with great taſte. They have been enlarged and much improved by the preſent Archbiſhop, who (beſide building an extenſive brick wall) has made a new acceſs to the houſe, for carriages, through the park. In the garden are two remarkable fig-trees, of the white Marſeilles, which bear delicious fruit. Tradition ſays, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a ſurface of 50 feet in height and 40 in breadth. The circumference of the ſouthernmoſt is 28 inches, of the other 21.

We are now to take a curſory view of the apartments:

The Chapel: when this chapel was converted into a dancing-room, the body of Abp. Parker was taken out of his tomb here, and buried in a dunghill. After the reſtoration, Sir William Dugdale acquainted Abp. Sancroft therewith, by whoſe care the body was diſcovered, and again depoſited in the ſpot whence it had been taken. Over it is a Latin inſcription, the Engliſh of which is: "The body of Matthew the Archbiſhop here reſts at laſt." Another monument, recounting the demolition of his tomb, and the treatment of his body, was ſet up, by the ſame prelate, in the ſouthweſt corner of this chapel.

The Gateway: The archives of the ſee are kept in a room over the gateway, called the record-room. This gateway, and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by Abp. Morton, about the year 1490.

The New Buildings: A houſe on the right hand of the firſt court, built by Abps. Sancroft and Tillotſon, is thus called.

The Great Hall: The dimenſions of this hall are 93 feet by 38. It has a gothic roof of wood.

The Guard Chamber: anciently uſed as ſuch, is 56 feet by 27½, and is ſuppoſed to have been built before the year 1424. It is roofed like the hall. Adjoining to this are a drawing room and dreſſing room, built by Abp. Cornwallis.

The Preſence Chamber has three windows adorned with painted glaſs, repreſenting St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old Engliſh verſes beneath them. The middle window has a painted ſun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the See, and of Abp. Sheldon, at whoſe expence it was done.

The

The Lobby: In this room is the portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, ſon to James I.

The Long Gallery, built by the mild and amiable Cardinal Pole, is 90 feet by 16. The wainſcot remains in its original ſtate, being all of mantled carving. In the windows are coats of arms of different Prelates of this See. It is filled with portraits, chiefly prelates, among which are Abps. Warham and Parker, by Holbein; another of the laſt prelate, by Lyne; and Bp. Hoadly, by his ſecond wife.

The preſent Abp. has made a very handſome bow window, in the modern taſte, from the ceiling to the floor. This affords a fine view of the lawn and plantations; and, in the latter, openings have been made, through which Weſtminſter Abbey, the Bridge, the Patent Shot Manufactory, St. Paul's, and the Monument, are ſeen to great advantage, and produce a fine effect.

The Great Dining Room has all the Abps. from Laud to Cornwallis. That of Laud is by Vandyck; Juxon, from a good original, at Longleate; Teniſon, by Dubois; Herring, by Hogarth; Hutton, by Hudſon; Secker, by Reynolds; and Cornwallis, by Dance. In theſe portraits may be obſerved the gradual change of the clerical dreſs, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently ſupplied the place of the former. Abp. Tillotſon was the firſt prelate that wore a wig, which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.

The Lollards Tower: At the top of this tower is the room in which the Lollards were confined. It is only 12 feet long and nine broad. In the wainſcot, which is of oak, are faſtened eight iron rings; and there are many half ſentences, with names and letters, cut with a knife, as is ſuppoſed, by the perſons confined here. It is here to be obſerved, that the Archbiſhops, before the Reformation, had priſons for the puniſhment of eccleſiaſtical offenders. Queen Elizabeth frequently made this palace a priſon; not only committing the two Popiſh Prelates, Tunſtall and Thirleby, to the cuſtody of the Archbiſhop, but other perſons of rank; here the Earl of Eſſex was confined before he was ſent to the Tower. It was uſual for them to be kept in ſeparate apartments, and to eat at the Archbiſhop's table.

The Library was founded by Abp. Bancroft, in 1610. His ſucceſſor, Abbot, took great pains to ſecure the books to the See, and, at his death, much increaſed them. During the civil war, they were depoſited at Cambridge, at the ſuggeſtion of the celebrated Selden, that Trinity College, in that univerſity, had a reverſionary right to them, on the abolition of the hierarchy. Here they remained till the reſtoration, when they were returned to Abp. Sheldon, who made a conſiderable addition to them. Abp. Tenniſon alſo bequeathed a part of his books to this library, as did Abp. Secker; many valuable books have been added by Abp. Cornwallis; and the number of them amounts to 25,000 volumes. On the north eaſt window is painted in glaſs, the portrait of St. Auguſtine,

with old Engliſh verſes beneath it; and near it is a figure of Abp. Chichele, with the motto of Abp. Stafford, put here by the miſtake of a glazier. This library is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury Cathedral, and prints of all the Archbiſhops from Warham to the preſent time. Here alſo Archbiſhop Cornwallis placed ſome ſmall prints, framed, of the principal reformers from popery, and of the moſt eminent nonconformiſt miniſters of the laſt and preſent century. The ſhell of a tortoiſe is ſhewn, to which a label is affixed, importing, that this tortoiſe was put in the garden, by Abp. Laud, 1663, and killed in 1757, by the negligence of a gardener. This library ſtands over the cloiſters, and forms a narrow gallery, which occupies the four ſquares of a quadrangle. Among the books, is an octavo edition of the Liturgy of the Church of England, tranſlated into the Mohawk language by the famous Indian Chief, Colonel Brandt.

The library of MSS. ſtands over part of the laſt, and contains about 11,000 MSS. many of which are very curious. The preſent Abp. has given a conſiderable ſum for the fitting up of a proper repoſitory for this collection.

LAMBETH, SOUTH, between Stockwell and Vauxhall, was thought ſo agreeable a ſituation, by Sir Noel Caron (who was, for 33 years, Ambaſſador to this country from the United Provinces) that he erected here a handſome palace with two wings. On the front was written, *Omne ſolum forti patria.* What remains of it is an academy, called Caron Houſe; and on a ſpot, which was part of his park, is Caron Park, the handſome villa of Charles Blicke, Eſq. Oppoſite to this is a new chapel of eaſe, built by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants.

LANGLEY BROOM, a ſcattered village in Buckinghamſhire, 18 miles from London, to the right of the road to Colnbrook. The pariſh conſiſts of three diſtricts, called Weſtmore Green, Horſemore Green, and Southern or Middle Green; in the laſt of which is the elegant ſeat of Mr. Irby, and a neat houſe, built by Mr. Webb, and the reſidence of Robert Spragge, Eſq.

LANGLEY PARK, near Colnbrook, the ſeat of Sir Robert Bateſon Harvey, Bart. is a handſome ſtone building, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough. It is in the centre of a fine park, abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the ſouth front of the houſe, at the foot of a ſloping lawn, on which are ſcattered ſome beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland ſcenery. A riſing ground, at the weſt extremity of the park, leads to an extenſive incloſure, called the Black Park, entirely covered by firs, except where ſome roads are cut. In the centre is fine lake. There is ſomething of Alpine ſcenery in this ſequeſtered ſpot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impreſſed by the ſurrounding ſombre woods of deep-tinted firs.

LATTON PRIORY, three miles ſouth of the church of Latton, and half a mile weſt of the road from Epping to Harlowe. The priory church, now uſed as a barn, conſiſts of a nave and a croſs aiſle;

aiſle; and the inſide of the building is of the lighter ſtyle of Gothic, with the pointed arch. The materials of which it is compoſed are flint, ſtones, mortar, and the old flat bricks called Roman; and what appears to have been the ſite of the priory is ſurrounded by a moat, without which, ſouth of the preſent buildings, human bones are frequently found; which circumſtance points out the ancient burial-place. Eaſt of the church, without the moat, appears a ſmall riſing, with a hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. The interval between this riſe and the moat, the inhabitants, from its appearance, call the Monks' Bowling Green. The Canons of this priory were Auguſtine. At the diſſolution, it was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was purchaſed, in 1562 by James Altham, Eſq. whoſe deſcendant, Sir William Altham, ſold it to William Luſhington, Eſq. with the fine manor and manſion of Marks Hall, in this pariſh. Mr. Luſhington rebuilt the houſe in the modern ſtyle, and ſold it to Montague Burgoyne, Eſq.

LAVER, the name of three pariſhes weſt of Ongar, in Eſſex, diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of *High*, *Magdalen*, and *Little*. In the pariſh of High Laver is Otes, the ſeat of Sir Francis Marſham, M. P. for Eſſex, from 1690 to 1708. That illuſtrious philoſopher, John Locke, ſpent much of his time, in the laſt ten years of his life, at Otes, where he was treated with the utmoſt friendſhip by Sir Francis and his excellent Lady, Damaris, who conſoled his laſt moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Pſalms, and other portions of Scripture. Here he died, in 1704, and was buried in the ſouth ſide of the church-yard, under a black marble grave-ſtone, incloſed by iron rails; and, on the wall of the church above, is his epitaph, printed in his works. This tomb and monument were repaired about twelve years ago. Otes continued in this family till the death of the laſt Lord Marſham, in 1776. It is now the ſeat of John Baker, Eſq.

LAYTONSTONE. *See Low Layton.*

LEA, a river of Herts, which riſes out of Leagrave Marſh in the ſouth of Bedfordſhire, and flowing obliquely to the eaſtern ſide of the county, waſhes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the laſt of which it is navigable to the Thames. It collects, in its courſe, all the ſtreams of the northern and eaſtern parts of the county, divides part of it from Eſſex, and is the boundary between that county and Middleſex.

LEATHERHEAD, a village in Surry, four miles S. W. of Epſom, had formerly a market. Here is a neat bridge of ſeveral arches over the river Mole. In its vicinity are ſome handſome villas; particularly Thorncroft, the ſeat of Henry Boulton, Eſq. Lord of the Manor; Randall Houſe, the ſeat of Dalhouſie Weatherſtone, Eſq. and Givon's Grove, the reſidence of Mr. Fuller.

LEE, a village in Kent, ſix miles from London, on the ſouth-ſide of Blackheath, and on the road to Maidſtone, contains Lee Place, the handſome ſeat of Lord Dacre. Here is likewiſe the ancient family ſeat of Charles Boone, Eſq. occupied by Benjamin

Harriſon, Eſq. On the ſummit of the hill, next the heath, ſtands the ancient church of Lee, in a ſituation particularly rural and picturesque. In the churchyard are two fine monuments; the one of the Boone, and the other of the Fludyer family. The great aſtronomer-royal, Dr. Edmund Halley, is interred here, under a plain tomb, with a Latin inſcription, which is printed with his life.

It is to be regretted that the illuſtrious Halley had not the ſcientific and munificent Patron of a Herſchel.

LEITH-HILL, five miles W. by S. of Dorking, in Surry, is admired for one of the nobleſt proſpects in Europe, of which Mr. Dennis has given the following deſcription in his Familiar Letters.

"In a late journey I took through Surry, I paſſed over a hill which ſhewed me a more tranſporting ſight than ever the country had ſhewn me before, either in England or Italy. The proſpects which in Italy pleaſed me the moſt, were, the Valdarno from the Appennines; Rome and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo, the former at forty and the latter at fifty miles diſtance; and the Campagne of Rome from Tivoli and Freſcati: from which places you ſee every foot of that famous Champagne, even from the bottom of the Tivoli and Freſcati to the very foot of the mountains of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your ſight. But from a hill I paſſed in my late journey, I had a proſpect more extenſive than any of theſe, and which ſurpaſſed them at once in rural charms, pomp, and magnificence—the hill which I ſpeak of is called Leith Hill, and is ſituated about ſix miles ſouth of Dorking. It juts out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminate the north Downs on the ſouth. When I ſaw from one of thoſe hills, at about two miles diſtance, that ſide of Leith Hill which faces the Downs, it appeared the moſt beautiful proſpect I had ever ſeen. But, after we had conquered the hill itſelf, I ſaw a ſight that would tranſport a ſtoic; a ſight that looked like enchantment and viſion! Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surrey and Suſſex, and a great part of thoſe of Kent, admirably diverſified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and paſture, and every where adorned with ſtately rows of trees. This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about ſixty in length; and is terminated to the ſouth by the majeſtic range of the ſouthern hills and the ſea, and it is no eaſy matter to decide whether the hills, which appear thirty, forty, or fifty, miles diſtance, with their tops in the ſky, ſeem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, on a ſerene day, you may, at thirty miles diſtance, ſee the water of the ſea through a chaſm of the mountain; and that above all which makes it a noble and wonderful proſpect is, that at the very time that, at thirty miles diſtance, you behold the very water of the ſea, at the ſame time you behold to the ſouthward the moſt delicious rural proſpect in the world. At the ſame time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box Hill, and ſee the country beyond it between that and London;

London; and, over the very ſtomachers of it, ſee St. Paul's at twenty-five miles diſtance, and London beneath it, and Hampſtead and Highgate beyond it." It commands a view of the county of Surrey, part of Hampſhire, Berkſhire, and Nettlebed in Oxfordſhire, ſome parts of Bucks, Hertfordſhire, Middleſex, Kent, and Eſſex; and, by the help of glaſſes, Wiltſhire. The whole circumference of the extent of viſta is at leaſt 200 miles, which far exceeds that of the Keep and Terrace at Windſor Caſtle, over which you may ſee as far as the eye, unarmed with art, is able to diſtinguiſh land from ſky.

At the top of one part of the hill a ſquare tower has been erected, with an inſcription importing, that Mr. Hull, after having ſerved in ſeveral parliaments, retired from public buſineſs to the exerciſe of the private virtues, and having choſen this delightful ſpot for the depoſitory of his bones, is here interred.

Leith-Hill Tower is a very conſpicuous object, and it is much to be lamented that Mr. Hull did not, by his will, oblige his heirs (who came into the poſſeſſion of a large eſtate) to keep it in repair.

St. LEONARD'S HILL, a fine eminence in Windſor Foreſt, beautifully clothed with venerable oaks and majeſtic beeches. On the ſummit is a noble ſeat, built by Maria Counteſs Dowager Waldegrave, and having been greatly improved by the Duke of Glouceſter, on his marriage with that lady, it received the name of Glouceſter Lodge. This elegant villa, with the pleaſure grounds, lawns, and meadows, conſiſting of about 75 acres, were ſold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7100 guineas. Of him it was purchaſed by General Harcourt for 10,000l. The principal elevation of the building is regular, and the apartments are ſpacious and elegant. In the ſouth front, adjoining the hall, is a Gothic room, called the Saloon, where the plate-glaſs in the compartments on one ſide, and the large convex mirrors on the other, reiterate the objects, and produce a very pleaſing effect. It is now the ſeat of Mrs. Birch.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, 5½ miles from London, in the road to Bromley. In this pariſh is a hill, with an oak upon it, called the Oak of Honour, becauſe Queen Elizabeth is ſaid to have dined under it. The original tree, which ſerved for a canopy to this illuſtrious Princeſs, is long ago periſhed; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the ſpot, that this traditional anecdote may not be forgotten. The church is an elegant modern edifice, which contains elegant monuments by Meſſrs. Banks and Flaxman. A branch of the river Ravenſbourn runs through the ſtreet of this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LIMEHOUSE, ST. ANNE'S, at the eaſtern extremity of the metropolis, is a pariſh taken from that of Stepney. The church, a maſſy inelegant ſtructure, is one of the 50 new churches built in the reign of Queen Anne. A new cut, from the river Lea, enters the Thames at this place, and ſaves the circuitous navigation round the Iſle of Dogs. It was made about the year 1767.

LIME-

LIMEHOUSE HOLE, part of the hamlet of Poplar, has two conſiderable yards for ſhip-building; one belonging to Mr. Batſon, and the other to Meſſrs. Hill and Melliſh.

LINGFIELD, in Surry, on the borders of Kent and Suſſex, has a fine ſpring on the common, paled in, and of the ſame virtue with that of Tunbridge.

LITTLETON, a village, near Laleham. Here is the handſome ſeat of Thomas Wood, Eſq.

LONG DITTON, a village in Surry, two miles from Kingſton. It has a neat and even elegant new church.

LONGFORD, a hamlet of Harmondſworth, 15 miles from London, in the road to Bath, is watered by the river Coln, which croſſes the road here in four branches. It is frequented by the lovers of angling.

LOUGHTON, a village, 11 miles from London, in the road to Epping. Loughton Hall is the ſeat of Miſs Whitaker, and Golden Hill, in the ſame pariſh of Mrs. Clay. Here alſo is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, ſaid to have been a hunting ſeat of that Princeſs. It is the property of William Heathcote, Eſq. and is occupied by his gamekeeper.

LOW LAYTON, a village in Eſſex (which, with that of Laytonſtone, forms but one pariſh) on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt, 5½ miles from London. Here are ſome fine ſeats; particularly the Foreſt Houſe, fronting the foreſt, the property of the late Samuel Bofanquet, Eſq.; the beautiful manſion of Thomas Oliver, Eſq.; and the Manor Houſe, once the ſeat of that great lawyer, Sir John Strange, and now of Nathaniel Braſſey, Eſq. Here was a Roman ſtation; ſeveral foundations, with Roman bricks and coins, having been found near the Manor Houſe; and ſome urns, with aſhes in them, have been dug up in the church-yard and other parts.

LULLINGSTON PLACE, the fine ſeat and park of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. 18 miles from London, on the right of the road to Maidſtone.

LUXBOROUGH, the elegant villa of the late Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. and now of Lady Hughes, is ſituated in the pariſh of Chigwell, near Woodford Bridge, Eſſex, and was built by Lord Luxborough, in the year 1742. It afterward became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having in vain endeavoured to drain effectually the ſurrounding land, which was occaſionally flooded, diſpoſed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchaſed it on ſpeculation; and by him it was again ſold, in 1782, to Lady Hughes, who, during the abſence of the Admiral, in the Eaſt Indies, directed all the improvements in the houſe and gardens. In theſe ſhe has ſhewn a fine taſte, with indefatigable perſeverance. She contrived, moreover, the moſt effectual preſervation againſt any future encroachments of the river Roding, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been accuſtomed to diſfigure.

M

MADAM's COURT HILL, a hill in Kent, 19 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a very rich and extenſive proſpect.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingſtone, has a powder-mill, on a ſtream that runs from Ewell to that town.

MARBLE HILL, the villa of the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire, at Twickenham, ſituate on a fine green lawn, open to the Thames, and adorned on each ſide by a beautiful grove of horſe-cheſnut trees. The houſe is a ſmall white building, without wings, but of a pleaſing appearance. It was built by George II. for the Counteſs of Suffolk, Miſtreſs of the Robes to Queen Caroline. Henry Earl of Pembroke was the architect; and the gardens were laid out by Pope. They are very pleaſant, and have a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering ſhrubs. This houſe was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

MARDEN, near Godſtone, in Surry, the fine ſeat and park of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.

MARGARETTING (pronounced *Marget-End*) a village in Eſſex, 25 miles from London, in the road to Chelmsford, on the left hand of which is Coptford Hall, the handſome ſeat of Mrs. Holden.

MARYBONE, or ST. MARY-LE-BONE, once a country village to the north-weſt of London. It was anciently called Tyburn, from its ſituation near a ſmall *bourn*, or rivulet (formerly called Aye Brook, or Eye Brook, and now Tyburn Brook) which runs from the ſouth ſide of Hampſtead, by Belſyſe, and, after a ſubterranean courſe through different parts of Marybone, Oxford Street, St. James's Park, &c. flows through Tothill Fields into the Thames. Hence it is conjectured (*See Lyſons, Vol. III. page* 242) that when the ſite of the church was altered to another ſpot near the ſame brook, it was called St. Mary *at the bourn*, now corrupted to St. Mary-*le-bone*, or Mary-*bone*. Here was once a royal park well ſtocked with game; and, in Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, it is recorded, that, "on the third of February [1563], the Ambaſſadors from the Emperor of Ruſſia, and other [illegible] through the city of London to Marybone Park, and [illegible] at their pleaſure, and ſhortly after returned homewards." [illegible] a contraſt to the preſent ſtate of this pariſh, now containing [illegible] ſtreets and ſquares, which form a part of the metropolis. Of [illegible] acres of land, which it contains, one third is occupied by buildings; the remainder, extending northward to Primroſe Hill, and weſt to Kilburn turnpike, is almoſt wholly graſs land, with a few acres occupied by market gardeners.

At the beginning of the preſent century, Marybone was a ſmall village,

village, about a mile diſtant from the neareſt part of the metropolis. The commencement of building was before 1720, by the erection of Cavendiſh Square. Maitland, who publiſhed his Hiſtory of London in 1739, ſays there were then 577 houſes in the pariſh of Marylebone, and 35 perſons who kept coaches. The buildings have ſince proceeded progreſſively (though not without occaſional checks by every war) and the preſent number of houſes is computed at 8000. Indeed, ſuch has been the increaſe of buildings, that the quota of this pariſh to the land-tax (5641. 5s. 1d.) is raiſed by a rate of only one farthing in the pound.

MERTON, a village in Surry, ſeven miles from London, in the road to Epſom. It is ſeated on the river Wandle, and was once celebrated for an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. In 1227, Hubert de Burgh, the able and virtuous miniſter of Henry III. being diſgraced, took ſhelter in the church of the abbey; whence the the King ordered him to be dragged, but recalled his orders, and, in the ſequel, reſtored him to favour. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the famous "Proviſions of Merton" (the moſt ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) were enacted, and the Barons gave that celebrated anſwer to the clergy, "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare—We will not change the laws of England." It is not leſs memorable for the conſtitutions which the clergy of England made there in 1258; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence of the crown, but were ſo inimical alſo to the authority of the Pope, that, at the King's requeſt, the Sovereign Pontiff himſelf thought proper to abrogate them; although ſome of the principal articles which they enacted, were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had ſuffered aſſaſſination. At Merton Abbey alſo, in 1216, was concluded the peace between Henry III. and Prince Lewis, the eldeſt ſon of Philip, King of France. During the civil wars, between Charles the Firſt and the Parliament, this abbey appears to have been uſed as a garriſon. In 1680, it was advertiſed to be let, and was deſcribed as containing ſeveral large rooms, and a fine chapel. This chapel, ſo late as the year 1733, was entire. At preſent, there is no other veſtige of the abbey, but the eaſt window of the chapel, which appears, from the ſtyle of its architecture, to have been built in the 15th century. The walls which ſurround the premiſes, including about 60 acres, are nearly entire, being built of flints. On the ſite of the abbey (which, after the diſſolution, paſſed into various hands) a manufactory for printing calicoes was eſtabliſhed in 1724; it is now occupied by Meſſ. Newton, Hodgſon, and Leach. Another calico manufactory, eſtabliſhed within theſe walls, in 1752, is now carried on by Mr. Halfhide; and, at the north-weſt corner of the premiſes, is a copper-mill, in the occupation of Mr. Thoytts. Upon a moderate computation, a thouſand perſons are now employed in the different manufactories within the walls; a pleaſing contraſt to the monaſtic indolence which reigned here in the gloomy ages of ſuper-

ſtition.

ſtition. The pariſh church was built of flints, early in the 12th century, by the founder of the abbey. From the ſtyle of architecture, there can be little doubt that the preſent church was the original ſtructure. It has been lately neatly plaſtered on the outſide, and beautified in other reſpects. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, inſtead of brick or ſtone; and it is the boundary of the three pariſhes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton.—In this pariſh are Cannon Hill, the ſeat of William Molleſon, Eſq. and the villa of Mr. Graves, purchaſed of the late Sir Richard Hotham. Farther on, in the road to Kingſton, Sir Richard erected another villa, in a whimſical ſtyle.

MICKLEHAM, a village, at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking. It is 20½ miles from London, and is watered by the Mole. Here Sir Charles Talbot, Bart. has a ſeat; and, adjoining the Downs, is Juniper Hill, a handſome houſe, with curious plantations, late Sir Cecil Biſhop's, and Mr. Jenkinſon of Charing Croſs, but at preſent untenanted.

MILL GREEN HOUSE, the ſeat of Alexander Allen, Eſq. in the pariſh of Fryerning, two miles from Ingateſtone, may juſtly be ſtyled a palace in miniature, being fitted up with uncommon elegance. The windows of the drawing-room, which front the eaſt, command a beautiful proſpect. The extenſive pleaſure grounds are planted with exquiſite taſte; and great judgment is viſible in the garden, which has a capital green-houſe, hot-houſe, grapery, &c.

MILL HILL, a village in Middleſex, in the pariſh of Hendon, 9½ miles from London, has the handſome ſeat of Sir J. W. Anderſon, which commands a beautiful proſpect.

MIMS, NORTH, a village in Hertfordſhire, two miles from Hatfield. In its neighbourhood was the ſeat of Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Maſter of the Rolls, in right of his lady, heireſs to her brother the great Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman is interred in the chancel of the church, without any inſcription. Here is Mims Place, the fine ſeat of the Duke of Leeds.

MIMS, SOUTH, a village of Middleſex, 15 miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's. The tower of the church, which ſtands by the road ſide, is ſo entirely mantled with ivy, as to form a very picturesque object. *See Gobions.*

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, eight miles from London, on the road to Reigate. Mitcham Grove is the handſome ſeat of Henry Hoare, Eſq. The river Wandle, which is an excellent trout ſtream, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. On this river is erected a ſmall wheel, by which the water is conveyed in pipes to the higheſt part of the houſe. In this pariſh alſo are Collier's Wood Houſe, the ſeat of Francis Barlow, Eſq. Ravenſbury, the ſeat of the late Admiral Arbuthnot; and the villas of Mr. Bond and Mr. Cranmer. On the river are ſome ſnuff-mills, and the calico manufactories of Mr. Rucker and Mr. Fenning. The latter has an engine, in caſe of fire, the pumps of which are worked

worked by the ſame wheel that is uſed in the buſineſs. In the chancel of the church is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambroſe Crowley, an Alderman of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the Tatler, No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat.

MOLE, a river, in Surry, which riſes in the ſouth part of the county, runs north to Dorking, and paſſing beneath Box Hill, is generally believed to diſappear in its vicinity, and to riſe again near Leatherhead. Hence Pope calls it,

The ſullen Mole that hides his diving flood.

But the fact is, that a tract of ſoft ground, near two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry ſeaſons, abſorbs the waſte water in caverns in the ſides of the banks; but not ſo as to prevent a conſtant ſtream from taking its courſe in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Dorking to Leatherhead; though not of that breadth as when it croſſes the road at Mickleham; beyond which, at Burford-bridge, its channel, in very hot ſeaſons, is ſometimes dry. This river, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at Eaſt Moulſey, on the ſouth ſide of Hampton-bridge.

MONKEY-ISLAND, in the centre of the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windſor, and in the pariſh of Bray. On this iſland, which contains three acres, is a neat houſe, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called Monkey Hall, is painted a variety of ſuch flowers as grow by the water-ſide. Here are alſo repreſented ſeveral monkies, ſome fiſhing, ſome ſhooting, and one ſitting in a boat ſmoking, while a female is rowing him over a river. In the temple, the inſide of the ſaloon is enriched by ſtucco modelling, repreſenting mermaids, dolphins, ſea-lions, and a variety of fiſh and ſhells richly gilt. The eſtabliſhing of this delightful retreat coſt the Duke 10,000 guineas. The leaſe of it, for thirty years, at 25l. a year, was ſold by Auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to Henry Townley Ward, Eſq. who has a ſeat in the neighbourhood. *See The Willows.*

MONTREAL, the handſome ſeat of Lord Amherſt, ſituate in the valley of Holmeſdale, at Riverhead, near Sevenoaks. In the park is a column erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble lord and his brother, who, after having been engaged on different ſervices, in diſtant parts of the globe, during the laſt war but one, and gained honour both to themſelves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native ſpot.

MOOR PARK, near Rickmanſworth, in Herts, the ſeat of the late Lord Anſon, and now of Thomas Bates Rous, Eſq. The park is extenſive and beautiful. The houſe was originally built by Cardinal Wolſey, and was afterward in the poſſeſſion of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Then it came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who

who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. From the ſouth, or principal front, he made a viſta through the hill, that once obſtructed its view toward Uxbridge. He erected alſo a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watford, for a viſta. This circumſtance did not eſcape the cenſure of Pope:

Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
You'll wiſh your hill or ſhelter'd ſeat again.

This he thus explains in a note: "This was done in Hertfordſhire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expence of above 5000l. by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his houſe and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." The houſe is built of ſtone, of the Corinthian order. The principal front has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the houſe by a beautiful circular colonnade of the Ionic order. Great improvements were made in the houſe and gardens by George Adams, Eſq. to whom the united fortunes of his uncles devolving, he aſſumed the name of Anſon. The carriage of the ſtone from London alone coſt 10,000l. Mr. Anſon ſoon after ſold it, for 20,000l. to the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. whoſe ſon, Sir Thomas, completed the improvements. This noble ſeat was ſold by auction to Mr. Rous, in 1787.

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the eaſt ſide of Blackheath, in the pariſh of Charlton, for the ſupport of decayed merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, ſeveral years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It conſiſts of a large brick building, with two wings. The principal entrance is decorated with Doric columns, feſtoons, and a pediment on the top, over which riſes a turret, with a dial; and from the dome riſe a ball and vane. To this entrance there is an aſcent by a flight of circular ſteps; and having paſſed through this part of the building, we enter into an inner ſquare, ſurrounded by piazzas. The chapel has a coſtly altar-piece.

This ſtructure Sir John Morden erected at a ſmall diſtance from his own habitation, and endowed it, after his Lady's deceaſe, with his whole eſtate, to the value of about 1300l. per annum. He placed in this hoſpital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his lifetime; but Lady Morden, finding that the ſhare, allotted her by Sir John's will, was inſufficient for her decent ſupport, was obliged to reduce the number to four. Upon her death, the number was increaſed; there are now thirty-five; and the number being unlimited, is to be increaſed as the eſtate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treaſurer has 40l. a year; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at firſt a ſalary of 30l. per annum, which Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other reſpects, a benefactreſs of the college,

and, as ſhe had put up her huſband's ſtatue in a niche over the gate, the truſtees put up her's in a niche adjoining. The penſioners have each 20l. a year, and, at firſt, wore a gown with the founder's badge; but this has been long diſuſed. They have a common table in the hall to eat and drink together at meals; and each has two convenient rooms, with a cellar.

The treaſurer, chaplain, and penſioners, are obliged to reſide in the college; and, except in caſe of ſickneſs, no other perſons are to reſide or lodge there. No perſon can be admitted as a penſioner under ſixty years of age.

Seven merchants have the direction of this hoſpital, and the nomination of the perſons to be admitted into it. To them the treaſurer is accountable; and when any of theſe die, the ſurviving truſtees chooſe others in their room.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa of Edward Polhill, Eſq. is ſituated at Morden, 10 miles from London, in the road to Epſom, on an eminence, happily formed by nature, and embelliſhed by art. The extenſive pleaſure grounds are agreeably diverſified by plantations, two fine ſheets of water, an elegant temple, tea-room, &c.

MORTLAKE, a village of Surry, on the Thames, about ſeven miles from London. Great part of this pariſh is incloſed in Richmond Park. The ſtone lodge, upon the hill, was built after a deſign of Henry Earl of Pembroke's, and was intended by George I. as a place of refreſhment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finiſhed till the late Princeſs Amelia became Ranger of the Park. Great quantites of aſparagus are raiſed in this pariſh; and, at the extremity of the pariſh, toward Richmond, his Majeſty has a farm of about eighty acres, in his own occupation. The manor, which is included in that of Wimbledon, belonged once to the See of Canterbury; and the manor-houſe at Mortlake was occaſionally the reſidence of the archbiſhops, from Anſelm, who celebrated the feaſt of Whitſuntide here in 1099, to Warham, who was the laſt, and whoſe ſucceſſor, Cranmer, alienated the manor to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the diſſolution, gave the manor to his new erected Dean and Chapter of Worceſter, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to ſerve the church there, and the two chapels of Mortlake and Putney. At Mortlake are the handſome houſe and gardens of Mr. Franks; and there is an ancient houſe, let to Miſs Aynſcomb, which is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Oliver Cromwell; but which was certainly the reſidence, in the preſent century, of that excellent man, Edward Colſton, Eſq. the great benefactor of the city of Briſtol, who, in his life-time, expended more than 70,000l. in charitable inſtitutions.

MOULSEY, two towns, ſo denominated from the river Mole, which flows between them to the Thames. Eaſt Moulſey is ſituated oppoſite Hampton Court, and was granted by Charles II. to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the late Lord of the Manor, who had the

the ferry thence to Hampton Court, in the room of which he erected a handſome bridge, where a high toll is taken of all paſſengers, carriages, &c. It is now the property of Lord Brownlow. Weſt Moulſey, has a ferry to Hampton Town, which belongs to the ſame nobleman.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middleſex, 5¼ miles from London, in the pariſh of Hornſey. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St. John of Jeruſalem in Clerkenwell had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent. Here they built a chapel for the benefit of ſome nuns, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muſwell. Theſe nuns had the ſole management of the dairy; and it is ſingular, that the ſaid well and farm do, at this time, belong to the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell. The water of this ſpring was then deemed a miraculous cure for ſcrophulous and cutaneous diſorders. For that reaſon, it was much reſorted to; and, as tradition ſays, a King of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured.

There is not within one hundred miles of London a village more rural and pleaſant, or that can boaſt more various and extenſive proſpects. Baron Kutzleben has a pleaſant villa at the bottom of the hill; and an enchanting retreat, near the top, with ſixteen acres of garden and pleaſure grounds, laid out in the fineſt taſte by the late Mr. Topham Beuclerk, belongs to John Porker, Eſq.

N

NASING, a village in Eſſex, between Waltham Abbey and Roydon, thus noticed by the poet of Amwell:

> Delightful habitations! o'er the land
> Diſpers'd around, from Waltham's oſier'd iſles
> To where black Naſing's lonely tow'r o'erlooks
> Her verdant fields. SCOTT.

NAVESTOCK, a village, 19 miles from London, near Hare Street, in the road to Ongar. Here is Naveſtock Hall, the ſeat of Counteſs Dowager Waldegrave.

NETTESWELL, a village near Harlow. In this pariſh a ſchool was built, purſuant to the will of William Marten, Eſq. for poor children of this and two adjoining pariſhes. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of this gentleman, with a Latin inſcription. There is another monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten, to the memory of her brother and nephew: on a pyramid riſing from an elevated baſe are the medallions of both: ſhe is repreſented below, as large as life, in a mourning poſture, looking up earneſtly at both the medallions.

NEW COLLEGE, at Hackney, ſituated not far from the church is the name of a new academical inſtitution among the Proteſtant Diſſenters. The original building, which now conſtitutes

only the central part of the college, was erected by Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq. in the reign of George I. On Mr. Brookſbank's death, the premiſes (which included eighteen acres of land, ſurrounded by a wall) were ſold, with ſome paſtures adjoining, to John Hopkins, Eſq. of Brittons, in Eſſex, who, ſoon after, conſigned it to his ſon-in-law, Benjamin Bond, Eſq. from whom it came to his ſon, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Eſq. This gentleman parted with the houſe and lands to Samuel Stratton, Eſq. who, reſerving the paſtures to himſelf, ſold the houſe to Mr. Hubbard, of whom it was purchaſed by the Governors of the New Academical Inſtitution for 5400l. They added two wings to the building, and gave it the name of the New College, Hackney.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, is ſaid to have received the name of Butts from the exerciſe of ſhotting at *butts*, anciently much practiſed here, and in other towns of England, to fit men to ſerve as archers. In this village are the almshouſes of the Fiſhmonger's Company; the moſt ancient of which is St. Peter's Hoſpital, erected in 1618, for 22 of their poor members. To the ſouth of this hoſpital is another, founded in 1719, by Mr. Hulbert, whoſe ſtatue ſtands upon a pedeſtal. This is for 20 poor men and women. The church was rebuilt, on a larger ſcale, but on the ſame inconvenient ſpot, by the ſide of a great road, in 1793.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village between Iſlington and Stoke Newington, conſiſting of a handſome ſquare, partly in the pariſh of Iſlington, and partly in that of Newington. On one ſide of it is a meeting-houſe, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price was Miniſter for many years. An old houſe, in the centre of the ſouth ſide, is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Henry VIII. and a footpath in the neighbourhood retains the name of King Harry's Walk. On the ceiling of the principal room of this houſe are the arms and initials of James I. Over the fire place are the arms of Lord Compton. This houſe is now divided.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE-NEWINGTON, a village in Middleſex, 2½ miles from London, in the road to Edmonton. Behind the church is a pleaſant grove of tall trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manor-houſe, then the ſeat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated, for 36 years, with all the kindneſs that friendſhip and reſpect could dictate. Mrs. Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, whoſe piety and virtues rendered her worthy of ſuch a father and ſuch a friend, ordered, by her laſt will, that this eſtate ſhould be ſold, and the produce diſtributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly ſold to Jonathan Eade, Eſq. and the produce, amounting to many thouſand pounds, was diſtributed accordingly. Here is a pleaſant villa, near the New River, erected lately by Jonathan Hoare, Eſq.

NEW LODGE, the ſeat of Francis Baroneau, Eſq. at Hadley, in Middleſex, which deſerves particular attention as one of the moſt elegant villas in the county.

NEW LODGE, the agreeable ſeat of General Hodgſon, on a delightful plain in Windſor Foreſt, four miles from Windſor, commands an extenſive proſpect.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial ſtream, brought from Herts, for the ſupply of the metropolis with water. This river has its ſource at the village of Amwell, on the Hertford road, at the diſtance of 20 miles from London. A number of ſprings are here collected into a wide open baſin of conſiderable depth, on the ſide of which is placed a large ſtone with inſcriptions on each ſide, implying that from the Chadwell ſpring the river flows 40 miles, and that the ſtream was opened in 1608. The original ſupply of water having been found inadequate to its vaſt conſumption, the mill ſtream of the river Lea was reſorted to; and after various diſputes and litigations between its proprietors and the New River Company; the mill at length became the Company's property, and they have now the unreſtrained uſe of the water; ſo that the river Lea may be conſidered one of its ſources. A man is conſtantly employed to raiſe or lower the flood-gates, according to the fulneſs of the water below; and that he may not err in the given quantity, a gauge, conſiſting of a ſtone of immenſe bulk, is placed acroſs the ſluice, paliſaded round, appearing from the road like a tomb, under which all the water paſſes; ſo that by this ſimple contrivance it is perfectly eaſy to regulate the current; in order, however, to preſerve a level, the New River takes a winding courſe; its general direction being parallel to the Lea, at the diſtance of a mile or two from it, on higher ground, paſſing Ware, Hoddeſdon, Amwell, Broxbourne, Cheſhunt; at Waltham Croſs, it enters Middleſex; and making a circuit towards Enfield Chaſe, returns to the town of Enfield. At Bush-Hill the water was conveyed acroſs the valley in a large wooden trough, 660 feet in length, ſupported by arches. The vaſt improvements in forming canals have, however, ſuggeſted a better mode for the purpoſe, by means of a raiſed mound of earth, completed in 1785, over which the water proceeds in a new channel. The river, with two very devious bends, returns to Hornſey, between which place and Highbury another wooden aqueduct, 178 yards in length, is exchanged for a raiſed bank of clay. Still winding among the gentle elevations of this charming valley, it approaches the upper end of Stoke Newington; and paſſing onward beneath Highbury to the eaſt ſide of Iſlington, it gulphs itſelf under the road in a ſubterraneous channel of 200 yards. At this part of the river is a brick building, containing ſeveral machines, by which the water is conveyed to the eaſtern parts of London; and a little ſpring above, which contributes its ſtore to the genuine ſtock, is much uſed by the inhabitants of Iſlington. The river again riſes in Colebrook Row, and ſtill coaſting the ſouth ſide

of Iſlington, reaches its termination at the New River Head, Sadler's Wells.

In the third year of James I, an act of Parliament was obtained, whereby the City was empowered to bring water from the ſprings of Chadwell and Amwell; but the city not attempting it, the arduous undertaking was begun by Mr. Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldſmith, who, in the courſe of the work, met with great difficulties and other obſtructions, and when he had ſurmounted theſe, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, was ſo impoveriſhed by the expence, that he was obliged to apply to the city to aſſiſt him. On their refuſal, he applied with more ſucceſs to the King, who, in conſideration of one moiety of the undertaking, agreed to pay half the expence. It then went on with vigour, and, on Michaelmas day, 1613, the water was brought into the baſin, called the New-River-Head, at Iſlington, in preſence of Mr. Middleton's brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor Elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, &c. when about ſixty labourers with green caps, carrying ſpades, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the baſin, and ſtopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. ſeated upon an eminence, one of them ſpoke ſome verſes in praiſe of this great undertaking; and then, the ſluices being opened, the ſtream ruſhed into the baſin, under the ſound of drums and trumpets, the diſcharge of cannon, and acclamations of the people. The property of this water was divided into 29 ſhares, and the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the New River Company, in 1619; but though King James was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the Company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any ſhare in the management; and only allowed him a perſon to be preſent at the meetings of the company, to prevent any injuſtice to his royal principal. No dividend was made till 1633, when 11l. 9s. 1d. was divided upon each ſhare. But the ſecond dividend amounting only to 3l. 4s. 2d. and, inſtead of a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles I. reſolved to get rid of ſuch an hazardous affair: and therefore propoſed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a Baronet, that if he would ſecure to him and his ſucceſſors, a clear annual rent of 500l. out of the profits, he would reconvey to him all his right in the New River: which propoſal being accepted, the royal moiety was reconveyed to Sir Hugh, who divided it into 36 ſhares, to equal the ſhares of the other moiety, called the Adventurers, now divided into 36 ſhares alſo; and he not only burthened them with the ſaid rent of 500l. but likewiſe ſubjected two of the Adventurers' ſhares to the payment of it. From this time there were 72 ſhares, one half of which are called the Adventurers', the other the King's. The proprietors of the former, as above-mentioned, being originally 29 in number, the government of the company was lodged in their hands;

and, by this preclusion of the holders of the King's shares from the government, their shares, exclusive of being subject to the said annuity, are not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurers'. This corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, 26 Directors; a Clerk and his Assistant; a Surveyor and his Deputy; 14 Collectors, who, after deducting five per cent. for collecting the rents, pay the money every Tuesday to the Treasurer; 14 Walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent the throwing of filth into the same; 16 Turncocks; 12 Paviers; 20 Pipe-borers, &c. By an exact measurement of this river, it appears to be 38¾ miles and 16 poles long. It has 43 sluices and 215 bridges; over and under it, a great number of brooks and water courses have their passage; and as, in some places, it is carried over vales, in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the basin, near Islington, it is ingulfed by 58 main pipes of a bore of seven inches; by which it is conveyed into all parts of the metropolis, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, who, by leaden pipes, of a half inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near 40,000. The shares, in consequence, are of considerable value. By means also of one water and two steam engines, the water is raised to a higher level, and supplies the inhabitants of Pentonville, Tottenham Court Road, and great part of Marybone and its vicinity. We cannot better conclude our account of the New River, than in the words of its own poet, Scott:

——————— From Chadwell's pool
To London's plains, the Cambrian artist brought
His ample aqueduct; suppos'd a work
Of matchless skill, by those who ne'er had heard
How, from Prenestе's heights and Anio's banks,
By Tivoli, to Rome's imperial walls,
On marble arches came the limped store,
And out of jasper rocks in bright cascades
With never-ceasing murmur gushed; or how,
To Lusitanian Ulysippo's towers*
The silver current o'er Alcant'ra's vale
Roll'd high in air, as ancient poets feign'd
Eridanus to roll thro' heaven; to these
Not sordid lucre, but the honest wish
Of future fame, or care for public weal,
Existence gave: and unconfin'd, as dew
Falls from the hand of evening on the fields,
They flow'd for all. Our mercenary stream,
No grandeur boasting, here obscurely glides
O'er grassy lawns or willow shades.
As through the human form, arterial tubes

* The ancient name of Lisbon.

Branch'd

Branch'd every way, minute and more minute,
The circulating ſanguine fluid extend;
So, pipes innumerable to peopled ſtreets
Tranſmit the purchaſed wave. Old Lea, meanwhile,
Beneath his moſſy grot o'erhung with bows
Of poplar, quivering in the breeze, ſurveys
With eye indignant his dim niſhed tide
That leaves yon ancient priory's wall, and ſhows
In its clear mirror Ware's inverted roofs.

The ſurveyor, Robert Mylne, Eſq. reſides at the New River Head; but the buſineſs of the company is tranſacted at a handſome houſe in Dorſet Street, Salſbury Square.

NONSUCH, the name of a magnificent palace begun by Henry VIII, in a village called Codinton, or Cudington, which no longer exiſts, but which was then contiguous to the pariſh of Cheam, near Epſom. It obtained its name from its unparalleled beauty. Hentzner ſays, that "it was choſen for his pleaſure and retirement, and built with an exceſs of magnificence. One would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where ſo many ſtatues that ſeem to breathe, ſo many miracles of conſummate art, ſo many cafts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity that it may well claim its name of Nonſuch. It is ſo encompaſſed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks ſo embrowned by trees, that it ſeems to be a place pitched upon by Pleaſure herſelf to dwell along with Health. In the pleaſure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that ſpout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched ſmall birds that ſtream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Acteon turned into a ſtag, as he was ſprinkled by the goddeſs and her nymphs, with inſcriptions; and there is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which ſpurt upon all who come within their reach." Such were the palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote: and on this deſcription Mr. Walpole has made the following obſervations: "We are apt to think, that Sir William Temple and King William were, in a manner, the introducers of gardening into England; but, by the deſcription of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of thoſe at Nonſuch, we find that the magnificent, though falſe taſte, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is ſcarce an unnatural and ſumptuous impropriety at Verſailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's deſcription of theſe gardens." Henry only began the palace of Nonſuch; but Henry Earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his olde maiſter," purchaſed it of Queen Mary, and completely finiſhed it, according to the intentions of the royal founder. He left this houſe to his poſterity; but

but Lord Lumley, who had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown in 1591. It afterward became a favourite reſidence of Elizabeth, and it was here that the Earl of Eſſex firſt experienced her diſpleaſure. It was ſettled upon Anne, Queen of James I, and, in the following reign, upon Queen Henrietta Maria. Charles II. granted it to the Ducheſs of Cleveland, who pulled down the houſe, ſold the materials, and diſparked the land. Her grandſon, Charles Duke of Grafton, ſold the eſtate, in 1730, to Joſeph Thompſon, Eſq. uncle to the preſent proprietor, the Rev. Joſeph Whately, who has a neat villa at ſome diſtance from the ſite of the old palace. *See Durdans.*

NORBURY PARK, in the pariſh of Mickleham, near Letherhead, is the ſeat of William Lock, Eſq. This eſtate was many years poſſeſſed by the ancient family of Stydolfe, a name very conſiderable in this and the adjoining counties ever ſince the Conqueſt. (In an old regiſter, from 1549 to 1680, is a very curious licence granted 1632 by Moſes Wall, pārſon of Mickleham, upon the certificate of Lawrence Wright, M. D. to the worſhipful Lady Frances Stydolfe, to eat fleſh during Lent, and on all fiſh days, on account of her ill health, ſhe paying all dues for this indulgence. The next year the whole family were taken ill, and had the ſame licence on the ſame conditions.) This ancient family declining in a female, the Tryons came into poſſeſſion: from them it paſſed to Mr. Chapman, of whom the preſent proprietor purchaſed the eſtate, with all its maneriel appendages. The old manſion houſe ſtood on the lower ſide of the park, near the road; but being much decayed and ruinous, Mr. Lock pulled down the greateſt part of it, reſerving the north end for his farm, and erected, upon a well choſen eminence on the oppoſite ſide of the park, one of the moſt elegant and beautiful ſeats in the county. From the church-yard, the riſing ſlopes of Norbury Park, beautifully variegated with ſtately trees, appear to the greateſt advantage: the park itſelf is very extenſive and well diverſified: it is aſſerted that, when Sir Richard Stydolfe, was owner, it was famed for containing 40,000 walnut trees.

The extent and richneſs of proſpect from the houſe fill the beholder with admiration. To the north a large expanſe of country diſplays a varied and magnificent ſcene. The ſouth preſents a picture equally ſtriking: elegant villas and plantations on each ſide; Deepden, late the Duke of Norfolk's, but now belonging to Lady Burrell, majeſtically cloſing the view. The hanging hills, adorned with ſtately beech on the right, contraſt with the fine downs covered with evergreens, and the chalky crags of Box hill, on the left. Beneath is a fertile vale through which the river Mole ſilently purſues its courſe, and then ſinks imperceptibly from the ſight. The banks of Arno cannot excel this ſcene. Mr. Lock's ſaloon unites this grand amphitheatre of nature with the moſt excellent production of the late Barrett's inimitable pencil: an attempt unprecedented. The magnificent ſcenery with which he has embel-

liſhed

liſhed the walls being artfully managed to appear as a continuation of the view, introducing in the weſtern compartment an aſſemblage of the lakes and mountains in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, blended together, to form a landſcape expreſſive of the moſt majeſtic idea of rural grandeur. The rude crags and diſtant ſummit of Skiddaw, are contraſted with the placid meer below, which ſeems genially heated by the warm rays of a ſummer's ſetting ſun, rendered more brilliant by the tints of a retiring ſtorm, ſhadowing the mountain's ſide. The ſecond compartment preſents a nearer view of immenſe rocks in the dreary complexion of thoſe ſtupendous deſerts: the ſun here ſcarcely affords a ray to cheer the gloomy ſcene. The fire place forms the third: here the chimney glaſs is ſo let into the wall, that were it not for the real appearance of the hearth, imagination would ſuggeſt the entrance of an elegant arbour. In the fourth compartment the ſcene is continued, but with the placid effect of evening ſerenity: here the ſhepherd tells his amorous tale to the attentive fair. The figures are happily introduced. This ſcene opens to an organ, with a figure of St. Ceciſia, by Cipriani, who painted the landſcape figures—as did Gilpin the cattle. The ocean, bounded on one hand by hills and rocks, with a variety of characteriſtic accompaniments, complete the fifth ſcene. The ceiling repreſents a correſpondent ſky, ſeen through a circular treilliage, by Paſtorini; the carpet reſembles a mown lawn. The whole is admirably connected with the view from the windows, and adapted to convey a claſſical idea of a perfect landſcape.—The water to ſupply the houſe is raiſed by an engine, from a depth of 361 feet.—At Norbury many Roman coins have been found.

NORTHEND, a village in the pariſh of Fulham, between Hammerſmith and Parſon's Green. Here is Browne's Houſe, the handſome villa of the Dowager Lady Heathcote, the gardens of which are finely diſpoſed.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, 21 miles from London. The church is uncommonly large; and, on the north wall, is a beautiful alabaſter monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, who reſided at Ingreſs. He was phyſician to Charles II. and eminent for his ſkill in natural hiſtory as appears from his Travels, publiſhed in 1685. The ſteeple commands a beautifully diverſified proſpect. Vaſt quantities of lime are burnt here. The grounds having been cut away, in different directions, for this purpoſe, a ſcene is exhibited perfectly romantic. Extraneous foſſils have alſo been dug up. But the circumſtance moſt worthy of obſervation is, that in the flint ſtones (of which there are frequent ſtrata, and which are wrought up into flints for guns) complete cockle-ſhells filled with chalk are found, and ſometimes of ſo large a ſize, as to be eſteemed a great curioſity.

NORWOOD, a village in Surry, ſcattered round a large wild common, five miles from London, in the pariſhes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It bears no marks of its vicinity

vicinity to the capital; and thoſe who love an occaſional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great ſatisfaction in a viſit to this place. It was, ſome years ago, a principal haunt of the gipſies.

NORWOOD, a village of Middleſex, 11 miles from London, between the roads to Uxbridge and Hounſlow. Dorman's Well, near Southall, in this pariſh (formerly the ſeat of Lord Dacre, and deſcribed by Norden, as ſurrounded by a park and pale) is now the property of George Merick Ayſcough, Eſq. The little chapel of Norwood is only an appendage to Hayes.

O

OAKS, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on Banſted Downs, was built by a ſociety of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was leaſed by Mr. Lambert. Mr. Simmons was the firſt occupier of the houſe, which was intended as a place of feſtivity in the hunting ſeaſon. Sir Thomas Goſling afterward occupied it for a ſhort time. General Burgoyne then purchaſed the leaſe, and built a dining room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof, elegantly finiſhed; 28 ſmall caſed pillars of fine workmanſhip, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the ſtyle of a hunting ſeat. The red hall entrance is ſmall, but elegant: it contains two landſcapes and a few other pictures. The drawing room, on the firſt floor, is an octagon, ornamented with a variety of ſmall pictures. It commands a proſpect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampſtead, Highgate, &c. Lord Derby having acquired a fee ſimple in the eſtate, added, at the weſt end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner; and there is a ſimilar erection at the eaſt end, which renders the ſtructure uniform, and gives it an elegant Gothic appearance. In the pleaſure grounds are a number of ancient beeches. In one tree, in particular, it is ſaid, there is a ſpring; becauſe it always contains water, although the well at the houſe is 300 feet deep. Lord Derby, who is remarkable for his hoſpitality to the gentlemen hunters, can accommodate his gueſts with upward of fifty bed chambers.

OATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, the ſeat of the Duke of York, who purchaſed it of the Duke of Newcaſtle. The park is four miles round. The houſe is ſituated about the middle of the terrace, whoſe majeſtic grandeur, and the beautiful landſcapes it commands, cannot be deſcribed by words. The ſerpentine river, when ſeen from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as if it were natural; and a ſtranger, who did not know the place, would conclude it to be the Thames; in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge over that river, which, by a happy contrivance, is made to look like a bridge over the ſerpentine river, and gives a pleaſing finiſh to this delightful proſpect. The grotto, which is uncommonly beautiful and romantic,

mantic, was conſtructed and finiſhed by three perſons, a father and his two ſons, and is reported to have coſt near 12,cool. A gate, erected from a deſign of Inigo Jones, has been removed a ſmall diſtance from its original ſituation, and repaired, with the addition of an inſcription, by the Duke of Newcaſtle.

OCKHAM, four miles from Woking, where Lord King has a ſeat and park. The church ſtands almoſt oppoſite to the houſe; and in the church-yard is a ſtone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, on which is this punning epitaph:

Who many a ſturdy oak had laid along,
Fell'd by Death's ſurer hatchet, here lies Spong;
Poſts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
And liv'd by railing, though he was no wit;
Old ſaws he had, although no antiquarian;
And ſtyles corrected, yet was no grammarian.

OLDFORD, in the pariſh of Stratford Bow, and on the river Lea, over which, in this place, paſſed a Roman military way. Here is an ancient gateway, ſtill entire, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a royal palace, vulgarly called King John's palace.

ONGAR, the name of two adjoining pariſhes in Eſſex, called Chipping Ongar and High Ongar. Chipping Ongar is a market town, 21 miles from London, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, becauſe the church has many Roman bricks in the walls. It was the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being protector of England, while Henry II. was in Normandy, built the church. He alſo built a caſtle, which was ſituated on the top of an artificial mount, and ſurrounded by a large moat; but this caſtle growing ruinous, was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a brick ſtructure erected on its ſite. This was demoliſhed in 1745, by Edward Alexander, Eſq who erected, inſtead of it, a handſome ſummer-houſe, ſurrounded by a moat, and aſcended by a ſteep winding walk, arched over, the greateſt part of the way, by trees and ſhrubs. From the embattled top is a beautiful proſpect. Near Ongar is the ſeat of John Wright, Eſq. and Myleſs, the ſeat of the late John Luther, Eſq. who left it to Francis Fane, Eſq. It is now in the occupation of Duncan Davidſon, Eſq. *See Kelvedon Hall and Greenſted Hall.*

ORPINGTON, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, between Foots Cray and Farnborough. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Percival Hart, who built a ſeat here, in which he magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1573; who on her reception here, "received," ſays Philipot (Hiſt. of Kent, p. 259) "the firſt careſſes of a nymph who perſonated the genius of the houſe: then the ſcene was ſhifted, and, from ſeveral chambers, which, as they were contrived, repreſented a ſhip, a ſea conflict was offered up to the ſpectators' view, which ſo much obliged the eyes of this Princeſs with the charms of delight, that, upon her departure, ſhe left upon this houſe (to commemorate the memory both of the author and the artifice)

artifice) the name and appellation of "*Bank Heart.*" By which it is ſtill called. It belongs to Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.

OSTERLEY PARK, in the pariſh of Heſton, the ſeat of the late Robert Child, Eſq. nine miles from London. It belonged to the convent of Sion, on the ſuppreſſion of which it was granted to Henry Marquis of Exeter; and, reverting to the crown on his attainder, Edward VI. granted it to the Duke of Somerſet. Being again forfeited by his attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Auguſtine Thaier. Between this period and 1570, it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Greſham, by whom a noble edifice was erected. Here this great merchant magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth*. This manſion afterward paſſed into ſeveral hands, and was the ſeat of Sir William Waller, the celebrated Parliamentary General. In the beginning of this century, it was purchaſed by Sir Francis Child.

We enter the park by a gate, on each ſide of which is a handſome lodge. The park, finely wooded, is ſix miles in circumference. The houſe (the ſhell of which was completely rebuilt by Francis Child, Eſq. in 1760) is a magnificent ſtructure, extending 140 feet from E. to W. and 117 from N. to S. At each angle is a turret; and to the eaſt front is a fine portico of the Ionic order, which is aſcended by a grand flight of ſteps, and profuſely adorned by antiques, &c. The apartments are ſpacious, and are magnificently fitted up with the richeſt hangings of ſilk, velvet, and gobelin tapeſtry, elegantly ſculptured marbles, highly enriched entablatures of moſaic work, &c. The decorations of the apartments diſplay the great talents of the late Mr. Robert Adam, the architect, and of Signior Zucchi, the painter; and they were all fitted up by the late Robert Child, Eſq. who ſucceeded his brother Francis in 1763.

From the lodges at the entrance of the park, we deſcend a ſpacious road, between two fine ſheets of water, which being on different levels, may be termed the upper and lower. The firſt is oppoſite the eaſt front, and in view of the houſe. Though not

* Of this viſit the following anecdote is recorded, in Mr. Nichols' Progreſſes of that Queen: "Her Majeſty found fault with the court of this houſe, affirming it would appear more handſome, if divided with a court in the middle. What does Sir Thomas, but in the night time ſends for workmen to London, who ſo ſpeedily and ſilently apply their buſineſs, that the next morning diſcovered the court double, which the night had left ſingle before. It is queſtionable whether the Queen, next day, was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleaſed with the ſurpriſe and ſudden performance thereof. Her courtiers diſported themſelves with their ſeveral expreſſions; ſome avowing it was no wonder he could ſo ſoon change a building, who could build a change: others, reflecting on ſome known differences in the Knight's family, affirmed, that a houſe is eaſier divided and united."

large, it gives beauty and variety to this part of the park. The lower water is of much greater extent, and partly incloſed by woods, through which it makes a noble ſweep. On the north ſhore of this lake, is a menagerie, containing a fine collection of exotic birds. Here the lake bends to the N. W. and, at ſome diſtance, has a bridge of ſtone: beyond this it begins to contract, and is ſoon loſt to the eye.

Mr. Child's only daughter having married the Earl of Weſtmoreland, he left this eſtate to the ſecond ſon of that nobleman, or, in default of a ſecond ſon, to any daughter who ſhould firſt attain the age of 21; and, in either caſe, the ſaid ſon or daughter to aſſume the name of Child. In conſequence of this, the eſtate is now veſted in the hands of Robert Dent, Eſq. and others, in truſt for Lady Sarah Child, the only daughter of the late Counteſs.

OTFORD, a village, three miles N. of Sevenoaks, where Offa, King of Mercia, defeated Lothaire, King of Kent. Offa, the treacherous murderer of Ethelbert, to atone for the blood he had ſhed in this battle, gave Otford to Chriſt Church, Canterbury, *in paſcua porcorum* (as the deed ſays) *for paſture for the Archbiſhop's hogs.* Such were the acts of piety, ſo much eſteemed in that ſuperſtitious age, that Malmeſbury, one of the beſt of the old Engliſh hiſtorians, declares himſelf at a loſs to determine, whether the merits or crimes of this prince preponderated. Otford continued in the ſee of Canterbury, till exchanged with Henry VIII. for other lands.

OTTERSHAW, the ſeat, with a fine park and gardens, of James Bine, Eſq. four miles ſouth-weſt of Chertſey.

OXHEY PLACE, in Hertfordſhire, the ſeat of the Hon. William Bucknall, three miles ſouth of Watford.

P.

PADDINGTON, a village N. W. of London. The church, a beautiful ſtructure, erected in 1790, near the ſite of the old church, is ſeated on an eminence, finely emboſomed among venerable elms. Its figure is compoſed of a ſquare about 50 feet. The centres on each ſide of the ſquare are projecting parallelograms, which give receſſes for an altar, a veſtry, and two ſtaircaſes. The roof terminates with a cupola and vane, and the whole does the higheſt credit to the taſte and ſkill of the architect, Mr. John Plaw. Although Paddington is now contiguous to the metropolis, there are many rural ſpots in the pariſh, which appear as retired as if at a diſtance of many miles. From this place a canal is making, which is to join the Grand Junction Canal at or near Hayes. Little Shafteſbury Houſe, in this pariſh (near Kenſington Gravel Pits) is the ſeat of Ambroſe Godfrey, Eſq. and is ſaid to have been built by the Earl of Shaftſbury, author of the Characteriſtics, or by his grandfather, the Lord Chancellor. *See Bayſwater, Tyburn, and Weſtbourn Place.*

PAINE'S

PAINE'S HILL, the elegant ſeat and celebrated gardens of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Eſq. 20 miles from London, near the village of Cobham, but in the pariſh of Walton upon Thames. The gardens are formed on the verge of a moor, which riſes above a fertile plain watered by the river Mole. Large vallies, deſcending in different directions toward the river, break the brow into ſeparate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a ſemicircular form, between the winding river which deſcribes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the creſcent. The moor lies behind the place, and ſometimes appears too conſpicuouſly; but the views on the other ſides, into the cultivated country, are agreeable. Paine's Hill, however, is little benefited by external circumſtances; but the ſcenes, within itſelf, are grand and beautiful; and the diſpoſition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of ſeeing the ſeveral parts, the one from the other, acroſs the park, in a variety of advantageous ſituations.

The houſe ſtands on a hill, in the centre of the creſcent. The views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a parterre, and an orangery, where the exotic plants are intermixed, during the ſummer, with common ſhrubs, and a conſtant ſucceſſion of flowers.

The hill is divided from another much larger by a ſmall valley: and, from a ſeat placed on the top of the ſecond eminence, a ſcene totally different appears. The general proſpect, though beautiful, is the leaſt engaging circumſtance; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain to the point of a hanging wood at a diſtance, but ſtill within the place. Oppoſite to the hill thus covered is another in the country, of a ſimilar ſhape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening between them, the moor, falling back into a wide concave, cloſes the interval. Had all theſe heights belonged to the ſame proprietor, and been planted in the ſame manner, they would have compoſed as great, as romantic a ſcene, as any of thoſe we rarely ſee, but always behold with admiration, which are the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Paine's Hill is all a new creation; and a boldneſs of deſign, and a happineſs of execution, attend the wonderful efforts which art has there made made to rival nature. Another point of the ſame eminence exhibits a landſcape, diſtinguiſhed from the laſt in every particular, except in the æra of its exiſtence: it is entirely within the place, and commanded from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high ſteep, which riſes immediately above an artificial lake in the bottom. The whole of this lake is never ſeen at once; but by its form, by the diſpoſition of ſome iſlands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always ſeems to be larger than it is. On the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and, in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which appeared before; but here it ſtretches quite acroſs the view, and diſplays all its extent and varieties. A river, iſſuing from the lake, paſſes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, directs its courſe to-

ward the wood, and flows underneath it. On the ſide of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompaſſed with thickets, and overhung with ſhade; and, far to the right, on the utmoſt ſummit, riſes a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the cloſeſt covert and darkeſt greens ſpread their gloom: in other places the tints are mixed; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diverſifies its uniformity, without diminiſhing its greatneſs. Throughout the illuſtrious ſcene conſiſtency is preſerved in the midſt of variety; all the parts unite eaſily: the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill; thoſe on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterward divide into clumps, and in the end taper into ſingle trees. The ground is very various; but it points from all ſides toward the lake, and, ſlackening its deſcent as it approaches, ſlides, at laſt, gently into the water. The groves and lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich; the expanſe of the lake, enlivened by plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge on the ſurface, animate the landſcape; while the extent and height of the hanging wood give an air of grandeur to the whole.

An eaſy winding deſcent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterward continued along the banks, and acroſs an iſland, cloſe to the water on one hand, and ſkirted by wood on the other. The ſpot is perfectly retired, but the retirement is cheerful; the lake is calm, but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with ſhadow; the walk is ſmooth and almoſt level, and touches the very margin of the water; the wood, which ſecludes all view into the country, is compoſed of the moſt elegant trees, full of the lighteſt greens, and bordered with ſhrubs and flowers; and though the place is almoſt ſurrounded with plantations, yet within itſelf it is open and airy. It is embelliſhed with three bridges, a ruined arch, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, ſtill very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place; but theſe objects are never viſible all together; they appear in ſucceſſion as the walk proceeds; and their number does not crowd the ſcene, which is enriched by their frequency.

The tranſition is very ſudden, almoſt immediate, from this poliſhed ſpot, to another of the moſt uncultivated nature; not dreary, not romantic, but rude: it is a wood, which overſpreads a large tract of very uneven ground. The glades through it are ſometimes cloſed on both ſides with thickets; at other times they are only cut through the fern in the openings; and even the larches and firs, which are mixed with beech on the ſide of the principal glade, are left in ſuch a ſtate of apparent neglect, that they ſeem to be the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk. This is the hanging wood, which before was ſo noble an object, and is now ſuch a diſtant retreat. Near the tower it is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkeſt greens. A narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and ſpruce firs, leads to the

the cell, compoſed of logs and roots. The deſign is as ſimple as the materials, and the furniture within old and uncouth. All the circumſtances which belong to the character are retained in the utmoſt purity, but in the approach and entrance; in the ſecond room they are ſuddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower, on the top of the hill, is another proſpect, much more extenſive, but not more beautiful: the objects are not ſo well ſelected, nor ſeen to ſo great advantage; ſome of them are too diſtant; ſome too much below the eye: and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which caſts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a ſcene poliſhed to the higheſt degree of improvement, in which ſtands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each ſide a range of pilaſters; within, it is decorated with many antique buſts, and a beautiful antique coloſſal ſtatue of the god in the centre: the room has nothing of that ſolemnity which is often affectedly aſcribed to the character, but, without being gaudy, is full of light, ornament, and ſplendour. The ſituation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable proſpect; but the top of the hill is almoſt a flat, diverſified, however, by ſeveral thickets, and broad walks winding between them. Theſe walks run into each other ſo frequently, their relation is ſo apparent, that the idea of the whole is never loſt in the diviſions; and the parts are, like the whole, large. They agree alſo in ſtyle: the interruptions, therefore, never deſtroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures. To the grandeur which the ſpot receives from ſuch dimenſions, is added all the richneſs of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering ſhrubs; and the openings embelliſhed with little airy groups of the moſt elegant trees, ſkirting or croſſing the glades; but nothing is minute or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here: this is one of the extremities of the creſcent, and hence, to the houſe in the other extremity, is an open walk through the park. In the way, a tent is pitched, upon a fine ſwell, juſt above the water, which is ſeen to greater advantage from this point than from any other. Its broadeſt expanſe is at the foot of the hill: from that it ſpreads in ſeveral directions, ſometimes under the plantations, ſometimes into the midſt of them, and at other times winding behind them. The principal bridge of five arches is juſt below. At a diſtance, deep in the wood, is another, a ſingle arch, thrown over a ſtream which is loſt a little beyond it. The poſition of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye paſſes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of ſtone, the ſmaller of wood. No two objects bearing the ſame name can be more different in figure and ſituation. The banks alſo of the lake are infinitely diverſified:

they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations, which ſometimes come down to the brink of the water, and ſometimes leave room for a walk. The glades are either conducted along the ſides, or open into the thickeſt of the wood; and now and then they ſeem to turn round it toward the country, which appears in the offskip, riſing above this picturesque and various ſcene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on one hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other.

This place is to be ſeen only on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays. The houſe was built by Mr. Hopkins, but the enchanting ſcenes we have been deſcribing were created by Mr. Charles Hamilton.

The premiſes, which conſiſt of 98 acres and three roods, are ſituated in the pariſhes of Cobham, Walton, and Wiſley. They were veſted, by the laſt will of Mr. Hopkins, in truſt, in George Chamberlaine, Eſq. George Bond, Eſq. and Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart. by whom the whole, under certain proviſions, was to be ſold. This eſtate, however, conſiſting partly of freehold land, and partly of detached parcels held by leaſe under the crown, and the boundaries of which could not be aſcertained, the truſtees obtained an act of parliament in 1795, to enable his Majeſty to grant to them all the ſaid parcels of leaſehold ground in fee.

PANCRAS, an extenſive pariſh of Middleſex, ſituate N. of London, one mile from Holborn Bars. It not only includes one third of the hamlet of Highgate, but the hamlets of Kentiſh-town, Battle-bridge, Camden-town, and Somers-town, as well as all Tottenham court Road, and all the ſtreets to the weſt, as far as Cleveland-ſtreet and Rathbone place. The church and churchyard, dedicated to St. Pancras, have been long noted as the burial place for ſuch Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity; almoſt every ſtone exhibiting a croſs, and the initials R. I. P. (*Requieſcat in Pace*—May he reſt in peace) which initials are always uſed by the Catholics on their ſepulchral monuments. "I have heard it aſſigned," ſays Mr. Lyſons, "by ſome perſons of that perſuaſion, as a reaſon for this preference to Pancras as a burial-place, that before the late convulſions in that country, maſſes were ſaid in a church in the ſouth of France, dedicated to the ſame Saint, for the ſouls of the deceaſed interred at St. Pancras in England." The churchyard was enlarged in 1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the ſouth-eaſt. In this pariſh are likewiſe ſeveral chapels of eaſe, and the cemeteries belonging to the pariſhes of St. James, Weſtminſter; St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. George the Martyr; and St. George, Bloomſbury. The Foundling Hoſpital, at the end of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, is in this pariſh; in which alſo is the Hoſpital for Inoculation, to which a building was added, in 1795, for the Hoſpital for the reception of patients with the natural ſmall-pox, then removed from the ſite in Cold-bath Fields. In Gray's-Inn Lane, is the Welſh Charity School,

School, built in 1771. In a houſe, near the church-yard, is a mineral ſpring, formerly called Pancras Wells, in great eſteem ſome years ago; and near Battlebridge is another called St. Chad's. *See Highgate, Kenwood, Kentiſh-town, and Veterinary College.*

PARK FARM PLACE, a beautiful villa, the property of Lady James, and reſidence of Sir Benjamin Hammet, at Eltham. It is ornamented with pilaſters of the Ionic order; and the grounds are laid out with great taſte.

PARSONS-GREEN, a hamlet to Fulham. An ancient houſe, at the corner of the Green belonged formerly to Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in 1682, who raiſed himſelf to that elevated ſituation from the low ſtation of an errand boy in an attorney's chambers, in which he taught himſelf writing, and firſt obtained an inſight into the law, by copying precedents, &c. in the abſence of the clerks. It was the reſidence of Samuel Richardſon, the celebrated author of Sir Charles Grandiſon, &c. A houſe on the eaſt ſide of the Green, built by Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London in 1699, and modernized by the late John Powell, Eſq. is now the reſidence of Sir John Hales, Bart.

PECKHAM, a hamlet of Camberwell, with ſeveral ſeats in its neighbourhood, is famous for its fairs during the ſummer ſeaſon.

PENTONVILLE, a village, on a fine eminence to the weſt of Iſlington. Although it joins that town, it is in the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell; and when that pariſh church was rebuilt by act of parliament, an elegant chapel here was made parochial.

PETERSHAM, a village of Surry, 9¼ miles from London, ſituate on the Thames, in the midſt of the moſt beautiful ſcenery. The church was a chapel of eaſe to Kingſton, till 1769, when, by act of parliament, this pariſh and Kew are now one vicarage. Here ſtood a ſeat, built by Lawrence Earl of Rocheſter, Lord Treaſurer in the reign of James II. It was burnt down in 1720; and the noble furniture, curious paintings, and inеſtimable library and MSS. of the great Earl of Clarendon, were deſtroyed. On the ſite of this houſe, William firſt Earl of Harrington, erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's deſigns. On the death of the late Earl, it was ſold to Lord Camelford, of whom the Duke of Clarence bought it, in 1790. It was ſold, in 1794, to Colonel Cameron; and is now the reſidence of Sir William Manners, Bart. The front, next the court, is very plain; but the other, next the garden, is bold and regular, and the ſtate apartments on that ſide are extremely elegant. The pleaſure grounds are ſpacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a ſmall part of which has been added to them by a grant from his Majeſty, including the Mount; where, according to tradition, Henry VIII. ſtood to ſee the ſignal for Anne Boleyn's execution.

PINNER, a hamlet to Harrow on the Hill, from which town it is diſtant about three miles. Though not parochial, it had once a weekly market, along ago diſuſed. Pinner Hill is the reſidence of Major Bracey.

PISHIOBURY,

PISHIOBURY, near Harlow, the ſeat of Mrs. Milles, ſaid to have been built by Inigo Jones, for Sir Walter Mildmay. Mrs. Milles made great improvements in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort; a river, navigable from Stortford to the Lea.

PLAISTOW, a village in the pariſh of Weſt Ham. It gives the name of Plaiſtow Levels to the low land between the mouth of the river Lea and Ham Creek.

PLAISTOW, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is the ſeat of Peter Thelluſſon, Eſq. fitted up in a ſtyle of elegance, ſcarcely to be equalled in the kingdom.

PLUMSTED, a village in Kent, between Woolwich and Erith, on an eminence riſing from the Thames, has a very neat church, and had formerly a market.

POLESDEN, in the pariſh of Great Bookham, the noble ſeat of Sir William Geary, Bart. on an eminence, which commands a beautiful proſpect. Behind the houſe are the fineſt beech woods imaginable.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, on the Thames, to the eaſt of Limehouſe, obtained its name from the great number of poplars that anciently grew there. The chapel was erected in 1654, by ſubſcription, the ground being given by the Eaſt India Company; ſince which time that Company have not only allowed the Miniſter a houſe, with a garden and field containing three acres, but 20l. a year during pleaſure. It was nearly rebuilt by the Company in 1776. The chaplain's ſalary is now 100l. with the pew rents and burial fees. Here is an hoſpital belonging to the Company, in which are 22 penſioners (ſome men, but more widows) who have a quarterly allowance, according to the rank which they, or the widows' huſbands, had on board; and a chaldron of coals annually. There are alſo many out-penſioners belonging to the Company.

Poplar Marſh, called alſo Stepney Marſh, or the Iſle of Dogs, is reckoned one of the richeſt ſpots in England; for it not only raiſes the largeſt cattle, but the graſs is eſteemed a great reſtorative of all diſtempered cattle; and cattle turned into it ſoon fatten, and grow to a large ſize. In this marſh was an ancient chapel, called the Chapel of St. Mary; perhaps an hermitage, founded by ſome devout perſons, for the purpoſe of ſaying maſſes for the ſouls of mariners. On its foundation, ſtill viſible, is a neat farm-houſe.

PORTER's LODGE, the ſeat of the late Earl Howe, 14½ miles from London, ſituate between Radlet and Colney Street, on the right hand of the road from Edgware to St. Alban's.

PRIMROSE HILL, between Tottenham Court and Hampſtead, has been alſo called Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of the three perſons who were executed for the ſuppoſed aſſaſſination of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who were ſaid to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerſet Houſe. But Mr. Hume, while he conſiders this tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chooſes to ſuſpect, however unreaſonable, conſidering Sir Edmund's

Edmund's character, that that magiſtrate had murdered himſelf. *Hume Vol VIII. p.* 77.

PROSPECT PLACE, the villa of James Meyrick, Eſq. on an eminence, in the road from Wimbledon to Kingſton. The grounds are well laid out, and commands a rich view.

PURFLEET, in Eſſex, 19 miles from London, on the Thames, has a public magazine for gunpowder, which is depoſited in detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof; ſo that, in caſe an accident ſhould happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of theſe buildings has a conductor. This place has alſo ſome extenſive lime-works.

PURLEY, in the pariſh of Sanderſted, two miles beyond Croydon, lately the delightful reſidence of John Horne Tooke, Eſq. whence an ingenious philological work, by that gentleman, derived the ſingular title of "The Diverſions of Purley." This houſe was the ſeat of Bradſhaw, preſident of the court at the trial of King Charles I. a circumſtance to which Mr. Tooke humorouſly alludes in his introduction to the above mentioned work. It is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Johnſon from Bengal.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, on the Thames, five miles from London, the birth-place of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, whoſe father was a blackſmith here. It gave birth alſo to Nicholas Weſt, Biſhop of Ely, an eminent ſtateſman of the ſame reign, whoſe father was a baker. In 1647, the head quarters of the army of the Parliament were at Putney. General Fairfax was then quartered at the ancient houſe of Mrs. D'Aranda. Ireton was quartered in a houſe which is now a ſchool belonging to the Rev. Mr. Adams. An obeliſk was erected, in 1786, on Putney Common, on the ſide of which, toward the road, is an inſcription, importing, that it was erected 110 years after the fire of London, on the anniverſary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention for ſecuring buildings againſt fire; an inſcription toward Putney records a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, in 1774, granting 2500l. to David Hartley, Eſq. for this invention; on the ſide toward London, is a reſolution of a Court of Common Council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, in conſideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public, from this invention; and, on the ſide toward Kenſington, is their reſolution, ordering this obeliſk to be erected. Near it, is a houſe three ſtories high, and two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the ceilings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no leſs than ſix were made in this houſe, in 1776; one, in particular, when their Majeſties, and ſome of the Royal Family, were in a room over the ground floor, while the room under them was furiouſly burning.

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are the agreeable villas of Lady Annabella Polwarth, Lady Grantham, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Andrew Berkley Drummond, Eſq. Beilby Thomſon, Eſq. and Mr. Church. On the ſide of the Thames,

Thames, is Copt Hill, the late reſidence of the Counteſs Dowager of Lincoln, and a houſe the property of Simeon Warner, Eſq. Between the roads which lead to Wandſworth and Wimbledon, is the late villa of Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Robert Wood, Eſq. ſo well known to the public as a ſcientific and a claſſical traveller. The farm and pleaſure grounds, which adjoin the houſe, are very ſpacious, and command a beautiful proſpect of London and the adjacent country. Mr. Wood purchaſed it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Eſq. whoſe ſon, the celebrated hiſtorian, was born there. It is now empty, and is to be ſold. In Putney Lane (leading to Putney Common) are the villas of Godſchall Johnſon, Eſq. Lady Barker, Walter Boyd, Eſq. and Sir John Eamer.

The pariſh church of Putney, which is a perpetual curacy, is ſituated by the water ſide, and is very ſimilar to the oppoſite one at Fulham. In the road from Wandſworth to Richmond, is a new cemetery, the ground for which was given to the pariſh, in 1763, by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D.

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RAGMAN's CASTLE, a pretty box on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham, ſo named from a cottage that once ſtood there, built by a dealer in rags. It is ſo hid by trees as hardly to be ſeen, and is the property of George Hardinge, Eſq.

RAINHAM, a village in Eſſex, 15 miles from London, and one from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The road hence to Purfleet commands an extenſive view of the Thames and the Marſhes, which are here uncommonly fine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RANELAGH, a celebrated rotundo, ſituate on the Thames, on the ſouth ſide of Chelſea Hoſpital. It is in high eſteem, as well for beauty and elegance, as for being the faſhionable place of reſort, in the ſpring and part of the ſummer evenings, for the moſt polite company. It is opened on Eaſter Monday, and continues open every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday evening, till about the beginning of July, when it is opened on Friday only; and the ſeaſon cloſes after the Prince of Wales' birth-day.

Parties that chooſe to go by water will find a convenient landing-place at the bottom of the garden. There are two ways for carriages; namely, from Hyde Park Corner, and Buckingham Gate. For thoſe who chooſe to walk, the beſt way is through St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate, from which Ranelagh is about three quarters of a mile diſtant. The road is lighted all the way.

The admiſſion money is 2s. 6d. which is paid to a perſon attending at the front of Ranelagh Houſe. Then, proceeding forward, you paſs through the dwelling-houſe, and, deſcending a flight of ſteps, enter the garden; but, in bad weather, the company turn on the

the left hand, go through the houſe, and, deſcending a flight of ſteps, enter a matted avenue, which leads to the rotundo.

Ranelagh was the ſeat of an Iriſh Earl of that title, in whoſe time the gardens were extenſive. On his death the eſtate was ſold, and the principal part of the gardens was converted into fields; but the houſe remained unaltered. Part of the gardens was likewiſe permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchaſers of theſe, a reſolution was taken to convert them into a place of entertainment. Accordingly, Mr. William Jones, architect to the Eaſt India Company, drew the plan of the preſent rotundo, which is an illuſtrious monument of his genius and fancy.

It being conſidered that the building of ſuch a ſtructure with ſtone would amount to an immenſe expence, the proprietors reſolved to erect it with wood. This ſtructure was accordingly erected in 1740

It is a noble edifice, ſomewhat reſembling the Pantheon at Rome. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 150. The entrances are by four Doric porticos oppoſite each other, and the firſt ſtory is ruſtic. Round the whole, on the outſide, is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the ſtairs to which are at the porticos; and over head is a ſlated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. Over the gallery are the windows, ſixty in number; and over them the ſlated roof.

The firſt object that ſtrikes the ſpectator, in the inſide, is what was formerly the orcheſtra, but is now called the fire place, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the ceiling, and ſupporting the roof; but it being found too high to give the company the full entertainment of the muſic, the performers were removed into another orcheſtra, erected in the ſpace of one of the porticos. The former, however, ſtill remains. It is a beautiful ſtructure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Doric order, divided from each other by proper intervals, which, with the arches, form an octagon. The pillars are divided into two ſtories. The firſt are painted in imitation of marble: the ſecond are painted white, and fluted; and the baſe of each is lined with looking-glaſs, againſt which are placed the patent lamps. The pillars are ſurmounted by termini of plaſter of Paris. The inſide of the four arches is decorated with maſks, muſical inſtruments, &c. painted in pannels, on a ſky-blue ground. The eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with paintings of niches, with vaſes. Two of the compartments over the arches are ornamented with figures painted in ſtone colour; in a third, is a clock; and, in the fourth, a wind-dial. The pillars, which form the four triumphal arches, are the principal ſupport of the roof, which, for ſize and manner of conſtruction, is not to be equalled in Europe. The aſtoniſhing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the ceiling; but it may be eaſily conceived, that ſuch a roof could not be ſupported by any of the ordinary methods; and

if

if the timber-works above were laid open, they would ſtrike the ſpectator with amazement.

The ſpace on which this ſtructure ſtands, is incloſed by a baluſtrade; and, in the centre of it, is one of the moſt curious contrivances that ever the judgment of man could form. It conſiſts of a fire-place that cannot ſmoke, or become offenſive. In cold weather it renders the rotundo warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off at pleaſure, the heat is increaſed or diminiſhed; but the chief merit conſiſts in having ſurmounted the many difficulties, and almoſt impoſſibilities, in erecting and fixing this fire-place, which every architect, on the ſlighteſt examination, will inſtantly perceive. The faces are formed by four ſtone arches, and over each of them is a ſtone pediment. The corners of the four faces are ſupported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron ſpikes driven into them, and filled up with lead. Theſe have the appearance of black marble pillars. In the fixing of theſe, for the ſupport of the whole chimney, ſeveral ineffectual attempts were made before the preſent durable poſition was hit on. On the pediments, and in the ſpace between each of them, are eight flower-branches of ſmall glaſs lamps, which, when lighted, look extremely brilliant, and have a pleaſing effect. Above the pediments are four niches in wood, in each of which is a painting; and over them is a dome, which terminates this inner ſtructure. The chimney, which proceeds to the top of the rotundo, is of brick.

The band of muſic conſiſts of a ſelect number of performers, vocal and inſtrumental, accompanied by an organ. The concert begins about ſeven o'clock, and after ſinging ſeveral ſongs, and playing ſeveral pieces of muſic, at proper intervals, the entertainment cloſes about ten.

Round the rotundo are 47 boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth ſpread in each. In theſe they are regaled, without any further expence, with tea or coffee. In each of theſe boxes is a painting of ſome droll figure; and between each box hangs a large bell lamp with one candle in it. The boxes are divided from each other by wainſcoting and ſquare pillars. The latter are in front, and being each of them main timbers, are part of the ſupport of the roof. Each pillar is caſed; and the front of every other pillar is ornamented, from top to bottom, with an oblong ſquare looking-glaſs in a gilt frame, high above which is an oval looking-glaſs in a gilt frame; the intervening pillars being each ornamented with a painting of a vaſe with flowers, ſurmounted by an oval looking-glaſs in a gilt frame: and over each box is a painted imitation of a red curtain fringed with gold.

Before the droll paintings above-mentioned were put up, the backs of the boxes were all blinds that could be taken down at pleaſure. But it being apprehended, that many perſons might catch cold by others indiſcreetly moving them at improper times,

it was reſolved to put up paintings, and to fix them. Theſe paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous maſquerades: the figures, at that diſtance, looked very well, and ſeemed to be the ſize of real life; but now, being brought too near to view, they look prepoſterous. At the back of each box was formerly a pair of folding-doors, which opened into the gardens, and were deſigned for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them, without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of theſe boxes will commodiouſly hold eight perſons.

Over the boxes is a gallery, fronted with a baluſtrade, and pillars painted in the reſemblance of marble encircled with feſtoons of flowers in a ſpiral form, and ſurmounted by termini of plaſter of Paris. This gallery contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each.

At the diſtance of 12 boxes from the orcheſtra, on the right hand, is the Prince's box, for the reception of any of the Royal Family. It is hung with paper, and ornamented in the front with the Prince of Wales's creſt.

Round the fire-place are a number of tables, and benches covered with red baize, their backs painted with feſtoons of flowers on a ſky-blue ground.

The ſurface of the floor is plaſter of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it. The mat anſwers another uſeful purpoſe; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noiſe made by their heels would be ſo great, that it would be impoſſible to hear any thing elſe.

The ceiling is a ſtone-coloured ground, on which, at proper intervals, are oval pannels, each of which has a painting of a beautiful celeſtial figure on a ſky-blue ground. Feſtoons of flowers, and other ornaments, connect theſe oval pannels with each other, and with ſome ſmaller ſquare pannels, on which are Arabeſque ornaments in ſtone colour, on a dark brown ground. From the ceiling deſcend 28 chandeliers, in two circles: each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt coronet, and the candles are contained in 17 bell lamps. Twenty chandeliers are in the external circle, and eight in the internal. When all theſe lamps are lighted, it may be imagined that the ſight muſt be very glorious; no words can expreſs its grandeur; and then do the maſterly diſpoſition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious diſtinction of the ſeveral pieces, appear to the greateſt advantage; the moſt minute part, by this effulgence, lying open to inſpection. The propriety and artful arrangement of the ſeveral objects are expreſſive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, may be ſaid of Ranelagh, that it is one of thoſe public places of entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfaſting: but that cuſtom being regarded as detrimental to ſociety, by introduc-

ing a new ſpecies of luxury, was ſuppreſſed by act of parliament in all places of entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of note, till it was honoured, in the late reign, with the famous maſquerades, which brought it into vogue; and it has ever ſince retained the favour of the public. But theſe maſquerades being thought to have a pernicious tendency, have been long diſcontinued; although that entertainment has been ſometimes revived on very extraordinary occaſions. Fireworks, of late years, have been often exhibited in the gardens, in a magnificent ſtyle, accompanied by a repreſentation of an eruption of Mount Ætna, &c. During the ſeaſon, the rotundo and gardens are open in the day-time, when the price of admittance is one ſhilling each perſon. The gardens are ornamented with avenues of trees, a grove, canal, &c. No liquors are ſold in the gardens, either in the day-time, or in the evening.

To prevent the admittance of ſervants, the proprietors have erected a convenient amphitheatre, with good ſeats, for their reception only: it is ſituated in the coachway leading to Ranelagh Houſe, and at ſuch a ſmall diſtance, that the ſervants can anſwer the inſtant they are called.

RANMER COMMON, a very elevated and extenſive common, one mile from Dorking, commanding ſome fine views, in which St. Paul's Cathedral, Weſtminſter Abbey, and Windſor Caſtle, are diſtinctly ſeen.

REIGATE, a borough in Surry, in the valley of Holmeſdale, 21 miles from London. It had a caſtle, built by the Saxons, on the eaſt ſide of the town, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 perſons; where the Barons, who took up arms againſt John, are ſaid to have had their private meetings. Its market-houſe was once a chapel. The neighbourhood abounds with fuller's earth and medicinal plants. On the ſouth ſide of the town is a large houſe formerly a priory. It belongs to Mr. Jones, is beautified with plantations and a large piece of water, and is ſurrounded by hills, which render the proſpect very romantic.

In this town the Earl of Shafteſbury, author of The Characteriſtics, had a houſe, to which he retired to ſeclude himſelf from company. It came afterward into the poſſeſſion of a gentleman, who planted a ſmall ſpot of ground in ſo many parts, as to compriſe whatever can be ſuppoſed in the moſt noble ſeats. It may properly be deemed a model, and is called, by the inhabitants of Reigate, "The world in one acre." It is now the ſeat of Richard Barnes, Eſq.

RICHING PARK, near Colnbrook, in Bucks, a new ſeat, erected by John Sullivan, Eſq. It ſtands on the ſite of Percy Lodge, the reſidence of Frances Counteſs of Hertford, afterward Ducheſs of Somerſet, the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe, and the Patroneſs, whom Thompſon invokes in his "Spring." "It was her practice," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "to invite, every ſummer, ſome poet into

into the country, to hear her verſes, and aſſiſt her ſtudies. This honour was one ſummer conferred on Thomſon, who took more delight in carouſing with Lord Hertford and his friends, than aſſiſting her Ladyſhip's poetical operations, and therefore never received another ſummons." But whatever were the merits of this excellent lady's poetry, ſome of her letters, which have been publiſhed, evince, in the opinion of Shenſtone, "a perfect rectitude of heart, delicacy of ſentiment, and a truly claſſic eaſe and elegance of ſtyle."

RICHMOND, in Surry, 8½ miles from London, the fineſt village in the Britiſh dominions, was anciently called *Sheen*, which, in the Saxon Tongue, ſignifies *reſplendent*. From the ſingular beauty of its ſituation, it has been termed the Freſcati of England. Here ſtood a royal palace, in which Edward I. and II. reſided, and in which Edward III. died of grief, for the loſs of his heroic ſon the Black Prince. Here alſo died Anne, Queen of Richard II. who firſt taught the Engliſh ladies the uſe of the ſide ſaddle: for, before her time, they rode aſtride. Richard was ſo afflicted at her death, that he deſerted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V. who founded three religious houſes near it. In 1497, it was deſtroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a priſoner in this palace, for a ſhort time, during the reign of her ſiſter. When ſhe became Queen, it was one of her favourite places of reſidence; and here ſhe cloſed her illuſtrious career. It was afterward the reſidence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bp. Duppa is ſaid to have educated Charles II. here. It is not now eaſy to aſcertain when this royal palace abſolutely ceaſed to be ſuch. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by James II. whoſe ſon, the Pretender, it is ſaid, was nurſed here. [*See Bp. Burnet, Vol. I. p.* 753.] It is not totally demoliſhed. The houſes now let on leaſe to William Robertſon and Matthew Skinner, Eſquires, as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are parts of the old palace, and are deſcribed in the ſurvey taken by the order of Parliament in 1649; and, in Mr. Skinner's garden, ſtill exiſts the old yew-tree, mentioned in that ſurvey. [*See Lyſons, Vol. I. p.* 441.] On the ſite of this palace alſo is Cholmondeley Houſe, built by George third Earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property of the Duke of Queenſbury, who tranſferred hither the pictures and furniture from his ſeat at Ambreſbury. The tapeſtry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the Court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this houſe. A large houſe, the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, and the reſidence of herſelf and her ſiſter, the Counteſs Dowager of Northampton, is alſo on the ſite of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whitſhed Keene, Eſq. built by the late Sir Charles Aſgill, Bart. from a deſign of Sir Robert Taylor's.

There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, called

the Old, or Little Park, to diſtinguiſh it from the extenſive one, made by Charles I. and called the New Park. In this Old Park was a lodge, the leaſe of which was granted, in 1707, for 99 years, to James Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the houſe, and reſided there till his impeachment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Not far from the ſite of the lodge, ſtands the obſervatory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among a very fine ſet of inſtruments, are particularly to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith ſector of 12 feet; a tranſit inſtrument of 8 feet; and a 10 feet reflector by Herſchel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial inſtrument. The obſervatory contains alſo a collection of ſubjects in natural hiſtory, well preſerved; an excellent apparatus for philoſophical experiments, ſome models, and a collection of ores from his Majeſty's mines in the foreſt of Hartz in Germany. A part of Old Park is now a dairy and grazing farm in his Majeſty's own hands. The remainder conſtitutes the royal gardens, which were altered to their preſent form by the exquiſite taſte of Browne.

Inſtead of the trim formality of the ancient ſtyle, we now ſee irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful ſwelling lawns, interſperſed with ſhrubberies, broken clumps, and ſolemn woods; through the receſſes of which are walks, that lead to various parts of theſe delightful gardens. The banks, along the margin of the Thames, are judiciouſly varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the S. E. quarter of which, a road leads to a ſequeſtered ſpot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the moſt elegant ſimplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domeſtic beaſts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. Being a favourite retreat of her Majeſty's, this cottage is kept in great neatneſs. The gardens are open to the public, every Sunday, from Midſummer till toward the end of Autumn.

At the foot of Richmond Hill, on the Thames, is the villa of the Duke of Buccleugh. From the lawn there is a ſubterraneous communication with the pleaſure grounds on the oppoſite ſide of the road, which extends almoſt to the ſummit of the hill. Near this is the charming reſidence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has herſelf decorated one of the rooms with lilachs and other flowers, in the ſame manner as at her former reſidence at Twickenham. Here likewiſe are the villas of the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Leiceſter, Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. &c.

On Richmond Green is a houſe belonging to Viſcount Fitzwilliam, whoſe maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this houſe is an ancient painting of Richmond Palace by Vinkeboom; and there is another, ſaid to be the work of one of Rubens' ſcholars, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the Lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond. The Green is ſurrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner of it, is a theatre, in which, during the ſummer ſeaſon, dramatic entertainments are performed.

The

The town runs up the hill, above a mile, from East Sheen to the New Park, with the Royal Gardens ſloping all the way to the Thames. Here are four alms-houſes; one of them built by biſhop Duppa, in the reign of Charles II. for ten poor widows, purſuant to a vow he made during that Prince's exile. An elegant ſtone bridge, of five ſemi-circular arches, from a deſign by Paine, was erected here in 1777.

The ſummit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant proſpect, which Thomſon, who reſided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seaſons:

Say, ſhall we aſcend
Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us ſweep
The boundleſs landſcape: now the raptured eye,
Exulting ſwift, to huge Auguſta ſend;
Now to the ſiſter-hills* that ſkirt her plain,
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majeſtic Windſor lifts his princely brow,
In lovely contraſt to this glorious view,
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the ſilver Thames firſt rural grows.
There let the feaſted eye unwearied ſtray:
Luxurious, there, rove thro' the pendent woods,
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat?†
And ſtooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,‡
Here let us trace the matchleſs vale of Thames;
Far-winding up to where the muſes haunt
In Twit'nam bow'rs; to royal Hampton's pile,
To Claremont's terraſs'd height, and Eſher's groves:
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muſe
Has of Achaia, or Heſperia ſung!
O vale of bliſs! O ſoftly-ſwelling hills!
On which the Power of Cultivation lies,
And joys to ſee the wonder of his toil.
Heav'ns! what a goodly proſpect ſpreads around,
Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and ſpires,
And glitt'ring towns, and gilded ſtreams, till all
The ſtretching landſcape into ſmoke decays.

Thomſon's reſidence was at Roſsdale Houſe, now in the poſſeſſion of the Hon. Mrs. Boſcawen, in Kew-foot Lane. It was purchaſed, after his death, by George Roſs, Eſq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forbore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of 900l. Mrs. Boſcawen has repaired the poet's favourite ſeat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verſes. Over the entrance is inſcribed:

'Here Thomſon ſung the Seaſons and their Change.'

The inſide is adorned with ſuitable quotations from authors who

* Highgate and Hampſtead.
† Peterſham Lodge.
‡ Ham Houſe.

have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inſcription: "Within this pleaſing retirement, allured by the muſic of the nightingale, which warbled in ſoft uniſon to the melody of his ſoul, in unaffected cheerfulneſs, and genial though ſimple elegance, lived James Thomſon. Senſibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they roſe in review, and poured the whole profuſion of them into his inimitable Seaſons. Warmed with intenſe devotion to the Sovereign of the Univerſe, its flame glowing through all his compoſitions; animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tendereſt ſocial ſenſibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow creatures, ſave only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1748."—Thomſon was buried at the weſt end of the north aiſle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the ſpot of his interment, till a braſs tablet, with the following inſcription, was lately put up by the Earl of Buchan: 'In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomſon, author of the beautiful poems entitled, The Seaſons, The Caſtle of Indolence, &c. who died at Richmond on the 22d of Auguſt, and was buried there on the 29th O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that ſo good a man and ſweet a poet ſhould be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the ſatisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792.' Underneath, is this quotation from his "Winter:"

Father of Light and Life, Thou God Supreme!
O, teach me what is good! teach me Thyſelf!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low purſuit! and feed my ſoul
With knowledge, conſcious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, ſubſtantial, never fading bliſs.

RICHMOND PARK, formerly called the Great or the New Park, to diſtinguiſh it from that which was near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward Earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this Park, and his ſon, Robert Lord Walpole, being the Ranger, he built the Great Lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for his amuſement. This is an elegant ſtone edifice, with wings on each ſide of brick. It ſtands on a riſing ground, and commands a very good proſpect of the park, eſpecially of the fine piece of water. When Lord Walpole, afterward ſecond Earl of Orford, died, the Princeſs Amelia was appointed Ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the park, was eſtabliſhed by the iſſue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingſton aſſizes, in conſequence of which deciſion, ladder gates were put up at ſome of the entrances. Here alſo is another Lodge, called the ſtone Lodge. *See Mortlake.* This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, of which not quite 100 are in Richmond pariſh: there are 650 acres in Mortlake, 265 in Peterſham, 230 in Putney, and about 1000 in Kingſton. His Majeſty,

jeſty, who, ſince the death of the laſt Ranger, the Earl of Bute, has taken the Park into his own hands, is now making ſeveral improvements, which promiſe to make it one of the moſt beautiful parks in the kingdom.

RICHMONDS HOUSE, a handſome villa, on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham. In the laſt century, it was the ſeat of the Earl of Bradford, a diſtinguiſhed character in the reigns of Charles and James II. and an active promoter of the Revolution. Since his death it has belonged to different proprietors, and is now the ſeat of Mrs. Allanſon.

RICKMANSWORTH, a market-town in Herts, 18¾ miles from London, ſituate on the Coln. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the ſound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo. In this place is Bury Park, the ſeat of William Field, Eſq.

RIPLEY, 23½ miles from London, in the road to Portſmouth, has a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Send. It is one of the prettieſt villages in the county, and was formerly famous for cricket-players. A handſome houſe, on the beautiful green, belongs to the Onſlow family.

RIVERHEAD, a village, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, ſo called from the Darent having its ſource in this pariſh. It is ſituated in the celebrated valley of Holmeſdale, which gives the title of Baron Holmeſdale to Lord Amherſt. *See Montreal.*

RODING, the name of eight pariſhes in the weſt of Eſſex, diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Abbots, Berners, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leaden, Margaret, and White. They take their name from the river, which flowing through them, from Canfield, falls into the Thames, below Barking. Roding Berners is ſuppoſed to be the birth place of Juliana Berners, daughter of Sir James Berners, of that pariſh, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard II. This lady, who was Prioreſs of Sopewell Nunnery, was one of the earlieſt female writers in England. She was beautiful, of great ſpirit, and fond of hawking, hunting, &c. In theſe ſports ſhe was ſo thoroughly ſkilled, that ſhe wrote treatiſes of hunting, hawking, and heraldry. "From an abbeſs diſpoſed to turn author," ſays Mr. Warton, "we might reaſonably have expected a manual of meditations for the cloſet, or ſelect rules for making ſalves, or diſtilling ſtrong waters. But the diverſions of the field were not thought inconſiſtent with the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, who reſembled an abbot in reſpect of exerciſing an extenſive manerial juriſdiction, and who hawked and hunted with other ladies of diſtinction.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet to Putney, at the weſt extremity of Putney Heath. Here are many handſome villas; among which are Mount Clare, Sir John Dick's; and the houſes belonging to the Earl of Beſborough, Lady Robert Bertie, Richard G. Temple, Eſq. John Thompſon, Eſq. and Colonel Fullarton, the latter in Roehampton Lane; and Herbert Lodge, the villa of James Daniel, Eſq.

Eſq. ſituate in Putney Park Lane. Mount Clare was built, in the Italian ſtyle, by the late George Clive, Eſq. Sir William Chambers was the architect of the Earl of Beſborough's. In this houſe are ſome valuable antiques; particularly, the celebrated trunk of a Venus, from the collection of Baron Stoſch; and there is a buſt of Demoſthenes, by Benvenuto Cellini; with ſome good pictures, among which are, the Interment of a Cardinal, by John ab Eyck, the firſt painter in oil colours; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Phyſician to James I. by Rubens; and Bp. Gardiner, by Holbein. In this hamlet is a neat chapel, over the altar of which is the Laſt Supper, by Zucchero. *See Roehampton Grove and Roehampton Houſe.*

ROEHAMPTON GROVE, lately the ſeat of Thomas Fitzherbert, Eſq. but now of William Goſling, Eſq. is ſituated on part of the ancient royal park of Putney, which no longer exiſts. The fee ſimple of this park was granted, by Charles I. to Sir Richard Weſton, afterward Earl of Portland, whoſe ſon alienated both the houſe and park. They were afterward the reſidence of Chriſtian Counteſs of Devonſhire*, whoſe family ſold this eſtate, in 1689; after which it came into the hands of different proprietors, till it was purchaſed by Sir Joſhua Vanneck, who pulled down the old manſion; built the preſent elegant villa, after a deſign of Wyatt's; and expended great ſums in improvements, particularly in forming a fine piece of water, which is ſupplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common. Sir Joſhua, on the acquiſition of his brother's eſtate, ſold Roehampton Grove to Mr. Fitzherbert, who likewiſe expended great ſums in improvements. The principal front commands a view of Epſom Downs in the diſtance: but Richmond Park approaches ſo near, that it ſeems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of ſylvan wildneſs to the whole. The proſpect to the north charms the eye with cheerfulneſs and variety. At the termination of the lawn, is the beautiful piece of water before-mentioned. Beyond this, the Thames is ſeen, at high water, winding through a well-wooded valley, from which a rich diſplay of cul-

* She was a woman of great celebrity, and of a very ſingular character. She was much extolled for her devotion; and yet ſhe retained Hobbes, the freethinker, in her houſe, as tutor to her ſon. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and was celebrated for her hoſpitality: yet ſo judicious was her economy, that her jointure of 5000l. a year ſhe nearly doubled; and ſhe extricated her ſon's eſtate, from a vaſt debt and thirty law-ſuits; ſo that King Charles once jeſtingly ſaid to her, "Madam, you have all my Judges at your diſpoſal." She was the patroneſs of the wits of that age, who frequently aſſembled at her houſe, and there Waller often read his verſes. She was active in the reſtoration of Charles II. who had ſuch a ſenſe of her ſervices, that he frequently viſited her at Roehampton, in company with the Queen Dowager, and the royal family, with whom ſhe enjoyed a great intimacy till her death in 1675.

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vated country, adorned with villages and ſeats, riſes to Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middleſex.

ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, the ſeat of William Drake, Eſq. at Roehampton, was built in the year 1710. The ceiling of the ſaloon, which was painted by Thornhill, repreſents the Feaſts of the Gods.

ROMFORD, a town in Eſſex, 11¾ miles from London, in the road to Harwich, is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, by patent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of treaſons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders. It has a market on Monday and Tueſday for hogs and calves, and on Wedneſday for corn. Its church was a chapel of eaſe to Hornchurch.

RUNNY MEAD, near Egham, in Surry, is celebrated as the ſpot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to ſign Magna Charta and Charta de Foreſta. It is true, that here his conſent was extorted; but theſe charters were ſigned, it is ſaid, in an iſland between Runny Mead and Ankerwyke Houſe. This iſland, ſtill called Charter Iſland, is in the pariſh of Wrayſbury, in Bucks.

In King John's time, and that of his ſon, Henry III. the rigours of the feudal tenures and foreſt laws were ſo warmly kept up, that they occaſioned many inſurrections of the barons or principal feudatories; which at laſt had this effect, that firſt King John, and afterward his ſon, conſented to the two famous charters of Engliſh liberties, *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foreſta*.

On Runny Mead are annual horſe-races, which are attended by their Majeſties and the royal family.

RUSSEL FARM, the handſome ſeat of the Counteſs Keppel, in a beautiful ſituation near Watford.

RYE-HOUSE, an ancient houſe, in the pariſh of Stanſted Abbot, in the road from Hoddeſdon to Ware, was built by Andrew Ogard, in the reign of Henry VI. that monarch having granted him a licence to build a caſtle on his manor of Rye. It came afterward into the family of the late Paul Field, Eſq. Part of the building (which now ſerves as a work-houſe to the pariſh) has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably the gate of the caſtle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect: and if ſo, it is among the earlieſt of thoſe brick buildings, raiſed after the form of bricks was changed, from the ancient flat and broad, to the modern ſhape.

But what has rendered this place particularly intereſting, is its being the ſpot ſaid to have been intended for the aſſaſſination of Charles II. in 1683. The houſe was then tenanted by Rumbold, who had ſerved in the army of Cromwell. *See Hume, Vol. XIII. chap.* 5.

SALTHILL,

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SALTHILL, in Bucks, 21¼ miles from London, on the Bath road, is remarkable for its fine ſituation and elegant inn. It is alſo famous as being the ſpot to which the ſcholars of Eton make their triennial proceſſion; when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the Captain of the School, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge. This collection, in ſome years, amounts to near 1000l.

SANDERSTED, in Surry, near Croydon, has a delightful proſpect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. to Harrow on the Hill, ſome parts of Bucks, Berks, Hampſhire, and over all Banſted Downs. *See Purley.*

SANDRIDGE, a village in Hertfordſhire, three miles N. by E. of St. Alban's. Here is the elegant ſeat of Charles Bouchier, Eſq. who has lately made great improvements in the houſe and grounds.

SEVENOAKS, a market-town in Kent, near the river Darent, 23½ miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge, obtained its name from ſeven large oaks which grew near it, when it was firſt built. Here is an hoſpital and ſchool, for the maintenance of aged people, and the inſtruction of youth, firſt erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, 1418, who is ſaid to have been a foundling, educated at the expence of a perſon of this town, whence he took his name. Queen Elizabeth having greatly augmented the revenue of this ſchool, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Free-School. It was re-built in 1727. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebels headed by John Cade. *See Kippington and Knole.*

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet to Mortlake, on the Thames. Here are ſeveral villas; particularly that of Lord Palmerſton, a deſcendant from Sir John Temple, brother of the celebrated Sir William Temple; the ſeat of Mrs. Bowles, built by the late Charles Bowles, Eſq. after a deſign by Meſſrs. Carr and Morris; and the houſes of Philip Francis, Eſq. and Mr. Alderman Watſon.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet to Richmond, which once ſtood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the Old Palace of Richmond. Here Henry V. in 1414, founded a convent of Carthuſians, in the walls of which Perkin Warbeck ſought an aſylum. An ancient gateway, the laſt remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770. The whole hamlet, conſiſting of 18 houſes, was at the ſame time, annihilated, and the ſite, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's incloures. Sir William Temple had a leaſe of the ſite and premiſes of the priory; and Weſt Sheen was his favourite reſidence till his removal to Moor Park, near Farnham. King William frequently viſited him at this place. When his patron was lame with the gout, Swift uſually attended his Majeſty in his walk round the gardens, and here he became acquainted with

with the beautiful and accompliſhed Stella, who was born at this place, and whoſe father was Sir William's Steward.

SHENLEY, a village of Hertfordſhire, two miles N. by W of Chipping Barnet. Here is High Canons, a handſome ſeat, lately purchaſed by Thomas Fitzherbert, Eſq. who has made many elegant improvements; particularly two fine pieces of water in the park, which, ſloping from the houſe, terminate, at ſome diſtance, in a delightful wood.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, 19½ miles from London. It is much reſorted to by the lovers of angling. Hence is a bridge to Walton.

SHOOTER's HILL, eight miles from London, in the road to Dover, from the ſummit of which is a fine view of London, and into Eſſex, Surry, and even part of Suſſex. The Thames alſo exhibits a magnificent appearance. There is a handſome inn and gardens, for the entertainment of thoſe who viſit this delightful ſpot. *See Eltham.*

SHORNE, a village three miles and a half S. E. of Graveſend, containing a romantic variety of landſcape. The hills are wide, ſteep, and almoſt covered with wood; riſing into bold variations, between the breaks of which vaſt proſpects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are ſeen, and from the tops of ſome of them very extenſive proſpects of the country at large.

SION HILL, in the pariſh of Iſleworth, the elegant villa of the Duke of Marlborough. The grounds, which were planted by Brown, fall with a gentle deſcent from the houſe to the great road to Hounſlow.

SION HILL, near the laſt mentioned, the ſeat of John Robinſon, Eſq. a neat villa, with extenſive offices, pleaſantly ſituate in a ſmall paddock. This eſtate is a manor, called Wyke: it anciently belonged to the convent of Sion: and, among its various proprietors ſince the diſſolution, we find the name of Sir Thomas Greſham.

SION HOUSE, in the pariſh of Iſleworth, a ſeat of the Duke of Northumberland's, on the Thames, oppoſite Richmond Gardens, is called Sion, from a nunnery of Bridgetines, of the ſame name, originally founded at Twickenham, by Henry V. in 1414, and removed to this ſpot in 1432.

After the diſſolution of this convent in 1532, it continued in the crown, during the remainder of our eighth Henry's reign. His unfortunate Queen, Catharine Howard, was confined here, from Nov. 14, 1541, to Feb. 10, 1542, being three days before her execution. Edward VI. granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerſet, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent ſtructure, and finiſhed the ſhell of it nearly as it now remains. The houſe is a majeſtic edifice, of white ſtone: the roof is flat, and embattled. Upon each of the four outward angles, is a ſquare turret; flat-roofed and embattled. The gardens were incloſed by high walls before the eaſt and weſt fronts, and were laid out in a very grand manner;

manner; but being made at a time when extenſive views were deemed inconſiſtent with the ſtately privacy affected by the great, they were ſo ſituated as to deprive the houſe of all proſpect. To remedy that inconvenience, the Protector built a high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterward did not ſcruple to call a fortification, and to inſinuate that it was one proof, among others, of his having formed a deſign dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. after his execution, in 1552, Sion was forfeited; and the houſe, which was given to John Duke of Northumberland, then became the reſidence of his ſon, Lord Guildford Dudley, and of his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was at this place, when the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and her huſband, came to prevail upon her to accept the fatal preſent of the crown; and hence ſhe was conducted, as then uſual on the acceſſion of the ſovereign, to reſide for ſome time in the Tower.

The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion Houſe reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary reſtored it to the Bridgetines, who poſſeſſed it till they were expelled by Elizabeth. In 1604, Sion Houſe was granted to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices. His ſon Algernon employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, and to finiſh the great hall in the manner in which it now appears.

In 1682, Charles Duke of Somerſet, having married the only child of Joſceline Earl of Northumberland, Sion Houſe became his property. He lent this houſe to the Princeſs Anne, who reſided here during the miſunderſtanding between her and Queen Mary. Upon the Duke's death, in 1748, his ſon Algernon gave Sion Houſe to Sir Hugh and Lady Elizabeth Smithſon, his ſon-in law, and daughter, afterward Duke and Ducheſs of Northumberland, who made the fine improvements.

The moſt beautiful ſcenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itſelf ſeems to belong to the gardens, which are ſeparated into two parts by a new ſerpentine river, which communicates with the Thames. Two bridges form a communication between the two gardens, and is a ſtately Doric column, on the top of which is a finely proportioned ſtatue of Flora. The greenhouſe has a Gothic front, in ſo light a ſtyle, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monaſtery. Theſe beautiful gardens are ſtored with a great many curious exotics, and were principally laid out by Brown.

The entrance to the manſion, from the great road, is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each ſide with an open colonnade. The viſitor aſcends the houſe, by a flight of ſteps which leads into *The Great Hall*, a noble oblong room, 66 feet by 31, and 34 in height. It is paved with white and black marble, and is ornamented with antique marble coloſſal ſtatues, and particularly with a caſt of the dying gladiator in bronze, by Valadier.

Adjoining

Adjoining to the Hall, is a magnificent *Veſtibule*, in a very uncommon ſtyle; the floor of ſcagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. It is adorned with 12 large Ionic columns and 16 pilaſters of *verde antique*, purchaſed at an immenſe expenſe, being a greater quantity of this ſcarce marble than is now perhaps to be found in any one building in the world: on the columns are 12 gilt ſtatues. This leads to *The Dining Room*, which is ornamented with marble ſtatues, and paintings in chiaro oſcuro, after the antique. At each end is a circular receſs ſeparated by columns, and the ceiling is in ſtucco gilt.

The Drawing Room has a coved ceiling, divided into two ſmall compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting deſigns of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, executed by the beſt Italian artiſts. The ſides are hung with a rich three-coloured ſilk damaſk, the firſt of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique moſaic, found in the Baths of Titus, and purchaſed from Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome. The glaſſes are 108 inches by 65, being two of the largeſt ever ſeen in England. The chimney-piece is of the fineſt ſtatuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulu*.

The Great Gallery, which alſo ſerves for the library and muſeum, is 133½ feet by 14. The bookcaſes are formed in receſſes in the wall, and receive the books ſo as to make them part of the general finiſhing of the room. The chimney-pieces are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the moſt beautiful ſtyle of the antique, and gave the firſt inſtance of ſtucco-work finiſhed in England, after the fineſt remains of antiquity. Below the ceiling, which is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, runs a ſeries of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in ſucceſſion, and other principal perſons of the houſes of Percy and Seymour; all taken from originals. At the end of this room is a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required ſhould repreſent a book-caſe, to anſwer the other end of the library. Here, by a happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the loſt Greek and Roman authors, ſo as to form a pleaſing deception, and to give, at the ſame time, a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*. At each end, is a little pavilion, finiſhed in the moſt exquiſite taſte; as is alſo a beautiful cloſet in one of the ſquare turrets riſing above the roof, which commands an enchanting proſpect.

From the eaſt end of the gallery are a ſuit of private apartments, that are very convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. All theſe improvements were begun in 1762, by the late Duke, under the direction of Robert Adam, Eſq.

SLOUGH, a village, 20½ miles from London, and two from Windſor. Part of it is in the pariſh of Stoke, the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated Dr. Herſchel purſues his aſtronomical reſearches, aſſiſted by a royal penſion. His forty feet teleſcope is a

prodigious inſtrument. The length of the tube is 39 feet 4 inches; it meaſures 4 feet 10 inches in diameter; and every part of it is of rolled or ſheet iron, which has been joined together, without rivets, by a kind of ſeaming, well known to thoſe who make iron funnels for ſtoves. The concave face of the great mirror is 48 inches of poliſhed ſurface in diameter. The thickneſs, which is equal in every part of it, is about three inches and a half; and its weight, when it came from the caſt, was 2118 pounds, of which it muſt have loſt a ſmall part in poliſhing. The method of obſerving by this teleſcope, is by what Dr. Herſchel calls the front view; the obſerver being placed in a ſeat, ſuſpended at the end of it, with his back toward the object he views. There is no ſmall ſpeculum, but the magnifiers are applied immediately to the firſt focal image. From the opening of the teleſcope, near the place of the eye-glaſs, a ſpeaking-pipe runs down to the bottom of the tube, where it goes into a turning joint; and, after ſeveral other inflexions, it at length divides into two branches, one going into the obſervatory, and the other into the work-room; and thus the communications of the obſerver are conveyed to the aſſiſtant in the obſervatory, and the workman is directed to perform the required motions. The foundation of the apparatus by which the teleſcope is ſuſpended and moved, conſiſts of two concentric circular brick walls, the outermoſt of which is 22 feet in diameter, and the inſide one 21 feet. They are two feet ſix inches deep under ground, two feet three inches broad at the bottom, and one foot two inches at the top; and are capped with paving ſtones about three inches thick, and twelve and three quarters broad. The bottom frame of the whole reſts upon theſe two walls by 20 concentric rollers, and is moveable upon a pivot, which gives a horizontal motion to the whole apparatus, as well as to the teleſcope. The deſcription of the apparatus and teleſcope occupies 65 pages in the ſecond part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1795, and the parts of it are illuſtrated by 19 plates.

SOPEWELL, near St. Alban's, was a nunnery, founded in 1142. In this houſe, Henry VIII. was privately married to Anne Boleyn, by Dr. Rowland Lee, afterward Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.

SOPHIA FARM. *See St. Leonard's Hill.*

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, contiguous to Northfleet. The Biſhops of Rocheſter were poſſeſſed of the manor before the Conqueſt, and, as not unuſual in ancient times, the Court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This juriſdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the village, but alſo over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another country.

SOUTHGATE, a hamlet to the pariſh of Edmonton, ſituate on the ſkirts of Enfield Chaſe, eight miles from London. Among many handſome houſes here, are Minchendon Houſe, the ſeat of the Ducheſs

Ducheſs of Chandos; Cannon Grove, of Mr. Alderman Curtis; and Arnold's Grove, of Iſaac Walker, Eſq.

SOUTH LODGE, an elegant villa on Enfield Chaſe, was a ſeat of the firſt Earl of Chatham (when a commoner) to whom it was left by will, with 10,000l. On this bequeſt, he obſerved, that he ſhould ſpend that ſum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years; nor was he miſtaken. Yet here, for ſome time, this illuſtrious ſtateſman occaſionally enjoyed the ſweets of rural retirement, and even indulged in ſome poetic effuſions. When he parted with South Lodge, the ſucceeding proprietor greatly neglected it; but Mr. Alderman Skinner, who afterward purchaſed it, reſtored this delighful ſpot to its former beauty. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taſte, and adorned with two fine pieces of water; the views acroſs which, from different parts of the grounds, into Epping Foreſt, are rich and extenſive. It was lately purchaſed by Mr. Gundry.

SOUTHWEALD, a village near Brentwood, where is the handſome houſe of Chriſtopher Tower, Eſq. in whoſe park is a lofty building, upon an elevated point, that commands an extenſive proſpect.

SPENCER GROVE, the beautiful villa of Miſs Hotham, delightfully ſituate on the Thames, at Twickenham. It was fitted up with great elegance by Lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated ſeveral of the rooms herſelf, with her own paintings of flowers. It was afterward the reſidence of the late Lady Bridget Tollemache.

SPRING GROVE, at Smallberry Green, near Hounſlow, the neat villa of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.

STAINES, a market-town in Middleſex, 16¾ miles from London. An elegant ſtone bridge has been built here, from a deſign by Thomas Sandby, Eſq. R. A. It conſiſts of three elliptic arches; that in the centre 60 feet wide; the others 52 feet each. One or two of the piers having ſunk, the opening of this bridge is retarded for ſome time. At ſome diſtance, above this bridge, at Coln Ditch, ſtands London Mark Stone, the ancient boundary to the juriſdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inſcribed "God preſerve the city of London." A. D. 1280."

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middleſex, ten miles from London, in the road to Watford. Here is the ſeat of James Forbes, Eſq. built by the firſt Duke of Chandos, for the reſidence of his Ducheſs, in caſe ſhe had ſurvived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a ſmall octagon temple, containing various groups of figures, in Oriental ſculpture, preſented to him by the Brahmins of Hindoſtan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happineſs, during a long reſidence among them. They are very ancient, and the only ſpecimens of the Hindoo

ſculpture in this iſland. In the gardens is alſo an elegant ſtructure, containing a cenotaph, inſcribed to the memory of a deceaſed friend; and here is a ruſtic bridge, part of which is compoſed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch tower, which once ſtood upon the hill.

The villa of George Heming, Eſq. in this place was originally a pavilion, conſiſting only of a noble banqueting-room, with proper culinary offices, and was built by the firſt Duke of Chandos, for the reception of ſuch of his friends as were fond of bowling; a ſpacious green having been likewiſe formed for that amuſement. *See Belmont and Bentley Priory.*

The church, rebuilt on the preſent more convenient ſpot, in 1633, is a brick ſtructure; and the tower is covered by a remarkably large and beautiful ſtem of ivy. The ſituation of the old church is marked by a flat tomb-ſtone, which has been lately planted round with firs. The inhabitants had been long accuſtomed to fetch all their water from a large reſervoir on the top of the hill; but a well was dug in the village, in 1791, and water was found at the depth of 150 feet. Upon this hill is Stanmore Common, which is ſo very elevated, that the ground-floor of one of the houſes upon it is ſaid to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow church; and ſome high trees on the Common are a landmark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE. *See Whitchurch.*

STANSTED ABBOTS, a village of Hertfordſhire, once a flouriſhing borough, above two miles ſouth-eaſt of Ware, near the river Stort. Stanſted Bury, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of Mr. Porter.

STANWELL, a village in Middleſex, two miles from Staines. In this pariſh is Stanwell Place, the ſeat of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. It is a flat ſituation, but commands plenty of wood and water.

STEPNEY, a village near London, whoſe pariſh was of ſuch extent, and ſo increaſed in buildings, as to produce the pariſhes of St. Mary Stratford, at Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Anne, Limehouſe; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. George in the Eaſt; Chriſt Church, Spitalfields, and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; and it contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar

On the eaſt ſide of the portico of the church, leading up to the gallery, is a ſtone, with this inſcription:

Of Carthage great I was a ſtone,
O mortals, read with pity!
Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you muſt,
Since now ſuch ſtately buildings
Lie buried in the duſt.

The

The hamlet of Ratcliff, which lies in the weſtern diviſion of this pariſh, contained 1150 houſes, of which 455, with 36 warehouſes, were deſtroyed by a dreadful fire, on the 23d of July 1794. Tents were fixed in a walled field belonging to the Quakers, for the immediate accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and active ſubſcriptions were ſet on foot for their more effectual relief. At the gate of the camp, and at the different avenues to the ruins, donations were received to the amount of 470l. nearly, in half-pence only; including theſe, the whole amount of the ſubſcriptions was nearly 17,000l. and ſuch was the liberality of the public, that the hand of charity was ſtopped long before it would have ceaſed to contribute, by an intimation from the managers, that this ſum was fully adequate to the relief of the poor ſufferers.

STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, in the pariſh of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of eaſe, to which Abp. Secker contributed 500l. On the ſite of the ancient manor-houſe, a handſome villa has been erected by Bryant Barrett, Eſq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens. Part of the ancient offices are ſtill ſtanding; but Mr. Lyſons ſays, that the tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, is without foundation, as, in his time, it belonged to Sir John Leigh, the younger.

STOKE, a village in Bucks, 21 miles from London, called alſo Stoke Poges, from its ancient lords, named Poges. Edward Lord Loughborough founded here an hoſpital, with a chapel in which he himſelf was interred. Henry, third Earl of Huntingdon, is ſuppoſed to have erected the manſion in Stoke Park, afterward the ſeat of Lord Chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke next reſided here, and was viſited, in 1601, by Queen Elizabeth, whom he ſumptuouſly entertained, preſenting her with jewels, &c. to the value of 1000l. and here, in 1634, he died. It became afterward the ſeat of Anne Viſcounteſs Cobham, on whoſe death it was purchaſed by Mr. Penn, one of the late proprietors of Pennſylvania. John Penn, Eſq. his repreſentative, took down the ancient manſion, and has erected a noble ſeat, in a more elevated ſituation. He has likewiſe rebuilt Lord Loughborough's hoſpital, on a more convenient ſpot. In Lady Cobham's time, Mr. Gray, whoſe aunt reſided in the village, often viſited Stoke Park, and, in 1747, it was the ſcene of his poem called, A Long Story; in which the ſtyle of building in Elizabeth's reign is admirably deſcribed, and the fantaſtic manners of her time delineated with equal truth and humour.

The church yard muſt ever be intereſting, as the ſcene of our poet's celebrated elegy; and, at the eaſt end of it, he is interred; but without even a ſtone to record his exit,

"And teach the ruſtic moraliſt to die."

In this pariſh is the handſome ſeat of the late Field-Marſhal Sir George Howard, K. B. and, at the weſt end of the village, the neat reſidence of the Rev. Dr. Browning.

STOKE D'ABERNON, a village ſeated on the river Mole,

near Cobham. Here is a ſpacious manſion, the property of Sir Francis Vincent, a minor, and reſidence of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. In this pariſh is a mineral ſpring. *See Jeſſop's Well.*

STRATFORD, 3½ miles from London, the firſt village in Eſſex, on croſſing the Lea, at Bow Bridge, is in the pariſh of Weſt Ham. At Maryland Point, in this hamlet, is Stratford Houſe, where Sir John Henniker, Bart. has extenſive gardens, though the houſe itſelf makes no figure.

STRATFORD BOW. See BOW.

STRAWBERRY HILL, near Twickenham, the villa of the late Earl of Orford (better known in the literary world, and often quoted in this work, as Mr. Horace Walpole) is ſituated on an eminence near the Thames. It was originally a ſmall tenement, built, in 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-houſe. Colley Cibber was one of its firſt tenants, and there wrote his comedy, called The Refuſal. It was afterward taken by the Marquis of Carnarvon, and other perſons of conſequence, as an occaſional ſummer reſidence. In 1747, it was purchaſed by Mr. Walpole, by whom this beautiful ſtructure, formed from ſelect parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, &c. was wholly built, at different times. Great taſte is diſplayed in the elegant embelliſhments of the edifice, and in the choice collection of pictures, ſculptures, antiquities, and curioſities that adorn it; many of which have been purchaſed from ſome of the firſt cabinets in Europe. The approach to the houſe, through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the ſpiry pinnacles, and gloomy caſt of the buildings; give it the air of an ancient abbey, and fill the beholder with awe, eſpecially on entering the gate; where a ſmall oratory, incloſed with iron rails, and a cloiſter behind it, appear in the fore court,

On entering the houſe, we are led through a hall and paſſage, with painted glaſs windows, into the Great Parlour, in which are the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives and children, and other family pictures; one of which, by Reynolds, contains the portraits of the three Ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the Ducheſs of Glouceſter. Here is likewiſe a converſation in ſmall life, by Reynolds, one of his early productions; it repreſents Richard ſecond Lord Edgcumbe, G. A. Selwyn, and G. J. Williams, Eſq. The window has many pieces of ſtained glaſs, as have all the windows in every room. Theſe add a richneſs to the rooms, which, particularly on a bright day, have a very good effect. The Gothic ſcreens, niches, or chimney pieces, with which each room is likewiſe adorned, were deſigned, for the moſt part, by Mr. Walpole himſelf, or Mr. Bentley, and adapted with great taſte to their reſpective ſituations.

To enter into a minute deſcription of the valuable collection in this villa, would much exceed our limits. Some of the moſt valuable

luable articles we ſhall endeavour to point out, in the order in which they are ſhewn.

The Little Parlour. The chimney-piece is taken from the tomb of Biſhop Ruthall in Weſtminſter Abbey. In this room is Mrs. Damer's much admired model of two dogs in *terra cotta*; a drawing in water colours, by Miſs Agnes Berry, from Mr. William Lock's Death of Wolſey; and a landſcape with gipſies, by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chairs are of ebony, as are ſeveral others in the houſe.

The Blue Breakfaſting Room contains ſeveral exquiſite miniatures of the Digby family, by Iſaac and Peter Oliver, and others by Petitot, &c. Two other pictures here deſerve attention: one repreſents Charles II. in a garden, and his gardener on his knee, preſenting the firſt pine-apple raiſed in England; the other, a charming portrait of Cowley, when young, as a ſhepherd, by Lely. In a cloſet, among other pictures, are a portrait by Hogarth, of Sarah Malcolm, in Newgate; and a good view, by Scott, of the Thames at Twickenham. In this cloſet are two kittens, by Mrs. Damer, in white marble.

In a niche on the ſtairs, is the rich and valuable armour of Francis I. of France. It is of ſteel, gilt; and near it is an ancient picture, on board, of Henry V. and his family.

The Library. The chimney-piece is taken from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall in Weſtminſter Abbey; the ſtone work from that of Thomas Duke of Clarence at Canterbury. The books, of which there is a very valuable collection, are ranged within Gothic arches of pierced wood. Among the moſt remarkable objects, are an ancient painting repreſenting the marriage of Henry VI. a clock of ſilver, gilt, a preſent from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn; a ſcreen of the firſt tapeſtry made in England, being a map of Surry and Middleſex; a curfew, or coverfire; and an oſprey eagle in *terra cotta*, by Mrs. Damer.

The Star Chamber, a ſmall anti-room, leading to the Holbein room and great gallery, contains the famous buſt of Henry VII. done for his tomb by Torregiano. This room has its name from the ceiling being ſtudded with ſtars in Moſaic.

The Holbein Chamber is adorned with pictures, chiefly by and after Holbein; particularly, the Triumph of Riches and Poverty, by Zucchero; and Holbein's deſign for a magnificent chimney piece for one of Henry VIIIth's palaces. There is a curious picture of the Ducheſs of Suffolk, and her huſband Adrian Stokes, by Lucus de Heere. The chimney-piece is taken chiefly from the tomb of Apb. Warham at Canterbury. Part of this room is ſeparated by a ſcreen, behind which ſtands a bed, the canopy of which is crowned with a plume of red and white oſtrich feathers. By the ſide of the bed hangs the red hat of Cardinal Wolſey.

The Gallery is 56 feet long, 17 high, and 13 wide. As we enter it out of the gloomy paſſage, which leads from the Holbein Chamber, the effect, particularly on a bright day, is very ſtriking. The ceiling

ceiling is copied from one of the ſide aiſles in Henry VII's chapel, ornamented with fret-work, and gilt. The moſt remarkable pictures are Henry VII. Mabeuſe; Sir Francis Walſingham, Zucchero; Admiral Montague, Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Sir George Villiers, Janſſen; George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Reubens; Sophia Counteſs of Granville, Roſalba; Men at Cards, Miel; a Landſcape, Pouſſin; Anne Ducheſs of York, by Mrs. Beale; the Wife of Alderman Le Neve, Lely; Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Alban's; James ſecond Earl Waldegrave, Reynolds; the Baſhaw Bonneval, Liotard; Henry Lord Holland, Ditto; Alderman Le Neve, fine, Lely; John Lord Sheffield, More; Virgin and Child, by John Davis, Eſq. Mr. Le Neve, Janſſen; Margaret of Valois Ducheſs of Savoy, More; Maria Counteſs Waldegrave, Reynolds; Mr. Law, Roſalba; Earl of Hertford, Ditto; Frances Counteſs of Exeter, Vandyck; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himſelf; Catharine Sedley Counteſs of Dorcheſter, Dahl; Madame de Sevigné; Girl ſcowering Pots, Watteau; Sevonyans, the Painter, by himſelf; Mary Queen of France and Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; Tobit burying the Dead, fine, Caſtiglione; Catharine de Medicis and her Children, Janet; Griffiere, the Painter, Zouiſt; a Portrait, Giorgione; a Flower-piece, Old Baptiſt; Anne Counteſs of Dorſet and Pembroke; Thomas Duke of Norfolk, More; Henry Carey Lord Falkland, whole length, Vanſomer; Frances Ducheſs of Richmond, ditto, Mark Gerrard; Ludowic Stuart Duke of Richmond, whole length; Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, Ditto; ſeveral Landſcapes and Sea-pieces, by Scott. In one of the receſſes, on an antique pedeſtal, is a noble buſt of Veſpaſian, in baſſaltes. In the other receſs, on an antique pedeſtal, adorned with ſatyrs' heads, and foliage, in relief, ſtands the famous Eagles, of Greek workmanſhip, one of the fineſt pieces of ſculpture known: it was found in the baths of Caracalla, at Rome. On, and under the tables, are other pieces of ancient ſculpture, in buſts and urns. On the japan cabinets are choice ſpecimens of Roman earthen ware, finely painted and well preſerved. In the windows, and other parts of the room, are ſome good bronzes.

The Round Room, a circular drawing-room at the end of the Gallery, the chimney-piece of which was deſigned from the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor in Weſtminſter Abbey. This room, which is lighted by a bow window of fine painted glaſs, is richly ornamented, and has a beautiful chimney-piece of marble, gilt, and inlaid with ſcagliola. In this room is the valuable antique buſt, in baſaltes, of Jupiter Serapis, from the late Ducheſs of Portland's collection. The pictures are, Mrs. Lemon, the miſtreſs of Vandyck, by himſelf; the Education of Jupiter, N. Pouſſin; Bianca Capella, Vaſari; Jacob leaving Laban, S. Roſa; a Landſcape, with Rocks, Gobbo Caracci; the Counteſſes of Leiceſter and Carliſle, Vandyck; a charming Landſcape, Paul Brill.

The Tribune or Cabinet. This is a ſmall ſquare room, with a ſemicircular receſs in the middle of each ſide. It is beyond conception

ception ſplendid and enchanting. Entire windows of painted glaſs, in which are large heads of Chriſt and the Apoſtles, ſurrounded with beautiful Moſaics; a large ſtar of yellow ſtained glaſs in the centre of the dome; the carpet, imitating the Moſaic of the windows and the ſtar in the ceiling; and the gilt mouldings and ornaments; all conſpire to throw ſuch a golden gloom over the whole room, as to give it the ſolemn air of a Romiſh Chapel; eſpecially when firſt viewed through the grated door. In this room is the cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits, by Petitot, Zincke, and Oliver, than are to be found in any other collection. Among the moſt beautiful are Cowley, by Zincke; the Counteſs d'Olonne, Petitot; and Iſaac Oliver, by himſelf. Catharine of Arragon and Catharine Parr, by Holbein, are very valuable. In the glaſs caſes on each ſide of the cabinet are ſome exquiſite ſpecimens of art; particularly a ſmall bronze buſt of Caligula, with ſilver eyes, found at Herculaneum; a magnificent miſſal with miniatures, by Raphael and his ſcholars; and a ſmall ſilver bell, of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, covered over with lizards, graſshoppers, &c. in the higheſt relief (ſo as to bear the moſt minute inſpection) by Benvenuto Cellini. Among the pictures, are the Counteſs of Somerſet, Iſaac Oliver; and a beautiful picture of Cornelius Polenburg, by himſelf.

In *The Great or North Bedchamber* are a ſtate bed of French tapeſtry, and a chimney-piece of Portland ſtone, gilt, deſigned by Mr. Walpole, from the tomb of Biſhop Dudley, in Weſtminſter Abbey. Here are alſo a glaſs cloſet, furniſhed with many curioſities and antiquities; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, inlaid with poliſhed ſtone, and medallions, and embelliſhed with charming drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk, of ſome of the moſt intereſting ſcenes in Mr. Walpole's tragedy of the Myſterious Mother. The chief pictures in this room are, Philip Earl of Pembroke, whole length; Henry VIII. and his Children, on board; Margaret Smith, whole length, Vandyck; the original portrait of Catharine of Braganza, ſent to England previouſly to her marriage with Charles II. Henry VII. a fine portrait, on board; Rehearſal of an Opera, Marco Ricci; Ogleby, the Poet, in his Shirt; Sketch of the Beggar's Opera, Hogarth; Preſentation in the Temple, Rembrandt; Counteſs of Grammont, after Lely; Ducheſs de Mazarine; Ninon l'Enclos, original; Richard I. Priſoner to the Archduke of Auſtria, Mieris; Ducheſs de la Valiere; Madam de Maintenon; Frances Ducheſs of Tyrconnel; a Landſcape and Cattle, G. Pouſſin; two Views of Venice, Marieſki.

Library over the Circular Drawing Room. In this is a profile of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actreſs in the reign of George I. Kneller; and Mrs. Clive, Daviſon. This library contains a valuable and extenſive collection of prints; among which are a ſeries of Engliſh engraved Portraits, bound in volumes.

The piers of the Garden gate are copied from the tomb of Biſhop William

William de Luda, in Ely cathedral. The garden itſelf is laid out in the modern ſtyle; and, in the encircling wood, is a neat Gothic Chapel, erected on purpoſe to contain a curious moſaic ſhrine, (ſent from Rome) the work of Peter Cavalini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor in Weſtminſter Abbey. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the abbey of St. Edmundſbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, and Archbiſhop Kemp. The window in this chapel was brought from Bexhill in Suſſex: the principal figures are Henry III. and his Queen.

By the late Lord's will this manſion is appointed to be the reſidence of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, the preſent poſſeſſor.

STREATHAM, a village, five miles from London, in the road to Croydon. The Duke of Bedford is Lord of the Manor, and his ſeat here is the reſidence of Lord William Ruſſell. Here alſo is the villa of Gabriel Piozzi, Eſq. who married the widow of Mr. Thrale. In the library, are the portraits of Lord Sandys, Lord Weſtcote, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldſmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Mr. Baretti, who all ſpent many ſocial hours in the room where their portraits now hang, and which were painted for Mr. Thrale by Reynolds. During the lifetime of Mr. Thrale, Dr. Johnſon frequently reſided here, and experienced that ſincere reſpect to which his virtues and talents were entitled, and thoſe ſoothing attentions which his ill-health and melancholy demanded. On the Common, are the handſome villas of Mr. Alderman Newnham and Mr. Wilkinſon. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was diſcovered in this pariſh, in 1660, which is ſtill held in conſiderable eſteem; and the water is ſent in quantities to ſome of the hoſpitals in London. In the chancel of the church is an epitaph on Rebecca, the wife of William Lyne, who died in 1653: it was written by her huſband, who, after enumerating her various virtues, thus concludes:

Should I ten thouſand years enjoy my life,
I could not praiſe enough ſo good a wife.

On the ſouth wall is a monument to a woman of equal excellence:

Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, who was married near 47 years, and never did one thing to diſoblige her huſband. She died in 1746.

SUDBROOK, the ſeat and fine park of the late Lady Greenwich, now the reſidence of the Duke of Buccleugh, between Richmond and Kingſton. The park extends to the Thames.

SUNBRIDGE, a village in Kent, between Weſterham, and Sevenoaks. *See Combank.*

SUNBRIDGE HOUSE, late the elegant ſeat, beautiful park, and extenſive pleaſure-grounds of William Wilſon, Eſq. at Bromley, in Kent.

Kent. This eſtate, including the manor, and a pretty villa in the occupation of Mr. Pinchbeck, is now the property of George Lynd, Eſq.

SUNBURY, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, 16¾ miles from London, contains the fine ſeat of the late Earl of Pomfret, now of William Thomas St. Quintin, Eſq. This ſeems to be an epitome of part of the *façade* to Hampton-Court, and has often borne the appellation of that palace in miniature. Here alſo are the villas of Mr. Boehm, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Croſier.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Windſor Foreſt, in the road to Reading, is noted for its fine ſituation, and its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic caſes. Near the church is the ſeat of the Hon. John Yorke. In the neighbourhood, is the ſeat of James Tibbald, Eſq. on Beggar's-Buſh Heath; on the ſide of the heath, is Col. Egerton's; at Bucket's Hill, is that of Smith Barwell, Eſq. at Titneſt Wood, is General Croſby's; at Sunning-Hill Park, or, as it is ſometimes called, Beaver Park, is that of Jeremiah Crutchley, Eſq. and near the New Mile Courſe, is that of Mr. Carter.

SWANSCOMBE, a village, two miles from Graveſend, has the remains of a camp, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh. This is ſaid to be the place where the Kentiſh men, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, ſurpriſed William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient cuſtoms and franchiſes granted to them; to which he immediately conſented. "But the fact," ſays Dr. Aikin, "is doubted; though it is certain that many peculiar cuſtoms ſtill remain in Kent, one of the moſt remarkable of which is that of gavelkind." *See Ingreſs Park.*

SWINLEY LODGE, on the ſouthweſt ſide of Sunning Hill, the reſidence of the Earl of Sandwich, Maſter of the Buck Hounds. Here is always a number of deer kept for the royal chaſe, under his care and direction: he appoints the days of hunting, takes care of the foreſt deer, and his Majeſty's ſtag and buck hounds; and, for this purpoſe, has many inferior officers under him, who ſuperintend the ſeveral parts of the foreſt, divided into different walks or appointments.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, eight miles from London, famous for its medicinal wells.

T.

TADWORTH COURT, the ſeat of Mr. Brown, on Walton near Gatton.

TAPLOE, a village near Maidenhead, in Buckinghamſhire, 25 miles from London. It is finely elevated above the Thames, is diſtinguiſhed by its noble woodlands and picturesque appearance, and is adorned with many handſome houſes. Taploe Houſe, the ancient ſeat of the Earl of Inchiquin, ſtands on the ſummit of the

the hill. On a fine eminence in the park, is an oak, ſaid to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, when in confinement here. "But I ſuſpect," ſays Mr. Ireland, "that it muſt at that period have been of ſufficient growth to afford ample ſhade to her majeſty, which could not have been the caſe had ſhe planted it herſelf. It is the noble remains of a very aged tree,

"Whoſe antique root peeps out
"Upon the brook that brawls along the wood."

This delightful village is adorned with many handſome houſes; particularly, the ſeats of Lady Moore, Lord Elibank, Lady Wynne, Sir Willoughby Aſton, and the Rev. Mr. Packſtone. Taploe Lodge, on Taploe Common, by the ſide of Cliefden Gardens, the ſeat of John Fryar, Eſq. was lately the property of Sir John Lade, Bart. who much improved it, and ſold it to Mr. Fryar, for 7000l. Mr. Fryar has made great additions to the houſe and gardens.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, 12 miles from London. Some have ſuppoſed its name to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village—Tide-end-town, or, in the Saxon, Tyd-end-ton. Mr. Lyſons obſerves, that there can be no other objection to this etymology than that the place is called *Totyngton* in all records, for ſeveral centuries after its name firſt occurs. On the banks of the Thames, are ſeveral good houſes; particularly the Manor Houſe, built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurſt, in 1602. It is the property of George Peters, Eſq. and in the occupation of Captain Smith and his Lady, the Dowager Lady Dudley and Ward. In one of the bed-chambers is a ſtate-bed, given by the Emperor Charles VI to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that gallant Admiral; the one taken when he was a young man, the other after he became an admiral. Near Lord Orford's, is the handſome ſeat of John Walter, Eſq. built about 30 years ago, by the late Moſes Franks, Eſq. after a deſign by Sir William Chambers, who likewiſe laid out the grounds with great taſte. The houſe has a fine lawn in front, at an agreeable diſtance from the road, under which is a ſubterranean grotto, communicating with the Thames, and with a charming terrace, which has a fine view of the moſt pleaſing objects along and acroſs the river. Mr. Walter, who purchaſed this ſeat of the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Franks, has made conſiderable improvements. The ſeat of Robert Udney, Eſq. has a large and valuable collection of pictures, by the old maſters, chiefly of the Italian ſchool. In this pariſh is alſo a houſe, built and fitted up at a great expence, toward the cloſe of the laſt century, by Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London, in 1709. The cielings were painted by Verrio, and the carvings executed by Gibbons. Two rooms thus ornamented ſtill remain; and the houſe is now the reſidence of William Douglas, Eſq. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 51 years by

by that good man and great philoſopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, who lies buried under the tower of the church, which he had erected at his own expence.

THAMES, the fineſt river in Great Britain, which takes its riſe from a copious ſpring, called Thames Head, two miles S. W. of Cirenceſter. "Under the name of Thames," ſays Dr. Aiken, "is included its principal branch, the Iſis; for, in fact, the beſt writers aſſert, that Iſis is a mere poetical name, not known by the inhabitants of its banks, who uniformly call the principal river the Thames, quite up to its head. Iſis is the ancient name *Ouſe*, common to ſo many rivers, latinized. The Tame, commonly ſuppoſed to give name to the Thames, is an inconſiderable rivulet, which, flowing by the town of Tame, bends round to meet the imaginary Iſis above Wallingford." About a mile below the ſource of the river, is the firſt corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be ſaid to form a conſtant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in ſummer, yet, in winter, becomes ſuch a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in ſummer, the Thames Head is ſo dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interſperſed with ſtones and weeds. From Somerford the ſtream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkſhire and Ingleſhem. It widens conſiderably in its way to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the diſtance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for veſſels of 90 tons. At Enſham, in its courſe N. E. to Oxford, is the firſt bridge of ſtone; a handſome one, of three arches, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Paſſing by the ruins of Godſtow Nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whoſe academic groves, its poetical name of Iſis has been ſo often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its courſe S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent, it waſhes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Eaſt and Weſt Moulſey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingſton, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Iſleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Fulham, Putney, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Weſtminſter and London, and, on the oppoſite ſide, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouſe and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Graveſend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its courſe from Dorcheſter, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, and Darent.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the beauties which the banks of this noble river diſplay from Windſor to London; the numerous villages

on each ſide, being adorned with magnificent ſeats, elegant villas, extenſive pleaſure-grounds, and beautiful gardens. Nor can any thing be more pleaſingly pictureſque than the great number of barges and boats, both for pleaſure and burden, which are continually paſſing and repaſſing, above Weſtminſter Bridge; and, below London Bridge, what an idea muſt a foreigner conceive of the commerce and opulence of the Metropolis, when he beholds the innumerable maſts, which extend, like a foreſt, to Deptford and Limehouſe!

The Lord Mayor's juriſdiction over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the weſt of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the eaſt, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the Water Bailiff, who is to ſearch for, and puniſh, all offenders againſt the laws for the preſervation of the river and its fiſh. Eight times a year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, hold courts of conſervancy for the four counties of Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent.

Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are ſo many flats, that, in ſummer, the navigation weſtward would be entirely ſtopped, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But theſe are attended with conſiderable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for paſſing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 8s. This charge, however, is in ſummer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for 51½ miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted in ſome places, to ſhorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ſtream, toward Culham Bridge, uſeleſs.

Some of our poets have been fond to imagine (what perhaps they conſidered as merely imaginary) a junction between the Thames and the Severn. Pope ſuggeſted the idea in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated in 1722. And thus the Poet of the Fleece:

> Trent and Severn's wave
> By plains alone diſparted, woo to join
> Majeſtic Thamis. With their ſilver urns
> The nimble-footed Naïds of the ſprings
> Await, upon the dewy lawn, to ſpeed
> And celebrate the union. DYER.

This poetical viſion has been realized. A canal has been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal aſcends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a diſtance of near eight miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and

and under that part of Earl Bathurſt's grounds, called Haley Wood, making a diſtance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, deſcending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a diſtance of 20¾ miles.

In the courſe of this vaſt undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade, to Ingleſham, where it joins the Thames, is a diſtance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the ſum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is ſaid to have been expended in gunpowder alone, uſed for the blowing up of the rock. This work was completed in 1789, in leſs than ſeven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Merſey, has likewiſe been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and a conſiderable progreſs is made in another canal from this, at Braunſton, to the Thames at Brentford. This is called the Grand Junction Canal. On the extenſive advantages reſulting from theſe navigable communications from the Metropolis with the ports of Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needleſs to expatiate.

The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater diſtance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is eſteemed extremely wholeſome, and fit for uſe in very long voyages, during which it will work itſelf perfectly fine.

To compare the Thames with the principal rivers of the European continent, or, in the tumid language of Thomſon, to call it "King of Floods," is only to injure it by a parallel, which it were abſurd to ſuppoſe it could ſuſtain; yet, independently of the greatneſs it acquires by aſſociation, it has intrinſic merits, which muſt ever ſecure to it a reſpectable rank. Few of the moſt celebrated rivers of Europe afford a length of navigation for large ſhips equal to that of the Thames in point of ſafety, eaſe, and regularity: and certainly no European metropolis is ſo much benefited by its river as London by its Thames.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, between Kingſton and Eſher. Here are Boyle Farm, the villa of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the ſeat of Richard Joſeph Sullivan, Eſq. *See Ember Court.*

THEOBALDS, a hamlet on the New River, in the pariſh of Cheſhunt, Herts. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a ſeat, and adorned it with magnificent gardens, in which he ſeems to have anticipated all the abſurdities that are commonly aſcribed to a taſte, ſuppoſed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," ſays Hentzner, "is encompaſſed by a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleaſure of rowing in a boat between the ſhrubs; it was adorned with a great variety of trees and

plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its baſon of white marble, and with columns and pyramids."

But let it be remembered to the honour of Lord Burleigh; that Botany, then in an infant ſtate, was much indebted to him. He patronized that celebrated botaniſt John Gerard; and his garden contained the beſt collection of plants of any nobleman in the kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth was entertained in this houſe no leſs than twelve times; and each time it coſt Burleigh 2000l. or 3000l. her majeſty being there ſometimes three weeks, a month, or even ſix weeks together. He gave this ſeat to his younger ſon, Sir Robert Cecil, (afterward Earl of Saliſbury) in whoſe time James I, ſtaying there for one night, in his way to take poſſeſſion of the crown, was ſo delighted with the place, that he gave him the manor of Hatfield in exchange for Theobalds, and afterwards enlarged the park, and encompaſſed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often viſited, in order to enjoy the pleaſure of hunting in Enfield Chaſe and Epping Foreſt; and here he died. In the civil war, it was plundered and defaced; it being the place whence Charles I ſet out to erect his ſtandard at Nottingham. Charles II granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting to the Crown, for want of heirs male, King William gave it to William Earl of Portland, from whom it deſcended to the preſent Duke, who ſold it to George Preſcott, Eſq. The park has been converted into farms. The ſmall remains of Theobalds, (ſuch as the room where King James died) were demoliſhed, in 1765, by Mr. Preſcott, who leaſed out the ſite of it to a builder, and erected a handſome houſe for himſelf, about a mile to the ſouth of it. It is now the ſeat of Sir George William Preſcott, Bart.

THEYDON BOIS, a village in Eſſex, 14 miles from London, to the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. Theydon Hall is the ſeat of Mr. Elwes.

THEYDON GERNON, between Theydon Bois and Theydon Mount, is frequently called Cooperſale, from a capital ſeat of that name, two miles N. of the church. This, and ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, may be called "The Garden of Eſſex," from the pleaſing variety of hills and vales, the fertility of the ſoil, the number of villas interſperſed, and the diverſity of beautiful proſpects.

THEYDON MOUNT, near 16 miles from London, on the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. The church, which had been burnt by lightning, was rebuilt by Sir William Smith, Bart. In it are ſome monuments, the moſt ancient of which is that of Sir Thomas Smyth, an able ſtateſman, one of the moſt learned men of his age, and a great promoter of the ſtudy of the Greek language. *See Hill Hall.*

THOBY PRIORY, ſo called from Tobias, the firſt Abbot, is ſituated in the pariſh of Mountneſſing, 22 miles from London, on the road to Chelmsford. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, and

was

was granted, by Henry VIII, to Cardinal Wolſey. It is now the property of Henry Preſcott Blencowe, Eſq. and in the occupation of Peter Moore, Eſq. The houſe, though ſtill a ſpacious edifice, has been conſiderably reduced, within a century paſt. Some arches are ſtill ſtanding, as monuments of its original deſtination.

THORNDON, or HORNDON, EAST and WEST, two pariſhes between Brentwood and Hordon-on-the-Hill. The churches of Weſt Thorndon and Ingrave being both ruinous, the two pariſhes were united by act of parliament, and a new church was built, in 1734, by the father of the preſent Lord Petre.

THORNDON HALL, the magnificent ſeat of Lord Petre, in the pariſh of Weſt Thorndon, Eſſex. The houſe, built by Paine, is ſituated on a fine eminence, at the termination of an avenue from Brentwood, two miles long. It is built of white brick, and conſiſts of a centre and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to the weſt front, which is not adorned with any portico or columns; but the eaſt front has a noble portico, with ſix fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. The lawn falls hence in a gentle ſlope; and the proſpect over the Thames into Kent is very fine. The Hall is a noble room, 40 feet ſquare; richly ſtuccoed, ornamented with fine marble, and containing a great number of portraits. The drawing-room, 38 feet by 26, is hung with green damaſk. Adjoining to this, is the library over one of the corridors; and this is terminated by the gallery in which the family ſit, when attending divine ſervice in the elegant chapel which occupies the right wing. The nobleſt apartment, whenever it is finiſhed, will be the grand ſaloon, which is in the weſt front, and is 60 feet by 30. Among the paintings at Thorndon Hall, are Lewis Cornaro and his family, and Sir Thomas More and his family; the firſt ſaid to be by Titian, and the ſecond by Holbein; but the originality of the latter is diſputed. *See Walpole's Anecd. of Painting, Vol. I. p.* 143.

The park is extenſive, finely timbered, and very beautiful. The woods are large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are ſuppoſed to be unequalled. The menagerie is a charming ſpot.

THORPE, a village in Surry, between Chertſey and Egham. At Ambroſe's Barn, in this pariſh, reſides Mr. Waſhpot, a farmer, whoſe anceſtors have lived on the ſame ſpot ever ſince the time of Alfred, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Waſhpot. Notwithſtanding the antiquity of this family (and can the Howards or Percys aſcend higher?) their ſituation in life has never been elevated or depreſſed by any viciſſitude of fortune. In this pariſh are the ſeats of Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. John Mannin, ham, Eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Bennett; and, at Thorpe Lea, is the villa of Mr. Wyatt.

THUNDRIDGE, a village of Herts, two miles north-eaſt of Ware, and on the ſouth ſide of the river Rib. At Thundridgebury is the ſeat of William Hollingſworth, Eſq.

TILBURY, EAST, on the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. "In this pariſh," ſays Morant, "was the ancient ferry over the Thames. The famous Higham Cauſeway from Rocheſter by Higham, yet

viſible, points out the place of the old ferry; and this is ſuppoſed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius croſſed the Thames, in purſuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Caſſius, i. 60." In this pariſh is a field called, Cave Field, in which is an horizontal paſſage to one of the ſpacious caverns in the neighbouring pariſh of Chadwell. Of theſe Camden has given a ſketch in his Britannia; and he deſcribes them as in a chalky cliff, built very artificially of ſtone to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Derham meaſured three of the moſt conſiderable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for inveſtigation.

TILBURY, WEST, an ancient town in Eſſex, near the mouth of the Thames. Here the four Roman proconſular ways croſſed each other, and, in the year 630, this was the ſee of Biſhop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the Eaſt Saxons. It is ſituated by the marſhes, which are rented by the farmers and grazing butchers of London, who generally ſtock them with Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire wethers, which are ſent hither from Smithfield in September and October, and fed here till Chriſtmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marſh mutton. In this pariſh is a celebrated ſpring of alterative water, diſcovered in 1717. When the Spaniſh armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now ſtands; and ſome traces of it are viſible.

TILBURY FORT, in the pariſh of Weſt Tilbury, oppoſite Graveſend, is a regular fortification, and may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. It has a double moat, the innermoſt of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterſcarp, a covered way, ravelins, and tenails. Its chief ſtrength on the land ſide conſiſts in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the ſide next the river is a ſtrong curtain, with a noble gate, called the watergate, in the middle; and the ditch is paliſaded. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterſcarp, on which are planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beſide ſmaller ones planted between them; and the baſtions and curtains are alſo planted with guns. Here is likewiſe a high tower, called the Block-houſe, ſaid to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TITTENHANGER HOUSE, near St. Alban's, a ſeat of the Earl of Hardwicke's, the reſidence of Mrs. Crawley.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the pariſh of Streatham, and in the road to Reigate, 5¼ miles from London. Here is Grove Houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Powell.

TOOTING, LOWER, ſix miles from London, on the ſame road, has alſo many good houſes. The tower of the church is remarkable for being of a circular form, with a low ſpire.

TOTTENHAM a village, 4½ miles from London, in the road to Ware. In this pariſh is an ancient manor-houſe, called Bruce Caſtle, lately ſold by Thomas Smith, Eſq. to Mr. Ayton, the Banker,

Banker, of whom it was purchaſed by his partner Mr. Lee. Here alſo is the elegant reſidence called Mount Pleaſant, of Rowland Stephenſon, Eſq. Grove Houſe, the ſeat of Thomas Smith, Eſq. Lord of the Manor, was ſeveral years the reſidence of that upright and excellent judge, Sir Michael Forſter.

The church is ſituated on an eminence, almoſt ſurrounded by the Moſel, a rivulet, which riſes on Muſwell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the pariſh buſineſs was formerly tranſacted. The veſtry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himſelf and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mauſoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obeliſk.

At the end of Page Green, ſtands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called the Seven Siſters. In a field on the weſt ſide of the road, is St. Loy's well, which is ſaid to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field oppoſite the Vicarage Houſe, riſes a ſpring, called Biſhop's Well, of which the common people report many ſtrange cures.

In the town, has been a croſs, from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raiſed upon a little hillock; whence the village took the name of High Croſs. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the preſent ſtructure erected, in its ſtead, by Dean Wood.

In this pariſh are three alms-houſes. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zancha, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the firſt that exerciſed that art in this country. He became a Proteſtant, and died in 1602. It is ſaid that he lived in the houſe, now the George and Vulture Inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England, within a garter, ſupported by a lion and griffin, and with the initials E. R. over another door is 1587. Here alſo is a free ſchool, of which, at the end of the laſt century, that celebrated ſcholar and antiquary, Mr. William Baxter, was maſter.

There is a Quaker's Meeting at Tottenham: on which account, many families of that perſuaſion have their country houſes here.

TOTTERIDGE, a village of Hertfordſhire, near Barnet, ten miles from London. Among many other handſome houſes, is the ſeat, with a fine park, of Mrs. Lee.

TRENT PLACE, a beatiful villa on Enfield Chaſe. When that part of the Chaſe, which was reſerved to the Crown, in conſequence of the act for diſforeſting it, was ſold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaſter, two of the lots were bought by Dr. Richard Jebb, who had ſucceſsfully attended the Duke of Glouceſter, when dangerouſly ill, at Trent, in the Tirol. Dr. Jebb converted his purchaſe into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa, in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a muſic-room, &c. His Majeſty, on conferring the dignity of Baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration

ration of the medical ſkil by which the Duke's life had been preſerved. After the death of Sir Richard, the Earl of Cholmondeley purchaſed this place; but it is now the property of John Wigſton, Eſq.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village, five miles from London, in the pariſh of Chiſwick. Here is the villa of the late Lord Heathfield; and near this is the new-built houſe of James Armſtrong, Eſq.

TWICKENHAM, a village of Middleſex, 10¼ miles from London, ſituate on the Thames, and adorned with many handſome ſeats. Proceeding along the river from Teddington, is a delightful cottage, the retreat of the late Mrs. Clive, which Mr. Walpole gave to her for her life; and in the gardens of which he has placed an urn, with this inſcription:

Ye Smiles and Jeſts, ſtill hover round;
This is Mirth's conſecrated ground:
Here liv'd the laughter-loving Dame,
A matchleſs Actreſs, *Clive* her name.
The Comic Muſe with her retir'd,
And ſhed a tear when ſhe expir'd. H. W.

This houſe adjoins the wood belonging to Strawberry Hill, and is now the reſidence of Miſs Mary and Miſs Agnes Berry. Next to Strawberry Hill is the houſe lately the property of Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. now in the occupation of the Ladies Murray. Below this, is Mr. May's beautiful little houſe, built by Mr. Hudſon, the painter, the maſter of Sir Joſhua Reynolds; oppoſite the back of which is a ſmall houſe, with an elegant Gothic front, the property of Mr. Lewen. Next is the celebrated villa of Pope, now of Lord Mendip; adjoining to whoſe gardens is Colonel Croſby's. Near this is the ſeat of Counteſs Dowager Poulet. Farther down is Richmonds Houſe, the ſeat of Mrs. Allanſon. All theſe houſes enjoy a pleaſing proſpect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened by the weſt-country navigation, and other moving pictures on the ſurface of the water. Below the church is Yorke Houſe, the ſeat of Colonel Webber. On the ſite of the late Earl of Stafford's houſe, Lady Anne Conolly has erected a noble ſeat. Next to this is the houſe of George Pocock, Eſq. (ſon of the late Admiral Sir George Pocock, K. B.) the additional octagon room to which was built, to entertain Queen Caroline at dinner, by the then proprietor James Johnſtone, Eſq. In 1694, it was lent (by the then proprietor, Mrs. Davies) to the Princeſs Anne of Denmark: change of air being thought neceſſary for the Duke of Glouceſter; and the Duke brought with him his regiment of boys, [*See Campden Houſe.*] which he uſed to exerciſe on the oppoſite ayre. Below this is Mr. Harding's pretty box, called Ragman's Caſtle. Near this are Marble Hill and Spencer Grove; below which is the ſeat of Richard Owen Cambridge, Eſq. who has a good collection of pictures by the old maſters, and ſome valuable portraits; particularly, a fine portrait of Secretary Thurloe, by Dobſon; Mary Davis, a celebrated

brated actreſs in the laſt century; Angelica Kauffman, by herſelf; and a large group of the late Nabob of Arcot and his family, Kettle. The view of Richmond Hill, by Tillemans, is particularly intereſting, ſo near the ſpot whence it was taken. Next this is Twickenham Park, the ſeat of Lord Frederick Cavendiſh. Here the great Sir Francis Bacon (whom Voltaire calls the father of experimental philoſophy) ſpent much of the early part of his life, in ſtudious retirement; and here he entertained Queen Elizabeth, to whom he then preſented a ſonnet in praiſe of the Earl of Eſſex. In this houſe are two fine portraits, ſaid to be of General Monk and General Lambert; Edward Earl of Orford, and two other Admirals, in a converſation piece; a frame, with ſketches of ſix heads, in Lely's manner; a Spaniſh bull-fight, &c. Theſe, with all the furniture, were left as heirlooms by the Counteſs of Mountrath, from whom Lord Frederick inherits the eſtate. Part of the houſe is in the pariſh of Iſleworth. In the meadows between this houſe and the river, was originally the ſite of Sion nunnery.

We now return to Pope's houſe and gardens. In his life-time, the houſe was humble and confined. Veneration for his memory has ſince enlarged its dimenſions. The centre building only was the reſidence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchaſed it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, leading to the new gardens, is a buſt of Pope in white marble, under which are theſe lines by Earl Nugent:

> The humble roof, the garden's ſcanty line,
> Ill ſuit the genius of the bard divine:
> But fancy now diſplays a fairer ſcope,
> And Stanhope's plans unfold the ſoul of Pope.

Lord Mendip, who married the daughter of Sir William Stanhope, ſtuccoed the front of the houſe, and adorned it in an elegant ſtyle. The lawn was enlarged; and, toward the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, ſtand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himſelf. They who can cheriſh each memorial upon claſſic ground, will rejoice to find that theſe trees (one of which, is one of the fineſt of its kind, a vegetable curioſity) are as flouriſhing as ever. Not only the preſent proprietor preſerves inviolate the memory of Pope, but ſlips of this tree are annually tranſmitted to different parts; and, in 1789, the late Empreſs of Ruſſia had ſome planted in her own garden at Peterſburgh.

The once celebrated grotto is no longer remarkable but for having been erected under the immediate direction of our bard. The dilapidations of time, and the *pious theſts* of viſitors, who ſelect the ſpars, ores, and even the common flints, as ſo many *ſacred relics*, have almoſt brought it to ruin. It no longer forms a "camera obſcura;" nor does "the thin alabaſter lamp of an orbicular form" now "irradiate the ſtar of looking-glaſs" placed in the centre of it. Even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern, day and night,"

night," is no longer in exiſtence. *See Pope's Letter to E. Blount, Eſq. June* 2, 1725.

In two adjoining apertures in the rock are placed a Ceres and a Bacchus, an excellent buſt of Pope, and ſome other figures. In the right cavity, which opens to the river, by a ſmall window latticed with iron bars, our bard ſat, it is ſaid, when he compoſed ſome of his happieſt verſes. At the extremity next the garden, is this inſcription, from Horace, on white marble:

Secretum iter & fallentis ſemita vitæ.

In another grotto, which paſſes under a road to the ſtables, and connects the pleaſure-grounds, are two buſts, in Italian marble, of Sir William Stanhope and the Earl of Cheſterfield. In a niche, oppoſite each, is a Roman urn of exquiſite workmanſhip. Maſſes of ſtone are ſcattered round, in imitation of rocks; and wild plants and hardy foreſt trees are planted on each ſide, to give a ſylvan rudeneſs to the ſcene. From this ſpot, after viſiting the orangery, &c. you are led to a ſmall obeliſk, erected by the filial piety of our poet, with this tender and pathetic inſcription:

Ah! EDITHA,
MATRUM OPTIMA,
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA,
VALE!

In this pariſh is a houſe, belonging to Mrs. Duane, which was the reſidence of the witty, profligate, and eccentric Duke of Wharton.

In the church of Twickenham, Pope and his parents are interred. To their memory, he himſelf erected a monument: to his own, the gratitude of Warburton erected another. On the outſide of the church, on a marble table, are the following lines, by Miſs Pope, to the memory of Mrs. Clive.

Clive's blameleſs life this tablet ſhall proclaim,
Her moral virtues and her well earn'd fame.
In comic ſcenes the ſtage ſhe early trod,
"Nor ſought the critic's praiſe, nor fear'd his rod."
In real life, was equal praiſe her due,
Open to pity and to friendſhip too;
In wit ſtill pleaſing, as in converſe free
From all that could afflict humanity:
Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known,
And ev'n the ſtranger's ſorrows were her own.
Content with fame, ev'n affluence ſhe wav'd,
To ſhare with others what by toil ſhe ſav'd;
And, nobly bounteous, from her ſlender ſtore,
She bade two dear relations not be poor!
Such deeds on life's ſhort ſcenes true glory ſhed,
And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

On

On the ſmall river Crane (which enters the Thames at Iſleworth) are Mr. Hill's gunpowder and Mr. Winſlow's oil-mills. *See Marble Hill, Ragman's Caſtle, Richmonds Houſe, Spencer Grove, Strawberry Hill, Whitton, and Yorke Houſe.*

TYBOURN, anciently a village, weſt of London, on the rivulet Tybourn, whence it took its name. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Paddington. Here the city had nine ancient conduits. Cloſe to Tybourn Bridge ſtood the Mayor's Banquetting Houſe, to which his Lordſhip uſed to repair, with the Aldermen and their ladies, in waggons, to view the conduits; after which they had an entertainment at the Banquetting Houſe. This edifice was taken down in 1737. Tybourn was, till 1783, the place of execution for London and Middleſex.

V.

VALENTINE HOUSE, late the ſeat of Donald Cameron, Eſq. at Ilford, in Eſſex. In a hot-houſe, here, is a vine, almoſt incredibly productive. The following acccount of which is taken from Mr. Gilpin's Reflections on Foreſt Scenery: "This vine was planted, a cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh ſort; and as this ſpecies will not eaſily bear the open air, it was planted in the hot-houſe; though without any preparation of ſoil, which in thoſe grounds is a ſtiff loam, or rather clay. The hot-houſe is 70 feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends 200 feet, part of it running along the ſouth wall on the outſide of the hot-houſe. In the common mode of pruning, this ſpecies of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine-Houſe; at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produces about 400 weight of grapes; which uſed formerly (when the hot-houſe, I ſuppoſe, was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they ſell at 4s. a pound, which produces about 80l. This account I had from Mr. Eden himſelf, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 80l. A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from Sir Charles Raymond himſelf, that, after ſupplying his own table, he made 120l. a year of the grapes; and the ſame gentleman, who was curious, enquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in ſome years, they ſuppoſed the profits have not amounted to leſs than 300l. This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who ſaid, that the utmoſt he ever made of it (that is, I ſuppoſe, when the grapes ſold for 4s. per pound in June) was 84l. The ſtem of this vine was, in 1789, 13 inches in circumference.

VAUXHALL, one of the ſix precincts of the pariſh of Lambeth. There is a tradition that Guy Faukes reſided in the manor

manor-houſe of Vauxhall or Fauxhall, the ſite of which is now occcupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland Tea Gardens. But there appears no ground for this tradition, except the coincidence of names. Here is an almſhouſe for ſeven poor women, founded in 1612, by Sir Noel Caron, who was Ambaſſador from Holland to this country. Over the gate is a Latin inſcription, importing, that it was founded in the 32nd year of his embaſſy, "as an inſignificent monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." The preſent income of theſe houſes is 28l. per annum, payable out of Caron Park, the villa of Charles Blicke, Eſq. (excluſive of a legacy of 1,100l. bequeathed to the alms-people, in 1773, by the Dowager Counteſs Gower. Theſe women muſt be pariſhioners of Lambeth, and upward of 60 years old. They are allowed to get an addition to their income, by the exertions of induſtry. On the right hand of the road to Wandſworth, is a fine ſpring called Vauxhall Well; which, in the hardeſt winter, is never known to freeze. *See Lambeth, South.*

VAUXHALL GARDENS, the moſt celebrated public gardens in Europe, ſituate near the Thames, in the pariſh of Lambeth. The time when this enchanting place was firſt opened for the entertainment of the public is not eaſy to be aſcertained. In the reign of Queen Anne, it appears to have been a place of great public reſort; for in the Spectator, No. 383, dated May 20, 1712, Mr. Addiſon has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall. Long after we find in the Connoiſſeur, No. 68, a very humorous deſcription of the behaviour of an old citizen, who, notwithſtanding his penurious diſpoſition, had treated his family here with a handſome ſupper. The gardens appear to have been originally planted with trees, and laid out into walks, for the pleaſure of a private gentleman.* Mr. Jonathan Tyers having taken a leaſe of the premiſes in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertiſement of a Ridotto al Freſco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers; and Mr. Tyers was ſo ſucceſsful in occaſional repetitions of the ſame entertainments, as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the ſummer. To this end, he was at a great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings, in which he was aſſiſted by the humourous pencil of Hogarth. He likewiſe erected an orcheſtra, engaged a band of muſic, and placed a fine ſtatue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conſpicuous part of the gardens.

The ſeaſon for opening the gardens commences ſome time in May, and continues till toward the end of Auguſt. Every evening (Sunday and Friday excepted) they are opened at half paſt ſix.

* Sir Samuel Morland, Knight, who diſplayed in his houſe and gardens many whimſical proofs of his ſkill in mechanics.

On

On entering the great gate, to which you are conducted by a ſhort avenue from the road, you pay two ſhillings for admittance. The firſt ſcene that ſalutes the eye, is a noble gravel walk, 900 feet long, planted on each ſide with a row of ſtately elms, which form a fine viſta, terminated by the repreſentation of a temple, in which is a tranſparency, emblematic of gratitude to the public.

Advancing a few ſteps, we behold, to the right, a quadrangle, called the Grove. In the centre, is a magnificent Gothic orcheſtra, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. The ornaments are plaſtic, a compoſition ſomething like plaiter of Paris, but known only to the ingenious architect who deſigned this beautiful object. In fine weather the muſical entertainments are performed here by a band of vocal and inſtrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orcheſtra, is a fine organ; and, at the foot of it, are the ſeats and deſks for the muſicians, placed in a ſemi-circular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with inſtrumental muſic at eight o'clock, after which the company are entertained with a ſong; and in this manner other ſongs are performed, with concertos between each, till the cloſe of the entertainment, which is at eleven.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach from the middle of the great room, is a painted landſcape, called the Day Scene. At the end of the firſt act, this is drawn up, to exhibit the ſcene of a caſcade, with a very natural repreſentation of a water-mill, and a bridge, with a mail coach, a Greenwich long ſtage, &c. In ten minutes, it is down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. A glee and catch, in three or four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the muſical bill of fare, which always conſiſts of ſixteen pieces.

In the grove, fronting the orcheſtra, tables and benches are placed for the company, and, ſtill further from the orcheſtra, is a pavilion of the Compoſite order, built for the late Prince of Wales. The aſcent is by a double flight of ſteps. Behind it is a drawing-room; to which is an entrance, from the outſide of the gardens, for the admittance of any of the royal family.

The grove is illuminated by about 2000 glaſs lamps, and a great number of variegated lamps are interſperſed, which produce a fine effect.

In cold or rainy weather the muſical performance is in a rotundo. This is 70 feet in diameter, and nearly oppoſite the grand orcheſtra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room, is the little orcheſtra. In the centre of the rotundo hangs a glaſs chandelier. The roof is a dome, ſlated on the outſide. It is ſo contrived, that ſounds never vibrate under it; and thus the muſic is heard to the greateſt advantage. It is now made to repreſent a magnificent tent, the roof of which is of blue and yellow ſilk in alternate ſtripes: it ſeems to be ſupported by 20

pillars, repreſenting Roman faſces gilt, and bound together by deep roſe-coloured ribbands, with military trophies in the intervals. The ſides of the tent being drawn up, and hanging in the form of feſtoons, the rotundo has the beautiful appearance of a flower garden; the upper part being painted all round like a ſky, and the lower part, above the ſeats, with ſhrubs flowers, and other rural decorations. At the extremity of this rotundo, oppoſite the orcheſtra, is a ſaloon, the entrance of which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of ſcagliola. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar ſtate; and, from the centre of each, deſcends a large glaſs chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the ſupport of the roof: they are of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of ſcagliola. Between theſe columns are four pictures, (in magnificent gilt frames) by the maſterly pencil of Mr. Hayman.

The firſt repreſents the ſurrender of Montreal, in Canada, to General Amherſt. On a ſtone, at one corner of the picture, is this inſcription:

"*Power exerted, Conqueſt obtained, Mercy ſhewn!* 1760."

The ſecond repreſents Britannia, holding a medallion of his preſent Majeſty, and ſitting on the right hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by ſea-horſes. In the back ground is the defeat of the French fleet by Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759. Round the chariot of Neptune are attendant ſea-nymphs, holding medallions of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Admirals in that glorious war. For that of Lord Hawke, his Lordſhip ſat to the painter. The third repreſents Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob of Bengal. The fourth repreſents Britannia diſtributing laurels to the principal officers who ſerved in that war; as the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Albemarle, General (now Marquis) Townſhend, Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this ſaloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, on each ſide of which, on the inſide, are the pictures of their Majeſties, in their coronation robes.

A few years ago, a new room, 100 feet by 40, was added to the rotundo. It is now opened as a ſupper-room. In a receſs, at the end of it, is the beautiful marble ſtatue of Handel, formerly in the open gardens. He is repreſented, like Orpheus, playing on the lyre. This was the firſt diſplay of the wonderful abilities of Roubiliac. Although not ſo large as the life, it is very like the original, and the excellence of the ſculpture exhibits a model of perfection, both in the deſign and execution.

The grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a number of pavilions, ornamented with paintings deſigned by Hayman and Hogarth; and each pavilion has a table that will hold ſix or eight perſons. To give a liſt of the paintings in theſe pavilions, we muſt begin with our entrance into the garden. The firſt is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, which ſtretch along the front of the great room. It repreſents

preſents two Mahometans gazing in aſtoniſhment at the beauties of the place; 2. A ſhepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a ſhepherdeſs into a wood: 3. New River Head, at Iſlington; 4. Quadrille, and the tea-equipage; 5. Muſic and ſinging; 6. Building houſes with cards; 7. A ſcene in the Mock Doctor; 8. An Archer; 9. Dances round the Maypole; 10. Thread my needle; 11. Flying the kite; 12. Pamela revealing to Mr. B.'s houſe-keeper her wiſhes to return home; 13. A ſcene in the Devil to Pay; 14. Shuttlecock; 15. Hunting the whiſtle; 16. Pamela flying from Lady Davers; 17. A ſcene in the Merry Wives of Windſor; 18. A ſea engagement between the Spaniards and Moors.

The pavilions continue in a ſweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade 500 feet in length, in the form of a ſemicircle, of Gothic architecture, embelliſhed with rays. In this ſemicircle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome; but the two latter are now converted into portals, (one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a paſſage to view the caſcade) which are directly oppoſite to each other; the middle temple, however, is ſtill a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chineſe taſte, by Riſquet, with the ſtory of Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. On each ſide of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting: that on the right repreſents the entrance into Vauxhall; and that on the left, Friendſhip on the graſs drinking. The paintings in the other pavilions of this ſweep are landſcapes.

Having traverſed this ſemicircle, we come to a ſweep of pavilions that lead into the great walk: the laſt of theſe is a painting of Black-eyed Suſan returning to ſhore.

Returning to the grove, where we ſhall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than thoſe heretofore ſeen, and beginning at the eaſt end, which is behind the orcheſtra, and oppoſite the ſemicircle above-mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces: 1. Difficult to pleaſe; 2. Sliding on the ice; 3. Bagpipes and hautboys; 4. A bonfire at Charing Croſs, the Saliſbury ſtage overturned, &c.; 5. Blindman's buff; 6. Leap frog; 7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars juſt come aſhore; 8. Skittles.

Proceeding forward we ſee another range of pavilions, in a different ſtyle, adorned with paintings, and forming another ſide of the quadrangle. Theſe are, 1. The taking of Porto Bello; 2. Mademoiſelle Catherine, the dwarf; 3. Ladies angling; 4. Bird-neſting; 5. The play at bobcherry; 6. Falſtaff's cowardice detected; 7. The bad family; 8. The good family; 9. The taking of a Spaniſh regiſter-ſhip, in 1742.

Next is a ſemicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end. In the centre, is the entrance of an anti-room, leading to the Prince's Gallery, which was built in 1791, and is opened on maſquerade and gala nights only. It is near 400 feet long, and is

adorned, on each ſide, by landſcapes in compartments, between paintings of double columns, encircled in a ſpiral form by feſtoons of flowers. At one end, is a fine tranſparency, repreſenting the Prince of Wales in armour, leaning againſt his horſe, which is held by Britannia, while Minerva is holding the helmet, and Prudence fixing the ſpurs; and Fame appears above, with her trumpet, and a wreath of laurel. The anti-room, erected in 1792, is fitted up all round with arabeſque ornaments, on pannels of a white ground, between fluted pilaſters,

The remainder of the paintings in this range are, 1. Bird-catching; 2. See-ſaw; 3. Fairies dancing by moonlight; 4. The milk-maid's garland; 5. The kiſs ſtolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this ſide; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens: on each ſide of this walk are pavilions, and thoſe on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings: 1. A prince and princeſs in a traineau; 2. Hot cockles; 3. A gypſy telling fortunes by the coffee-cups; 4. A Chriſtmas gambol; 5. Cricket.

On the oppoſite ſide is a row of pavilions; and, at the extremity of this walk, is another entrance into the gardens immediately from the great road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a ſemicircle of pavilions ornamented with three Gothic temples.

From the upper end of this walk, where we concluded the liſt of the paintings, is a narrow viſta that runs to the top of the gardens: this is called the Druid's or Lover's Walk: on both ſides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a fine verdant canopy. In theſe trees build a number of nightingales, blackbirds, thruſhes, &c. whoſe ſweet harmony adds to the peculiar pleaſure which theſe ſhades afford. The anti-room runs acroſs one part of this walk.

Returning to the ſpot where once ſtood the ſtatue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble viſta, which is called the grand ſouth walk, of the ſame ſize as that ſeen at our firſt entrance, and parallel with it. It is terminated by a Gothic temple, which is opened on gala nights, and exhibits four illuminated vertical columns, in motion, and, in the centre, an artificial fountain: all which is effected by very ingenious machinery.

In the centre of the croſs gravel walk is a temple, the largeſt of the kind in England, built in 1786, by Mr. Smith of Knightſbridge and brought here in three pieces only, though the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is ſupported by eight lofty pillars. On the right this walk is terminated by a fine ſtatue of Apollo; and, at the extremity on the left, is a painting of a ſtone quarry in the vicinity of Briſtol.

From our ſituation to view this painting is another gravel walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right ſide by a wilderneſs, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long ſquare, fenced by a net, with little eminences in it after the manner

manner of a Roman camp. There are likewiſe ſeveral buſhes, from under which, a few years ago, ſubterraneous muſical ſounds were heard, called by ſome the fairy muſic; which put many people in mind of the vocal foreſt, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the inſtruments, this romantic entertainment ceaſed. The downs are covered with turf, and interſperſed with cypreſs, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences, is a ſtatue of Milton, caſt in lead by Roubiliac, but painted of a ſtone colour. He is ſeated on a rock, liſtening to ſubterraneous harmony.

Sweet muſic breathe
Above, aroun'd, or underneath,
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good
Or th' unſeen genius of the wood. IL PENSOROSO.

Moſt of the walks from the boundaries of wilderneſſes compoſed of trees which ſhoot to a great height, and are all incloſed by a rude, but ſuitable fence, ſomewhat in the Chineſe taſte.

A few years ago, a colonnade, which forms a ſquare, was erected in the walks round the orcheſtra. It is an admirable ſhelter from a ſhower of rain. It coſt 2000l. the expence of which was defrayed by a Ridotto al Freſco. The roof, &c. are richly illuminated, particularly on a gala night, when upward of 14,000 lamps have been uſed in the gardens at one time.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to pleaſe every ſuſceptible ſpectator; but in a moon-light night there is ſomething which ſo ſtrongly affects the imagination, that any one who has read the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, can hardly fail to recollect the magic repreſentations in that book.

When the muſic is finiſhed, numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to ſupper. To detain their viſitors, the proprietors have engaged a band of wind muſic to continue playing in the grand orcheſta, while, at intervals, a band of Savoyards, in a ſmall moveable orcheſtra, contribute alſo to enliven the ſcene. Not one of theſe performers is permitted to take money, or any refreſhment, from the company. On gala nights, the band of the Duke of York's regiment of guards, dreſſed in full uniform, adds to the ſplendour of the gardens by the magnificence of military harmony.

About one hundred nights make the ſeaſon of Vauxhall; and the average of one thouſand perſons a night is ſuppoſed to make a good ſeaſon to the proprietors. More than 11,000 perſons have been aſſembled in theſe gardens at once; and of theſe, not leſs than 7000 were accommodated with proviſions and refreſhments.

Beſide the covered walks, all paved with compoſition, inſtead of clinkers or gravel, almoſt all the pavilions have colonnades in front, ſeven feet broad, which effectually ſhelter them from rain; and there is a handſome waiting room, 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

VERULAM, a once celebrated town, ſituate cloſe by St. Al-

ban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined by the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of ancient Verulam, but the ruins of walls, teſſellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are ſometimes dug up. The ſite of it has been long converted into corn-fields. *Seges eſt ubi Troja fuit.*

VETERINARY COLLEGE, an excellent inſtitution, eſtabliſhed in 1791, under the auſpices of perſons of the firſt rank and fortune, at Camden Town, in the pariſh of Pancras. The deſign is principally to promote a reformation in that particular branch of veterinary ſcience, called Farriery; and to reſcue the management and cure of diſorders incident to horſes, and frequently the lives of thoſe truly valuable animals, from the hands of the unſkilful and illiterate. It is calculated alſo to render that a reſpectable profeſſion, which had hitherto been conſidered as beneath the ſtudy and attention of men of liberal education.

The Duke of Northumberland was the firſt Preſident of the College. There are 11 Vice-Preſidents, 24 Directors, a Treaſurer, Profeſſor, Secretary, and Collector. The Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and ten of the Directors, the Treaſurer, and Collector, are choſen annually, by ballot. The entire management of the College is in the Council, which conſiſts of the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Directors; ſubject to the control of four quarterly general meetings of the ſubſcribers. A houſe in the road to Highgate ſerves, at preſent, for a temporary college.

A ſchool for the inſtruction of Pupils in the Veterinary Science is under the direction of the Profeſſor; and diſeaſed horſes of any deſcription, are admitted, upon certain terms, into the infirmary. Two guineas is a qualification for an annual member, and a ſubſcription of 20 guineas conſtitutes a perpetual member. The Theatre and ſtabling are already erected; and ſuch is thought to be the importance of this inſtitution, that the aſſiſtance of Parliament has been applied for and obtained.

UNDERCOMBE, near Dorney, on the left of the road to Maidenhead, the pleaſant ſeat of Thomas Eyre, Eſq. now the reſidence of Sir William Young. Adjoining to it, is the ancient abbey of Burnham.

UPMINSTER, a village in Eſſex, 15 miles from London, in the road to Tilbury Fort, called Upminſter, from its lofty ſituation. Dr. Derham, author of two excellent works, Aſtro-Theology, and Phyſico-Theology, was Rector here from 1689 to 1735. In this pariſh is a ſpring, which he mentions in the latter work, as a proof that ſprings have their origin from the ſea, and not from rains and vapours. This ſpring, in the greateſt droughts, was little, if at all diminiſhed, after an obſervation of above twenty years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months.

Upminſter Hall, the ancient ſeat of Mr. Branfil, was granted by King

King Harold to the Abbey of Waltham Holy Croſs, and was the hunting-ſeat of the Abbots. The houſe is ſuppoſed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI, and to be the ſame houſe that was inhabited by ſome of the Abbots. The ſituation is beautiful, the grounds being well wooded, and falling in a fine ſlope from the houſe, the back front of which commands a delightful view of Laindon Hills, and of the high hills of Kent. Here Mr. Eſdaile has a beautiful ſeat, called Gaines.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town in Middleſex, 15 miles from London, in the road to Oxford. Though it is independent, and governed by two bailiffs, &c. it is only a hamlet to Great Hillingdon. The river Coln runs through it in two ſtreams; and, over the main ſtream, is a ſtone bridge. The chapel was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town is diſtinguiſhed by the whiteneſs of the bread. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I. and the Parliament, in 1644. The houſe in which the plenipotentiaries met is ſtill called "The Treaty Houſe," and is ſituated at the lower end of the town, on the left hand. Having been lately purchaſed by Mr. William Anthony, it is ſhortly to be pulled down, and the extenſive gardens are to be converted into a timber and coal wharf. The Grand Junction Canal is completed from Brentford to this town, and will be extended to Braunſton, near Daventry. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp.

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WALHAM GREEN, a village of Middleſex, in the pariſh of Fulham. Here is a curious garden, planted ſince the year 1756, by its preſent poſſeſſor, John Orde, Eſq. Within that ſhort ſpace, it has produced trees, which are now the fineſt of their reſpective kinds in the kingdom; particularly, the *Sophora Japonica*, planted in 1756, now eight feet in girth, and 40 high; a ſtandard *Gingko-tree*, planted in 1767, two feet three inches in girth; and an Illinois walnut, ſown in 1760, two feet two inches in girth. Among other trees alſo remarkable for their growth, though not the largeſt of their kind, are a black walnut-tree, ſown in 1757, about 40 feet high, and five feet four inches in girth; a cedar of Libanus, planted in 1756, eight feet eight inches in girth; a willow-leaved oak, ſown in 1757, four feet in girth; the *Rhus Vernix*, or varniſh ſumach, four feet in girth; and a ſtone pine, of very ſingular growth. The girth of this laſt, at one foot from the ground, is ſix feet four inches; at that height, it immediately begins to branch out, and ſpreads at leaſt 21 feet on each ſide, forming a large buſh, of about 14 yards in diameter.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet to Beddington, in Surry, ſituate on the banks of the Wandle. It is more populous than the village to which it is a hamlet. Here is a conſiderable callico-printing manufactory. In a field, near the road, is an ancient chapel, built of flint and ſtone, now uſed as a cart-houſe and ſtable. Its origin cannot be

be traced. The preſent proprietor would have pulled it down, but was oppoſed in his intention by the pariſhioners.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a market-town, in Eſſex, 12¾ miles from London, had its ſecond appellation from a holy croſs, ſaid to have been miraculouſly conveyed here: its firſt name it received from a magnificent abbey founded here, in honour of this croſs, by King Harold. This abbey was ſo much diſtinguiſhed by a ſeries of royal and noble benefactors, that it was one of the moſt opulent in the kingdom. Henry III, to avoid the expences of a court, uſed frequently to reſide in it; in conſideration of which he granted to the town of Waltham a market and fair. The preſent proprietor is Sir William Wake, Bart. who had, on the ſite of it, a modern built ſeat, called "The Abbey Houſe." This he ſold to James Barwick, Eſq. who pulled it down, in 1770, and has left the ſite, and the grounds belonging to it, to a gardener.

The tower of the church was erected in the time of Queen Mary; but the inſide of the church is a beautiful ſpecimen of the Saxon architecture. This, however, is only the nave of the original church; the croſs aiſles having extended beyond what is now the chancel; and the old tower, which fell down after the Diſſolution, roſe, in courſe, as the centre of a croſs. A few beautiful fragments of the abbey ſtill remain, in a ſtyle of architecture much later than that of the church; particularly, a Gothic arch, which formed the entrance, and terminated a noble vitta of tall trees which no longer exiſt; and, adjoining to this gateway, is ſtill ſtanding the porter's lodge. Within the precinct of the abbey is alſo a celebrated tulip tree, ſaid to be one of the largeſt in England.

King Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Haſtings, in which they were ſlain, were interred at the eaſt end of the ancient church, at the diſtance of 40 yards from the extent of the preſent ſtructure. A plain ſtone is ſaid to have been laid over him, with this expreſſive epitaph, "Harold Infelix;" and a ſtone coffin, ſaid to have been his, was diſcovered, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the gardener of Sir Edward Denny: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into duſt. About ſeven years ago, another coffin was found, nearly on the ſame ſpot, which contained an entire ſkeleton incloſed in lead. If this were not the ſkeleton of one of Harold's brothers, it is in vain to form any other conjecture.

At Waltham Abbey are ſome powder-mills, in the hands of government; ſome manufactories for printed linens, and ſome newly-erected buildings for the manufacture of pins. The river Lea here forms ſeveral iſlands.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Herts, on the weſt ſide of the river Lea, is ſituated on the road to Ware, 11¼ miles from London. It takes its firſt appellation from the croſs erected here by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. It was a noble ſtructure, and round it were ſeveral effigies, with the arms of England, Caſtile, Leon, Poitou, &c. which are now greatly defaced.

defaced. It is ſituated near the entrance into the pariſh of Cheſhunt. In 1795, preparations were made for taking down this croſs, in order to remove it into the grounds of Sir William George Preſcott, Bart. Lord of the Manor, for its better preſervation; but, after removing the upper tier of ſtone, finding it too hazardous an undertaking, on account of the decayed ſtate of the ornamental parts, the ſcaffold was removed; and proper meaſures were taken to repair this ancient memorial of conjugal affection.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Eſſex, five miles from London, on the road from Lea Bridge to Epping, has many handſome houſes; particularly, Higham Hall, late the property of Governor Hornby, ſituate on the ſide of the road, in a line between the houſes of Mr. Goddard and Mr. Moxton at Woodford. It has been lately ſold to Mr. Harman. Near Marſh Street, is the ancient ſeat of the late Thomas Groſvenor, Eſq. and here are the ſeat and pleaſure-grounds of Sir Charles Pole, Bart.

WALTON, a village in Surry, on the Thames, between Weybridge and Moulſey. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, ſuppoſed to have been Roman; and from this village runs a rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's Hill, in the ſame pariſh. A curious bridge over the Thames, erected, in 1750, by Mr. Decker, has ſince been taken down, and a new one erected in its ſtead. In this pariſh is Apps Court, the ſeat of Jeremiah Hodges, Eſq. Aſhley Park, the ſeat of Henry Fletcher, Bart. Paine's Hill, the ſeat of the late Mr. Hopkins; Burwood, the ſeat of Mrs. Currie; Burwood Hill, the reſidence of Mr. Tynte; Burwood Park, the ſeat of Sir John Frederick, Bart. and Mount Felix, the manſion of the Earl of Tankerville. *See Oatlands and Paine's Hill.*

WALWORTH, a village in the pariſh of Newington Butts, in Surry. It was probably the birth-place of the celebrated Sir William Walworth, the ſtory of whoſe exploit in Smithfield, in killing the rebel Wat Tyler, is handſomely painted on the ſign of one of the public-houſes here.

WANDLE, or VANDAL, a river, which riſes near Carſhalton in Surry, and paſſing by Croydon and Merton, falls into the Thames at Wandſworth. It is a fine trout ſtream; but more celebrated for the conſequence which Pope has given it in his "Windſor Foreſt:"

"The blue tranſparent Vandalis appears."

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, five miles from London, ſituate in the road to Kingſton, near the confluence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills called Eaſt Hill and Weſt Hill. At the cloſe of the laſt century many French refugees ſettled here, and eſtabliſhed a French church, which is now uſed as a meeting by the methodiſts. The art of dying cloth has been practiſed at this place, for more than a century, and there are two dyers here, Mr. Barchard and Mr. Williamſon; the former a ſcarlet dyer. There are likewiſe ſeveral conſiderable manufactories here: namely, one for

for bolting cloth; Mr. Henchell's iron-mills; the calico-printing manufactories of Mr. Gardiner and of Meſſrs. Lawrence and Harris; Mr. Rigby's manufactory for printing kerſeymeres; Mr. Dibble's for whitening and preſſing ſtuffs; Mr. Were's linſeed oil and white lead mills; Mr. Shepley's oil mills; Meſſrs. Gattey's vinegar works; and the diſtilleries of Meſſrs. Buſh and Co.

The tower of the church is ancient; but the church itſelf is a modern edifice. Beſide the ſmall cemetery contiguous to this, there is a more ſpacious one on East Hill.

On East Hill, on the right, are the houſes of Thomas Tatlock, and Richard Buſh, Eſquires. Farther on, to the left, fronted by fine tall elms, is the manſion, formerly of the family of Porter, and afterward the reſidence of the Hon. Edward Digby, whoſe ſons, Henry, now Earl Digby, and Admiral Robert Digby, were born here. It was afterward in the poſſeſſion of Sir James Sanderſon, Bart. Next is the handſome houſe of Mr. Barchard; and oppoſite this the elegant villa of John Webſter, Eſq. All theſe houſes have a delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Batterſea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, emboſomed, as it were, in woods, form, with the bridge, a picturesque appearance; and the proſpect is greatly improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the front, and of Hampſtead and Highgate to the right.

On Weſt Hill, to the left, is Down Lodge, the excellent new houſe of Henry Gardiner, Eſq. To the right, is Weſt Hill Houſe, the reſidence of Henry Goodwin, Eſq. Farther on, is the capital manſion, erected by John Anthony Rucker, Eſq. whoſe pleaſure-grounds are contiguous to Lord Spencer's Park at Wimbledon, and ſeem to be part of it, and whoſe fine ſituation commands a view of the Thames toward London, as well as of the delightful country toward Merton, Tooting, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Shooter's hill. A little farther to the right, facing Putney Heath, is the villa of Philip De Viſme, Eſq. In Love Lane, near the gate leading to Putney, is the houſe of the late John Wilmot, Eſq. now in the occupation of Frederick Hahn, Eſq.

In Wandſworth, is a Quaker's meeting-houſe, and two ſchools for children of that perſuaſion; at one of which, that excellent citizen, ſenator, and magiſtrate, Sir John Barnard, received his education.

In Garrat Lane, between this village and Tooting, was formerly a mock election, after every general election, of a *Mayor of Garrat*, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no ſmall celebrity.*

* *The Origin of the Mayor and Members of Garrat was thus:*—About fifty years ago, ſeveral perſons who lived near that part of Wandſworth which adjoins to Garrat Lane, had formed a kind of club, not merely to eat and drink, but to concert meaſures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to

WANSTED, a village, ſix miles from London, on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt, is adorned with ſeveral villas; among which, that of George Bowles, Eſq. is diſtinguiſhed for extenſive pleaſure-grounds. But theſe are all eclipſed by the magnificence of Wanſted Houſe.

The church, a new and beautiful ſtructure, was finiſhed in 1790. Simplicity and neatneſs were aimed at in this rural temple, by the architect, Mr. Thomas Hardwick. The portico is of the Doric order, and the cupola ſupported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part is faced with Portland ſtone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatneſs, was brought from Painſwick: that of the chancel is of the ſame kind of ſtone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of ſtained glaſs; the ſubject, Our Saviour bearing the Croſs: this, and the circular window, at the eaſt end of each gallery (which are alſo of ſtained glaſs) were executed by Mr. Egington, of Birmingham. In the chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church) to the memory of Sir Joſiah Child. The ſite of the church was given to the pariſh, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own Park, that the remains of the perſons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be diſturbed, and that divine ſervice might continue, without interruption, while the new ſtructure was erecting.

WANSTED HOUSE, the magnificent ſeat and extenſive park and gardens of the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Long, during the minority of her ſon Sir James Tilney Long, Baronet. The ancient manor was granted, by Edward VI, to Robert Lord Rich. He ſold it to the Earl of Leiceſter, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here. Reverting to the Crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Midmay, who having been one of the Judges of Charles I, it was forfeited. Charles II. gave it to the Duke of York, who ſold it to Sir Robert Brooks. Of the repreſentatives of this gentleman it was purchaſed by Sir Joſiah Child, Bart. grandfather to the

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to prevent any others being made for the future. As the members were moſt of them perſons in low circumſtances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute a trifle, in order to make up a purſe for the defence of their collective rights. When a ſufficient ſum of money was ſubſcribed, they applied to a very worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action againſt the incroachers in the name of the preſident (or, as they called him, the Mayor) of the club. They gained their ſuit with coſts; the incroachments were deſtroyed; and ever after, the preſident, who lived many years, was called "The Mayor of Garrat." This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new parliament, of chuſing out-door members for the borough of Garrat, has been conſtantly kept up, and is ſtill continued, to the great emolument of all the publicans at Wandſworth, who annually ſubſcribe to all the incidental expences attending this mock election.

late

late Earl Tynley, from whom it deſcended to his nephew, the late proprietor.

Sir Joſiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues leading to the ſite of the old manſion. His ſon laid out ſome extenſive grounds in gardens; and, after theſe were finiſhed, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell, to build the preſent ſtructure, which is caſed with Portland ſtone, and is upward of 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth. It is one of the nobleſt houſes in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any that may be ſeen in Italy. It conſiſts of two ſtories, the baſement and the ſtate ſtory, and is adorned by a noble portico of ſix Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of this portico (which we aſcend by a double flight of ſteps) are the family arms; and, over the door which leads into the Great Hall, is a medallion of the architect.

The Great Hall is 53 feet by 45. On the ceiling are Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. The pictures are, Mr. Kent, the Painter; and three by Caſali, the ſubjects Coriolanus, Porſenna, and Pompey taking leave of his Family. In this hall, are antique ſtatues of Agrippina and Domitian; four ſtatues of Poetry, Painting, Muſic, and Architecture: and four vaſes. We then enter

A Dining Room, 27 feet ſquare; the pictures, St. Francis; a Madonna; a Ruin; and ſix Family Portraits.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet ſquare; the pictures, a Magdalen; Herodias; and a Madonna.

A Bed Chamber, 24 feet by 20: it has five views, and a beautiful cheſt inlaid with mother of pearl.

In *a light Cloſet* adjoining are three Madonnas; and in another light cloſet, two pictures.

Theſe rooms form the front line to the left of the Hall; returning to which we enter the ſuite of apartments to the right. Firſt,

A Dining Room, 25 feet ſquare. On the ceiling are painted the Seaſons; and the pictures are, Lord Chief Juſtice Glyn and his Family, Lely; a Holy Family; three Landſcapes; and two Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 30 feet by 25; the ceiling painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Semele: the pictures, three flower-pieces, by Baptiſt. The chimney-piece is elegant: an eagle taking up a ſnake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it: this is the family creſt.

A Bed Chamber, 25 feet by 22: the pictures Apollo and Narciſſus; Satyrs; Cupids; a Madonna; and St. John and the Infant Jeſus.

The Ball Room, 75 feet by 27, extends the whole depth of the houſe: it is ſplendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments of all kinds, in the taſte of that period. It is hung with tapeſtry in two compartments; the ſubjects, Telemachus and Calypſo, and one of the Battles of Alexander. Over the chimney, is Portia, by Scalken.

From

From this room we enter the ſuite of apartments in the back front. Firſt,

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 22: the pictures, Venus ſleeping; Adonis ſleeping; Venus and Pſyche; and Diana and Endymion.

A Dreſſing Room, 27 feet by 25: it has four Landſcapes.

Anti-Chamber, 40 feet by 27: it has ſeven pictures of Ruins, and is ornamented with a curious cabinet, a chimney-piece of white marble, and marble tables.

A Saloon, 30 feet ſquare, over the white marble chimney-piece is a picture of Pandora, by Nollikens, father of the preſent ſculptor of that name: and this room is adorned with three ſtatues; namely, Apollo, antique; Flora, Wilton; and Bacchus, ditto.

A *Dining Room*, 40 feet by 27: the pictures, Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaſpe, Caſali; the Continence of Scipio, Caſali; Sophoniſba taking Poiſon, ditto; two Landſcapes; and three Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet ſquare: it is adorned with the picture of Angelica and Medora, by Caſali.

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 21: it is hung with rich figured velvet: the bed the ſame, and lined with a white Indian ſatin, trailed with coloured flowers and Chineſe figures. In this room is a picture of Ruins.

A Dreſſing Room, 26 feet by 18; it has a picture by Nollikens.

Under the Great Hall is a noble arcade, from which we enter a common Dining Parlour, 40 feet by 35, and hence into a breakfaſt Room, 32 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the moſt eminent maſters, paſted on a ſtraw-coloured paper, with engraved borders.

In the avenue leading from the grand front of the houſe to Laytonſtone, is a circular piece of water, which ſeems equal to the length of the front. There are no wings to the houſe, although they were included in the original deſign. On each ſide, as we approach the houſe, is a marble ſtatue; that on the left, Hercules, and the other Omphale; and hence, to compenſate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obeliſks and vaſes extend alternately to the houſe. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment enriched with a bas-relief, and ſupported by ſix three-quarter columns. From this front is an eaſy deſcent, through a fine viſta, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals; and beyond it, the walks and wilderneſſes riſe up the hill, as they ſloped downward before. Highland Houſe, the elegant ſeat of Iſaac Currie, Eſq. built of ſtone, forms a beautiful termination to the viſta. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto.

Mr. Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," obſerves, that "Wanſted, upon the whole, is one of the nobleſt houſes in England. The magnificence of having four ſtate bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are ſuperior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of theſe houſes is ſuperior to this in other particulars;

and, to form a complete palace, ſomething muſt be taken from all. In reſpect to elegance of architecture, Wanſted is ſecond to Holkam. What a building would it be, were the wings added, according to the firſt deſign!"

WARE, a market-town in Herts, on the great north road, and on the river Lea, 21 miles from London. In 1408, the town was deſtroyed by a great inundation; and ſluices and wears being made in the river to preſerve it from future floods, Camden ſuppoſes, that it hence acquired the name of Ware. The church is large, in the form of a croſs, and has a gallery erected by the Governors of Chriſt Hoſpital in London; but the ſchool, which was for the younger children of that hoſpital, is removed to Hertford. Here is a conſiderable market for corn; and 5000 quarters of malt and other corn are frequently ſent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals.

About the 18th year of the reign of Henry III. Margaret Counteſs of Leiceſter founded a priory for friars in the north part of Ware, and dedicated it to St. Francis.

In the vicinity of Ware are ſeveral good ſeats; of which the principal are Fanham Hall, the ſeat of John Currie, Eſq.; Amwell Bury, the villa of Major Brown, lately Mr. Franco's; Cold Harbour, the ſeat and park of T. Caſwell, Eſq.; Blakeſware and Gilſton Park, the ſeats of William Plumer, Eſq. who reſides in the latter; and New Hall, the ſeat of William Leake, Eſq. *See Amwell, Stanſted, Abbots, Thundridgebury, Ware Park, Watten Wood Hall, and Youngsbury.*

WARE PARK, the ſeat of T. Hope Byde, Eſq. beautifully ſituate on a hill, riſing above the rich vale, terminated by Ware and Hertford. The park has all the advantages which reſult from inequality of ground, abundance of water, fine plantations, and a rich circumjacent country. In the beginning of the laſt century, it was the ſeat of Sir Henry Fanſhaw, whoſe garden Sir Henry Wootton calls "a delicate and diligent curioſity, without parallel among foreign nations."

WARLEYS, the beautiful ſeat and park of Miſs Carter, two miles N. E. of Waltham Abbey.

WATFORD, a market town in Herts, 14 miles from London, upon the Coln, where it has two ſtreams that run ſeparately to Rickmanſworth.

WATTON WOOD HALL, an elegant ſeat, five miles from Hertford, built by the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. The park is planted with great taſte; and a beautiful rivulet, called the Rib, which runs through it, is formed into a ſpacious canal, with iſlands for the haunts of ſwans. It is now the ſeat of Paul Benfield, Eſq.

WELWYN, a village in Herts, 25 miles from London, in the road to Bedford. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Young was Rector; and here was the ſcene of his melancholy, but pleaſing effuſions, "The Night Thoughts."

WESTBOURN

WESTBOURN PLACE, the ſeat of Mrs. Coulſon, at Weſtbourn Green, in the Pariſh of Paddington, 1¼ mile from London. This green is one of thoſe beautifully rural ſpots, for which that pariſh, though contiguous to the metropolis, is diſtinguiſhed. The eſtate was the property of Mr. Iſaac Ware, who, having quitted the ignoble profeſſion of a chimney-ſweeper, ſtudied architecture, commenced the man of taſte and ſcience, and became the Editor of the works of Palladio, and of other profeſſional publications. With materials brought from the Earl of Cheſterfield's houſe in May-Fair (which he was employed to rebuild), he erected the preſent manſion. It was ſold by his executors to Sir William York, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who reſided in it for ſome time, and afterwards let it to a Venetian Ambaſſador. In 1768, he ſold it to the late Jewkes Coutſon, Eſq. who expended a conſiderable ſum in enlarging the houſe, and laying out the grounds. The library, which he added to the houſe, is ſaid to have coſt 1500l. The houſe is ſituated on a riſing ground, which commands a pleaſing view of Hampſtead and Highgate: the village of Paddington, with its elegant new church, built by Mr. Plaw, produces a pretty effect, when viewed from hence; and as no part of London can be ſeen, a perſon diſpoſed to enjoy the pleaſures of rural retirement, may here forget his proximity to "the buſy hum of men."—Very near this handſome villa is a farm-houſe, occupied by the Marquis of Buckingham, as an occaſional country reſidence.

WESTCOMB PARK, in the pariſh of Greenwich, was the manor of Mr. Lambard, author of the "Perambulation through Kent." It came, after a ſucceſſion of different proprietors, into the poſſeſſion of the late Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman, whoſe fine taſte and ſkill in architecture have been juſtly celebrated, pulled down the old houſe, which ſtood on the ſpot now occupied by the ſtables, and rebuilt it in its preſent ſituation, about the year 1732. Of Lord Pembroke it was purchaſed by Charles third Duke of Bolton, who reſided here upward of twenty years, with Miſs Lavinia Fenton, (the celebrated Polly Peachum) whom he married in 1751; and who continued here, as Ducheſs Dowager of Bolton, from 1754 till her death in 1760, when this ſeat became the property of her ſon, the Rev. Mr. Powlett. After her death it was ſucceſſively occupied by Lord Clive, the Marquis of Lothian, the Ducheſs of Athol, and Mr. Halliday, and is now the reſidence of Mr. Burgh. The houſe is highly finiſhed with carving and rich ceilings. The wainſcot and chimney-pieces appear to be of an older date, and were probably brought from the ancient manſion. The principal beauty of Weſtcomb Park is the terrace, near the houſe. The proſpect it commands of Shooter's Hill, from the ſummit to the baſe, and of a long extent of the river, which terminates in ſeveral windings under Charlton Wood, is beautiful and magnificent.

WESTERHAM, a market-town, 21¾ miles from London, in the road to Eaſt Grinſtead. Near this place is the noble ſeat of John Ward, Eſq. called Squirries. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence with

reſpect to the front; but, on the back of the edifice, the ground riſes very high, and is divided into ſeveral ſteep ſlopes. Near the houſe are ſome woods, through which are cut ſeveral ridings. On the other ſide of the hill, behind the houſe, ariſe nine ſprings, which, uniting their ſtreams, form the river Darent. Near this place alſo is Hill Park, the ſeat of John Cotton, Eſq. famous for its fine caſcades, formed by the Darent.

Weſterham is celebrated as the birth-place of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Hoadly, Bp. of Wincheſter. Here alſo General Wolfe was born: he is buried in the church, and on a tablet to his memory are the following lines:

While George in ſorrow bows his laurel'd head,
And bids the art ſt grace the ſoldier dead;
We raiſe no ſculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth, the faireſt in the liſts of fame:
Proud of thy birth, we boaſt th' auſpicious year;
Struck with thy fall, we ſhed the generous tear;
With humble grief inſcribe one artleſs ſtone,
And with thy matchleſs honours date our own.

WEXHAM GREEN, adjoining to Stoke Green, on which is the pleaſant ſeat of Randal Ford, Eſq.

WEY, the principal river in Surry, riſes in Hampſhire, and, after paſſing Guildford, flows to the Thames, which it joins near Chertſey. Pope has characterized this river, as

The chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, four miles from Hampton Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the Wey. In this pariſh are Say's Place, and Brooklands, the ſeat of George Payne, Eſq. The latter is a very charming place; and if it were not in the vicinity of Paine's Hill and Oatlands, might be held in the higheſt eſtimation; for, with reſpect to natural beauties, it is, in the opinion of good judges, ſuperior to both thoſe places. *See Oatlands, Ham Farm, and Weburn Farm.*

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, near Edgware, is celebrated for the magnificent ſeat built here by James firſt Duke of Chandos. The church, which is an elegant little ſtructure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built by the Duke, who would have erected a new tower alſo; but the pariſhioners having ſold their bells, in expectation that this munificent nobleman would provide a new ſet, his Grace took ſuch offence at this circumſtance, that he would proceed no farther in his deſign than decorating the inſide. The organ is placed at the eaſt end of the church, in a receſs behind the altar, and not much elevated above it: it is viewed through an arch, ſupported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion table, which produces a fine effect. The ceiling and walls are painted, by Laguerre, with various ſubjects from the Old

and

and New Teſtament; the Nativity, and a Dead Chriſt, on each ſide of the altar, are by Belluchi; and, at the weſt end of the chapel, is a gallery, which was erected for the uſe of the Duke and his family. There is likewiſe an elegant chamber, containing monuments of the Brydges family. Paſſing through an antichamber, which communicates immediately with the church, it is approached by a flight of ſteps, and immediately in view, at the entrance, appears the coſtly monument of "The Grand Duke" and his firſt two wives. *See Canons.*

WHITTON, a hamlet of the pariſh of Twickenham, adjoining to Hounſlow Heath. Here Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handſome houſe, adorned with extenſive plantations, which have been much enlarged and improved by the preſent proprietor, Samuel Prime, Eſq. In this Houſe Sir Godfrey acted as a Juſtice of the Peace; and here he died in 1717. The ſtair-caſe was painted by Sir Godfrey himſelf, aſſiſted by Laguerre. In this hamlet are the villas of Col. William Campbell, Mr. Dennis, and George Goſtling, Eſq. reſpectively called, Whitton Dean, Whitton Farm, and Whitton Houſe. *See the next Article.*

WHITTON PLACE, the ſeat of the late Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Swediſh Order of the Polar Star, was built by Archibald third Duke of Argyle. The ſpot now occupied by the pleaſure-grounds conſiſted partly of corn-fields, and partly of land taken from Hounſlow Heath. To this nobleman, we are principally indebted for the introduction of foreign trees and plants, that contribute ſo eſſentially to the richneſs of colouring ſo peculiar to our modern landſcape; and, in forming his plantations at Whitton, he diſplayed great elegance of taſte, although the modern art of gardening was, at that time, in a ſtate of infancy. He planted a great number of cedars, firs, and other evergreens, which now make a majeſtic and venerable appearance, and are ſome of the fineſt to be found in this country. Many of the cedars are in Mr. Goſtling's grounds, as well as the tower built by the Duke, which commands a proſpect of great extent. The cedars were planted in 1724. The girth of the largeſt is 10 feet 6 inches. He likewiſe built a noble conſervatory, in which he formed one of the beſt collections of exotics in England. Theſe are no longer to be ſeen; but of their number and value, ſome idea may be conceived, when it is conſidered that this very conſervatory was ſufficiently large to be converted into an elegant villa, now the property of Mr. Goſtling. After the death of the Duke, this place had many proprietors. At laſt it came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Goſtling's father, who converted the conſervatory into a villa for himſelf; and having divided the pleaſure-grounds into two parts, ſold the principal houſe, with the grounds allotted to it, to Sir William Chambers.

In his improvements of this delightful ſpot, Sir William appears to have had in view the decorations of an Italian villa. Temples, ſtatues, ruins, and antiques, are interſperſed. In one part appears the imitation of an ancient Roman bath; and, in another, a modern

temple of Æſculapius, erected in compliment to the Rev. Dr. Willis, to whoſe ſkill, under the Divine Bleſſing, we are indebted for the happy reſtoration of our beloved Sovereign, in 1789. Over the door is the following inſcription:

Æſculapio ſalv. avg. reſtitvit ſacr. MDCCLXXXIX.

WHITE PLACE, near Cookham, in Berks, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Leyceſter, is ſituated on the ſide of the Thames, commanding the moſt pictureſque views of woodland ſcenery, along the oppoſite ſide of the river; enriched with the noble ſeats of Taploe and Hedſor. This houſe is ſingularly built of chalk, dug near the ſpot; not a ſingle brick having been uſed in the whole ſtructure, except in the chimnies. It has been built more than eighteen years, during which time the various changes of weather do not appear to have affected it in any material degree.

WICKHAM, WEST, a pariſh in Kent, between Croydon and Bromley, containing two villages: the one, at a ſmall diſtance after having paſſed Wickham Green from Beckenham; and the other, about a mile farther to the ſouth. In the former is the ſeat of Richard Jones, Eſq. In the latter are the church, and the ancient manor-houſe, called Weſt Wickham Court, the property of John Farnaby, Eſq. In this houſe lived the celebrated Gilbert Weſt, author of "Obſervations on the Reſurrection of Chriſt." Here he devoted himſelf to learning and piety; and, "here," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "he was very often viſited by Lyttleton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, uſed, at Wickham, to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary converſation." There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt: and what is of more importance, at Wickham, Lyttleton received that conviction, that produced his "Diſſertation on the Converſion and Apoſtleſhip of St. Paul." In a ſummer-houſe, Mr. Weſt placed the following inſcription, in imitation of Auſonius "Ad Villam:"

Not wrapt in ſmoky London's ſulphurous clouds,
And not far diſtant, ſtands my rural cot;
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repoſe brings on the ſpleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleaſures cloy;
Swift as my changing wiſh, I change the ſcene,
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

WICKHAM, EAST, a village in Kent, ten miles from London, to the left of the road to Dover. Here is the handſome ſeat of J. Jones, Eſq.

WIDBURY HILL, near Ware, celebrated by Mr. Scott, for the proſpect it commands. *See* AMWELL.

WIDFORD, a village in Herts, near Hoddeſdon. In this pariſh, on a hill to the weſt of the river Lea, are two burrows, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of ſome battle.

WILDER-

WILDERNESS, near Sevenoaks, the ſmall ſeat and park of Earl Camden.

WILLINGALE DOE and WILLINGALE SPAIN, two pariſhes in Eſſex, between Chelmsford and Fifield; of which it is remarkable, that they have each a church, almoſt cloſe together, in one church-yard.

WILLOWS, THE, in the hamlet of Dedworth, in the pariſh of Windſor, the ſeat of Henry Townley Ward, Eſq. on the ſide of the Thames, two miles from Windſor, in the road to Maidenhead. It was built by Mr. Kimberley, by whom it is let to Mr. Ward, who has the option to purchaſe it, at a given price, at any time within his term. The houſe is ſmall, and has but little ground attached to it; but it has been very much improved by Mr. Ward. What was formerly a mooriſh ſwamp, or oſier beds, now forms a beautiful lawn. At a ſmall diſtance from this, is Bullock's Hatch, another ſeat, the property of Mr. Ward, with a ſmall farm which is connected with the pleaſure-grounds belonging to the Willows, by a ſubterraneous paſſage under the high road.

WILTON PARK, the elegant ſeat of Mrs. Dupré, near Beaconsfield in Bucks. It is built of Portland ſtone, in a very beautiful ſituation.

WIMBLEDON, a village in Surry, on a fine heath, ſeven miles S. W. of London. The manor here, which included that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the ſee of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Abp. Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it afterward ſucceſſively, by grant, ſettlement, purchaſe, or inheritance, the property or reſidence of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Eſſex, Queen Catharine Parr, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterward Earl of Exeter; of his father, the Great Lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil, Viſcount Wimbledon, Queen Henrietta Maria; General Lambert, the famous parliamentary General; Queen Henrietta Maria, after the Reſtoration; George Digby Earl of Briſtol; the Duke of Leeds; Sir Theodore Janſſen, Bart. and Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough. Her Grace pulled down the old manſion houſe (a magnificent ancient edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil), and rebuilt it on the old ſite, after a deſign of the Earl of Pembroke's. She left it to her grandſon John Spencer, Eſq. whoſe ſon, the late Earl Spencer, formed here one of the fineſt parks in England. It contains 1,200 acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a ſheet of water, containing 50 acres. The eminences in this park preſent many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be diſtinguiſhed his Lordſhip's houſe in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epſom Downs. No leſs than nineteen churches may be counted in this proſpect, excluſive of thoſe of London and Weſtminſter. The houſe was burnt down in 1785; but ſome of the offices, that were at a diſtance from the houſe, ſerve for the occaſional reſidence of his Lordſhip.

On the eaſt ſide of Wimbledon Common, is a ſeat, lately the property

perty of M. de Calonne, Comptroller General of the Finances of France, before the Revolution in 1789. The plantations, which contain upward of 70 acres, join Lord Spencer's; and M. de Calonne, when he purchaſed this place of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Eſq. laid the foundation of a ball room and two tea rooms; but he ſold the eſtate, in September, 1792, for 15,000l. to Earl Gower Sutherland.

Near the church, is the elegant villa of William Beaumaris Ruſh, Eſq. which has likewiſe fine pleaſure-grounds, commanding ſome extenſive views. On the ſouth ſide of the Common, is a neat villa, the reſidence of the Counteſs Dowager of Briſtol; and, next to this, is Wimbleton Lodge, a new and elegant houſe, built by Gerard de Viſme, Eſq. On the weſt ſide, are two good houſes, both in the occupation of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and the pretty villa of Abraham Aguelar, Eſq. In the lane leading to Kingſton is Proſpect Place, the ſeat of James Meyrick, Eſq. adjoining to which is the handſome villa of Samuel Caſtell, Eſq. Both theſe have beautiful pleaſure-grounds, commanding delightful views of Epſom Downs and all the country adjacent. There are ſeveral other good houſes on the Common; particularly, thoſe of John Horne Tooke, Eſq. and Counſellor Bray.

The church was rebuilt (the chancel excepted), in 1788, and fitted up in the Grecian ſtyle. The contributions of the inhabitants, on this occaſion, were ſo liberal, that the whole was completed, without the neceſſity of recurring to Parliament, or to a brief; and it ought to be recorded, to his honour, that Mr. Levi, the Jew, then of Proſpect Place, was one of the moſt conſiderable ſubſcribers. At one corner of the church-yard, is a ſepulchre of brick and ſtone, for the family of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Eſq. The entrance, which is on the outſide of the church-yard, is by a flight of ſteps into a ſunk area, fenced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment, illuminated by the door, and a ſmall window on each ſide, which are all grated; and oppoſite the door are four rows of horizontal niches, above each other, being 16 niches in the whole. Five of theſe are filled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins'; and the entrance, of courſe, is cloſed up with marble, on which is inſcribed the name, &c. In the church-yard is the tomb of John Hopkins, Eſq. celebrated by Pope as Vulture Hopkins: he died in 1732.

At the S. W. angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment with a ſingle ditch, including a ſurface of ſeven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the ſite of a battle, in 568, between Ceaulin, King of the Weſt Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the ſame common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze.

At Wimbledon are the copper-mines of Meſſ. Henckell, Mr. Coleman's calico printing manufactory, and Meſſrs. Wall's manufactory of japan ware.

WINDSOR, NEW, a borough and market-town, in Berks, 22 miles

22 miles from London, ſituate on the Thames. In the grant of it to the monks of Weſtminſter, by Edward the Confeſſor, it is called Windleſhora, which ſignifies a winding ſhore; and hence the derivation of its preſent name. The Abbot of Weſtminſter exchanged it with William I. for other lands. Edward I. in 1276, made it a free borough, and reſided here. Windſor ſoon became a place of great reſort. The corporation conſiſts of a Mayor and 30 Brethren, 13 of whom are ſtyled Benchers; and 10 of theſe Benchers have the title of Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is annually choſen. The town is well paved and lighted, an act of Parliament, for that purpoſe, having been obtained in 1769. The Guildhall is a brick ſtructure, with arcades of Portland ſtone, erected in 1686. In a niche, is the ſtatue of Queen Anne, with an adulatory Latin inſcription, in which the ſculptor is told, that "a reſemblance of Anna is not to be given by his art; and that if he would exhibit her likeneſs, he muſt attempt a *goddeſs*." In another niche, is a ſtatue of her conſort, Prince George of Denmark, with a Latin inſcription, in which he is ſtyled "a hero, whom future ages muſt revere." The pariſh church is a large ancient ſtructure.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the moſt delightful palace of our Sovereigns, was built by William the Conqueror, on account of its pleaſant ſituation, and as a place of ſecurity. It was enlarged by Henry I. Our ſucceeding monarchs reſided in the ſame caſtle, till Edward III. who was born in it, cauſed the ancient building to be taken down (except the three towers at the weſt end of the lower ward), erected the preſent ſtately caſtle, and St. George's chapel; incloſed the whole with a rampart of ſtone; and inſtituted the Order of the Garter. The rebuilding of the caſtle was principally under the direction of William of Wykeham, afterward Bp. of Winchester. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Charles II. The laſt entirely changed the face of the upper court; enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furniſhed the royal apartments; decorated them with paintings; and erected a magazine of arms. He likewiſe enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth on the north ſide of the caſtle, and carried another terrace round the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the upper courts. His preſent Majeſty alſo has made many fine improvements.

This caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward; the whole containing about twelve acres of land; and it has many towers and batteries. It is ſituated upon a high hill, which riſes by a gentle aſcent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free-ſtone, 1870 feet in length. It is one of the nobleſt walks in Europe, with reſpect to ſtrength and grandeur, and the extenſive proſpect of the Thames and the adjacent country, enriched with a variety of beautiful villas.

From the terrace we enter the Little Park *(See Windſor Little Park)*, adjoining which, and oppoſite the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Caſtle,

Caſtle, are two neat modern-built manſions; the one named "The Queen's Lodge," which is the royal reſidence; the other called "The Lower Lodge," for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Both theſe buildings are of brick faced with ſtucco, with an embattled coping. The garden is elegant.

But to return to the Caſtle. The upper court is a ſpacious quadrangle, containing, on the north ſide, the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall: on the ſouth and eaſt ſides, are the royal apartments, thoſe of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of ſtate: and, in the centre of the area, is the ſtatue of Charles II. with an inſcription, celebrating as *the beſt of Kings*, the tyrant in whoſe reign a Ruſſel and a Sidney ſuffered!

The Round Tower, which forms the weſt ſide of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the higheſt part of the mount, and there is an aſcent to it by a flight of ſtone ſteps. This mount is neatly laid out in ſloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with ſhrubs. The apartments command an extenſive view to London, and into the counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxfordſhire, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Suſſex, Kent, and Bedfordſhire. In the guard-chamber is ſhewn the coats of mail of King John of France and David King of Scotland, both priſoners here at the ſame time; and here is the room in which Marſhal de Belleiſle reſided, when a priſoner, in 1744.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is, in a manner, divided into two parts, by St. George's Chapel, which ſtands in the centre. On the north or inner ſide, are the houſes and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, with thoſe of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and, on the ſouth and weſt ſides of the outer part, are the houſes of the Poor Knights of Windſor. In this court are alſo ſeveral towers belonging to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windſor, and to the officers of the Order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north ſide of the upper court, and are termed the Star building, from a ſtar and garter in the middle of the ſtructure, on the outſide next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a veſtibule, ſupported by Ionic columns, with ſome antique buſtos in niches, to the great ſtair-caſe, finely painted by Thornhill with ſubjects from Ovid. In the dome, Phaeton is repreſented deſiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the ſun. In large compartments, on the ſtair-caſe, are the transformation of Phaeton's ſiſters into poplars, and of Cycnus into a ſwan. In ſeveral parts of the ceiling are the ſigns of the zodiac ſupported by the winds, with baſkets of flowers beautifully diſpoſed: at the corners are the four elements, each expreſſed by a variety of figures. Aurora is repreſented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horſes. In ſeveral parts of the ſtair-caſe are the figures of Muſic, Painting, and other ſciences. The whole is beautifully diſpoſed, and heightened with gold; and from this

this ſtair-caſe is a view of the back-ſtairs, painted with the ſtory of Meleager and Atalanta. We proceed through the aparments in the following order:

The Queen's Guard Chamber, furniſhed with guns, piſtols, &c. beautifully diſpoſed in various forms. On the ceiling is Britannia in the perſon of Catharine, conſort to Charles II. ſeated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their reſpective offerings. On the outer part of this group are the ſigns of the zodiac; and, in different parts of the ceiling, are Minerva, Mars, Venus, &c. Over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horſeback, by Dahl; with a view of ſhipping, by Vandervelde.

The Queen's Preſence Chamber. Here Queen Catharine is repreſented attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: ſhe is under a curtain ſpread by Time, and ſupported by Zephyrs, while Fame ſounds the happineſs of Britain: below, Juſtice is driving away Envy, Sedition, &c. The room is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the beheading of St. Paul, and the perſecution of the primitive Chriſtians; and it is adorned with the pictures of Edward III. and the Black Prince, both by Belcamp; and of James I. by Vandyck. In this room alſo are three of the cartoons of Raphael.

"Give me, fair Fancy, to pervade
Chambers in pictur'd pomp array'd!
Peopling whoſe ſtately walls I view
The godlike forms that Raffaele drew;
I ſeem to ſee his magic hand
Wield the wond'rous pencil-wand,
Whoſe touches animation give,
And bid th' inſenſate canvaſs live;
Glowing with many a deed divine
Atchiev'd in holy Paleſtine,
The Paſſions feel its potent charm,
And round the mighty maſter ſwarm."

The firſt of theſe celebrated cartoons in the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lyſtra; the ſecond, the Miraculous draught of fiſhes; the third, the Healing of the Cripple at the beautiful Gate of the Temple.

The Queen's Audience Chamber. The ceiling is painted with Britannia in the perſon of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by ſwans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, &c. The canopy is of fine Engliſh velvet, ſet up by Queen Anne; and the tapeſtry was made at Coblentz, and preſented to Henry VIII. The pictures are, William and Frederic Henry, Princes of Orange, Honthorſt; and the Queen of James I. Vanſomer.

The Ball Room. On the ceiling Charles II. is repreſented *giving freedom to Europe*, by the figures of Perſeus and Andromeda: on the

the ſhield of Perſeus is inſcribed *Perſeus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata!* Mars, attended by the celeſtial deities, offers the olive branch. The tapeſtry, which was made at Bruſſels, and ſet up by Charles II. repreſents the twelve months of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures: William Earl of Pembroke, Vanſomer; St. John, after Corregio; Counteſs of Dorſet, after Vandyck; Ducheſs of Richmond, Vandyck; a Madonna; and the Ducheſs of Hamilton, Hanneman.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the ceiling is painted the Aſſembly of the gods and goddeſſes. The room is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſeaſons of the year: and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, Guido; a Magdalen, Lely; Henrietta, Ducheſs of Orleans, in the character of Minerva; Lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; De Bray and his family, by himſelf; Killegrew and Carew, Vandyck. In this room is a beautiful clock by Vulliamy: the caſe, and figures of Time clipping Cupid's wings, are in an elegant taſte.

The Queen's Bedchamber. The bed of ſtate in this room was put up by the Queen: the inſide, counterpane, and curtains, are of white ſatin, embroidered with flowers, in the moſt exquiſite taſte, by Mrs. Wright and her aſſiſtants. It is ſaid to have coſt 14,000l. The ceiling is painted with the ſtory of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the picture of her Majeſty at full length, with all her children in miniature, Weſt; ſix landſcapes, Zuccarelli; and two Flower-Pieces.

The Room of Beauties, ſo named from the original portraits of fourteen of the moſt celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II.; viz. Mrs. Knot and Mrs. Lawſon, Wiſſing; Lady Sunderland, Lady Rocheſter, Lady Denham and her ſiſter, and Mrs. Middleton, Lely; Lady Byron, Houſeman: Ducheſs of Richmond, Counteſs of Northumberland, Lady Gramont, Ducheſs of Cleveland, and Ducheſs of Somerſet, Lely; and Lady Oſſory, Wiſſing; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandyck, by Ruſſel.

The Queen's Dreſſing Room. Here is Anne, Queen to James I.; and, in a cloſet, is the banner of France, annually delivered on the ſecond of Auguſt by the Duke of Marlborough; the tenure by which he holds Blenheim Houſe.

Queen Elizabeth's, or the *Picture Gallery*, is adorned with the following paintings: James I. Vanſomer; the Holy Family, after Raphael; Charles V. after Titian; the Offering of the Wiſe Men, Paul Veroneſe; the Miſers, Quintin Matſys; Perſeus and Andromeda, Schiavone: Titian and a Senator of Venice, by Titian; Henry VIII. Holbein; the Battle of Spurs; two Italian Markets, Bomboccio; a Converſation, Teniers; Sir John Lawſon, Sir Chriſtopher Minnes, Earl of Sandwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir William Penn, Sir George Ayſcough, Sir Thomas Tiddyman, Anne Ducheſs of York, Prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joſeph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, Lely;

Lely; a Boy with Puppies, Murillo; our Saviour and St. John, Vandyck; Expedition of Henry VIII, to Boulogne; St. Joſeph, Fetti; a Man's Head, Carlo Cignani; a Boy paring Fruit, Michael Angelo; Men playing at Bowls, Teniers; Aſcenſion of the Virgin, Baſſan; Boors drinking, Teniers; St. Charles de Borromeo, Fetti; Angel and Shepherds, N. Pouſſin; Interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I.; our Saviour in the Garden, N. Pouſſin; Emmanuel Phillibert Duke of Savoy, More; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Indian Market, Poſt; Marquis del Guaſto and Family, after Titian: and Rinaldo and Armida, Romanelli.

Queen Caroline's China Cloſet, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly diſpoſed; and the whole room finely gilt and ornamented: the pictures are, Prince Arthur, and his two Siſters, Children of Henry VII. Mabuſe; a Woman with a Kitten; and a Woman ſqueezing Blood out of a Sponge. In this cloſet is alſo a fine amber cabinet, preſented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinſon, Bp. of London.

The King's Cloſet. The ceiling is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures are, Anne Ducheſs of York, the Princeſs Mary, and Mary Ducheſs of York, Lely; a Man's Head, Raphael; St. Catharine, Guido; a Woman's Head, Parmegiano; two Landſcapes, Brueghel; a Landſcape, Teniers; Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, Holbein; Holy Family, Vanuden; Luther, Holbein; Eraſmus, Pens; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; the Creation, Brueghel.

The King's Dreſſing Room. On the ceiling is the ſtory of Jupiter and Danae. The pictures are Prince George of Denmark, Kneller; a Magdalen, Dolci; two Views of Windſor Caſtle, Wotterman; a Man's Head, Da Vinci; a Landſcape, Wouvermans; Nero depoſiting the aſhes of Britannicus, Le Suer; Counteſs of Deſmond, who lived 150 years, wanting a few days, Rembrandt; a Farrier's Shop, Wouvermans; a Youth's Head, Holbein; Charles II. Ruſſel; Herodias' Daughter, Dolci; an Old Man's Head, Holbein; James Duke of York, Ruſſel; Queen of Charles II. Lely.

The King's Bed Chamber is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſtory of Hero and Leander: the ſtate-bed is of rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of Queen Anne; and, on the ceiling, Charles II. is repreſented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy ſupported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and attended by Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. The paintings are Charles II. when a boy, in armour, Vandyck; and Henry Duke of Glouceſter.

The King's Drawing Room. The ceiling is painted with Charles II. riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horſes of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune paying obedience to the Monarch as he paſſes. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the Labours of Hercules. The pictures are, a converted Chineſe, Kneller; a Magdalen, Young Palma; the Ro-

man Charity; St. John; St. Stephen ſtoned; St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, Michael Angelo Caravage; Cupid and Pſyche, Dahl; Endymion and Diana, Genario; Harveſt, Baſſan; our Saviour before Pilate, Schiavone; Martha and Mary, from Baſſan; a Shepherd and Shepherdeſs, Genario; Danae, Ditto; and Venus turned Painter, a Copy.

The King's Public Dining Room. The ceiling repreſents the Banquet of the Gods. The pictures are, Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the Birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, Genario; a Naval Triumph of Charles II. Verrio; the Marriage of St. Catharine, Danckers; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; Hunting the Wild Boar, Snyders; Still Life, Kalf; the Taking of Bears, Baſſan; a Bohemian Family, by Purdioni; Divine Love, Bagl'oni; Lacy, a Comedian, in three Characters, Wright; a Sea Piece; Diana; a Family Singing by candle-light; Honthorſt; a Japan Peacock; the Cocoa Tree; Architecture and Figures. The beautiful carving of this chamber is by Gibbons.

The King's Audience Chamber. On the ceiling is repreſented the re-eſtabliſhment of the Church of England at the Reſtoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the Cardinal virtues; Religion triumphing over Superſtition and Hypocriſy, who are driven by Cupids from before the church. This room is decorated by the maſterly hand of Weſt. The picture, over the door, is the Surrender of Calais. The companion to this is the Entertainment given by Edward to his Priſoners, in which the brave Euſtace de Ribaumont, who engaged the King, unknown, in ſingle combat, during the ſiege of Calais, is introduced. The King makes himſelf known, and is in the act of nobly rewarding the valour of his enemy with a crown of pearls, and, at the ſame inſtant, granting him his liberty.

Under this picture is the third, repreſenting the paſſage of the Somme, near Abbeville, in which Edward is oppoſed by Godemar de Faye, General of King Philip.

The fourth is the Interview between the King and his victorious Son, the Black Prince, after the battle of Creſſy. The monarch is tenderly embracing his ſon, who looks with attention on the ſlain King of Bohemia, lying at his feet. The conduct of this monarch (who was almoſt blind with age) and of his noble attendants, was truly heroic. They agreed, to prevent being ſeparated, to tie their horſes' bridles together, and to conquer or die; and, in this ſituation, the attendants were found, the next morning, near the body of their brave old King.

The fifth is the victory of Poitiers, in which the Black Prince is repreſented receiving as captives the French King John, and his youngeſt ſon Philip.

The ſixth is the firſt Inſtallation of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel. The Bps. of Winchester and Saliſbury are performing the ſervice, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the altar. In the gallery appear the King's children, the captive King of

of Scotland, the Bp. of St. Andrew's, French priſoners and ſpectators. In the fore ground are two of the Poor Knights of Windſor, kneeling; behind them two Foreign Ambaſſadors; and, behind theſe, is the portrait of Mr. Weſt himſelf, &c.

The ſeventh, over the other door, is the battle of Nevil's Croſs, near Durham, where Queen Philippa, in the abſence of the King, takes the command of the army, and defeats, and makes priſoner, David King of Scotland.

Over the chimney is the hiſtory of St. George.

The King's preſence Chamber is hung with tapeſtry, containing the Hiſtory of Queen Athaliah. On the ceiling, Mercury is repreſented with an original portrait of Charles II. which he ſhews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, &c. Over the canopy is Juſtice, ſhewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs. At the lower end is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and ſea-nymphs. The paintings are, Duns Scotus, Spagnolet; Peter I, of Ruſſia, Kneller; Prometheus, Young Palma; and the other four Cartoons of Raphael. The firſt is the death of Ananias; the ſecond, St. Paul preaching to the Athenians; the third, Chriſt delivering the Keys to Peter; the fourth, Elymas, the Sorcerer, ſtruck with Blindneſs.

Theſe ineſtimable cartoons had remained in Flanders, from the time that Pope Leo X. ſent them thither to be copied in tapeſtry; the money for the tapeſtry having never been paid. They were purchaſed by Charles I. at the recommendation of Rubens. At the ſale of the Royal pictures, in 1653, they were purchaſed for 300l. by Cromwell, againſt whom no one would bid. He pawned them to the Dutch Court for upward of 50,000l.; and, after the revolution, King William brought them again to England, and built a gallery for their reception in Hampton Court.

The King's Guard Chamber, a noble room, in which are thouſands of pikes, piſtols, guns, bayonets, &c. diſpoſed in colonnades, pillars, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, then maſter-gunner of this caſtle; the perſon who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed thoſe in the armory in the Tower of London. The ceiling is finely painted in water colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is alſo a repreſentation of Mars. The pictures are, Charles XI. of Sweden, on horſeback, Wyck; and eight paintings of battles and ſieges, Rugendas. At an inſtallation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great ſtate, in the abſence of the Sovereign.

St. George's Hall is ſet apart to the honour of the Order of the Garter, and is one of the nobleſt rooms in Europe. In the ceiling, Charles II. is repreſented in the habit of the Order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, ſtand on each ſide. Regal Government is upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Juſtice attended by Fortitude, Temperance,

rance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Toward the throne is repreſented, in an octagon, St. George's Croſs, encircled with the Garter, within a glory ſupported by Cupids, with the motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; the Muſes attending in full concert.

On the back of the throne is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inſcribed *Veniendo reſtituit rem*, in alluſion to William III, who is painted in the habit of the Order, ſitting under a royal canopy, by Kneller. To the throne is an aſcent of five marble ſteps, to which the painter has added five more, done with ſuch perfection as to deceive the ſight.

This noble room is 108 feet long; and the whole north ſide is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III, the founder of the Order, ſeated on a throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland priſoners: the Black Prince is ſeated in the middle of the proceſſion, crowned with laurel, and carried by ſlaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *inſignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland diſplayed. The painter has indulged his fancy, by cloſing the proceſſion with the fiction of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, in the perſon of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince, and the repreſentation of the Merry Wives of Windſor.—In this laſt, he has humorouſly introduced himſelf in a black hood and ſcarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble muſic-gallery, ſupported by ſlaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, ſaid to repreſent a father and his three ſons, taken priſoners by the Black Prince. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the Collar of the Order of the Garter fully diſplayed. The painting of this room was by Verrio.

St. George's, or *the King's Chapel*, On the ceiling is repreſented the Aſcenſion; and the altar-piece is adorned with a painting of the Laſt Supper. On the north ſide of the chapel is the repreſentation of the Reſurrection of Lazarus, and other miracles, by Verrio; and in a group of ſpectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with thoſe of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who aſſiſted him in theſe paintings. The eaſt end of the chapel is taken up with the cloſets belonging to his Majeſty and the Royal Family. The carved work is done by Gibbons, in lime-tree.

From this chapel we are conducted to the *Queen's Guard Chamber*, the firſt room we entered: for this is the laſt of the ſtate apartments at preſent ſhewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court reſides at Windſor. They conſiſt of many beautiful chambers adorned with paintings by the greateſt maſters.

In paſſing hence, we look into the inner or horn court, ſo called from a pair of ſtags horns of a very extraordinary ſize, taken in the foreſt, and ſet up in that court, which is painted in bronze and

ſtone

ſtone colour. On one ſide is repreſented a Roman battle, and on the oppoſite ſide a ſea-fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a repreſentation of David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of ſteps leads to the *King's Guard Chamber*; and, in the cavity under theſe ſteps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules alſo in a ſtone colour. On a dome over the ſteps is painted the battle of the Gods; and, on the ſides of the ſtair-caſe, is a repreſentation of the Four Ages of the World, and two Battles of the Greeks and Romans in freſco.

St. George's Chapel, or *the Collegiate Church*, already mentioned as ſituate in the middle of the lower court of the Caſtle, muſt not be confounded with *St. George's*, or the *King's Chapel*, in the Caſtle. It is a beautiful ſtructure, in the pureſt ſtyle of Gothic architecture, and was firſt erected, by Edward III, in 1377, for the honour of the Order of the Garter. But however noble the firſt deſign, Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, deſigned and undertook the preſent ſtructure. The work was carried on by Henry VII. who finiſhed the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. aſſiſted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof. The architecture of the inſide has ever been eſteemed for its great beauty; and, in particular, the ſtone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanſhip. It is an ellipſis ſupported by Gothic pillars, whoſe ribs and groins ſuſtain the whole roof, every part of which has ſome different device well finiſhed, as the arms of ſeveral of our kings, great families, &c. On each ſide of the choir, are the ſtalls of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, creſt, and ſword of each Knight, ſet up over his ſtall, on a canopy of ancient carving curiouſly wrought. Over the canopy is affixed the banner of each Knight blazoned on ſilk, and on the back of the ſtalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's ſtall, on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is diſtinguiſhed by rich ornaments. The Prince's ſtall is on the left, and has no diſtinction from thoſe of the reſt of the Knights; the whole ſociety, according to the ſtatutes of the inſtitution, being companions, equal in honour and power.

In a vault under this choir are interred Henry VIII, his Queen Jane Seymour, Charles I, and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the S. aiſle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI; and Edward IV is interred in the N. aiſle.

Let ſofter ſtrains ill-fated Henry mourn,
And palms eternal flouriſh round his urn.
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And, faſt beſide him, once-fear'd Edward ſleeps,
Whom not extended Albion could contain,
From old Belerium to the northern main,

The grave unites; where ev'n the Great find reſt,
And blended lie th' oppreſſor and th' oppreſt. POPE.

In 1789, the workmen employed in repairing the church, diſcovered the vault of King Edward. The body, incloſed in a leaden and wooden coffin, meaſuring ſix feet three inches in length, appeared reduced to a ſkeleton. The bottom of the coffin was covered with a muddy liquor, about three inches deep, of a ſtrong ſaline taſte. Near this was a wooden coffin ſuppoſed to have contained the body of his Queen, who died three years after the King, in confinement, at Bermondſey Abbey, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſecretly interred. On the ſides of this vault were inſcribed, in characters reſembling thoſe of the times, "Edward IV," with ſome names, probably thoſe of the workmen employed at the funeral. The tomb of this King is fronted with touchſtone; over it is a beautiful monument of ſteel, ſaid to have been the work of Quintin Matſys.

There are ſeveral chapels in this church, in which are the monuments of many illuſtrious perſons; particularly, of Edward Earl of Lincoln, a renowned naval warrior; George Manners Lord Roos, and Anne, his conſort, niece of Edward IV; Anne, Ducheſs of Exeter, mother of that lady, and ſiſter to the King; Sir Reginald Bray, before-mentioned; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married the ſiſter of King Henry VIII.

This church was completely repaired and beautified in 1790. The altar now conſiſts of the moſt curious and delicate workmanſhip, in various carved devices, ſurrounding Weſt's picture of the Laſt Supper. Over this altar is a noble painted window; the ſubject is the Reſurrection; and it is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour aſcending from the ſepulchre, preceded by the Angel, above whom, in the clouds, are Cherubims and Seraphims, and among theſe is a portrait of their Majeſties' ſon, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman ſoldiers, thrown into various poſtures with terror and aſtoniſhment. In the right-hand compartment are repreſented Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James, and Salome, approaching the ſepulchre, with unguents and ſpices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord. In the left hand diviſion are Peter and John, who are ſuppoſed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Chriſt was miſſing, and are running with the greateſt anxiety, aſtoniſhment, and ſpeed, toward the ſepulchre. This maſterly performance was deſigned by Mr. Weſt, in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, aſſiſted by Mr. Foreſt, between that period and 1788.

The organ, of Gothic exterior conſtruction, built by Green, is a noble production of genius. It is ſuppoſed to be ſuperior to any in the kingdom, particularly in the ſwell. The organ caſe was built by Mr. Emlyn. The carved work to this erection is very curious and coſtly. The aſcent to the choir, from the weſt door,

is

is by a flight of ſteps, under an arcade of artificial ſtone, extending the whole width of the choir.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the ſtalls of the Knights of the Garter, which have received great embelliſhments; the moſt conſpicuous of which is the King's ſtall. It was erected in 1788, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, and is carved in a neat Gothic ſtyle. In the centre are the arms of the Sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem; the whole ſurrounded with flower-de-luces, and the ſtar of the order, with G. R. III. properly diſpoſed. The curtains and cuſhions are of blue velvet fringed with gold. The old banners of the Knights that have been inſtalled are taken down, and beautiful new ſilk ones ſubſtituted, with helmets, creſts, and ſwords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected Knights. No part of the church appears to have been neglected. Taſte, as well as convenience, has been conſulted; a great degree of airineſs pervades the whole, and the effect of the ſtone-work, with the neatneſs of the finiſhing, ſtrikes the ſpectator with wonder. The *tout enſemble* is one of the moſt magnificent ever ſeen in a place of divine worſhip.

At the eaſt end of St. George's Chapel, is a free-ſtone edifice, built by Henry VII. as a burial-place for himſelf and his ſucceſſors; but afterward altering his purpoſe, he began the more noble ſtructure at Weſtminſter; and this remained neglected until Cardinal Wolſey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII. and, with a profuſion of expence, began here a ſumptuous monument for himſelf, whence this building obtained the name of Wolſey's Tomb Houſe. This monument was ſo magnificently built, that it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Weſtminſter Abbey; and, at the time of the Cardinal's diſgrace, the tomb was ſo far executed, that Benedetto, a ſtatuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats, for what he had already done; and 3Sol. 18s. had been paid for gilding only half of this monument. The Cardinal dying ſoon after his diſgrace, was buried in the cathedral at York, and the monument remained unfiniſhed. In 1646, the ſtatues and figures of gilt copper, of exquiſite workmanſhip, were ſold. James II. converted this building into a popiſh chapel, and maſs was publicly performed here. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the walls were finely ornamented and painted; but the whole having been neglected ſince the reign of James II. is now in a ſtate of decay, and being no appendage to the college, waits the royal favour, to retrieve it from the diſgrace of its preſent appearance.

The royal foundations in this Caſtle are, the moſt noble Order of the Garter, which conſiſts of the Sovereign and 25 Knights Companion; the Royal College of St. George, conſiſting of a Dean, 12 Canons, ſeven Minor Canons, 11 Clerks, an Organiſt, a Verger, and two Sacriſts; and the Alms Knights, who are 18 in number, viz. 13 of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of James I. The Order of the Garter was inſtituted by Edward III, in 1349. It is alſo called the Order of

of St. George, the patron of England, under whoſe banner the Engliſh always went to war, and St. George's Croſs was made the Enſign of the Order. The Garter was at the ſame time appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of diſtinction; not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tye or band of aſſociation in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companion, ſtrictly to himſelf, and to each other, in friendſhip and true agreement, and as an enſign or badge of unity or combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and intereſt of their Sovereign." At that time, King Edward, being engaged in proſecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, cauſed the French motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter; meaning to declare thereby the *equity* of his intention, and, at the ſame time, retorting ſhame and defiance upon him who ſhould dare to think ill of the *juſt* enterpriſe in which he had engaged.

WINDSOR LITTLE PARK, a fine incloſure, which embraces the north and eaſt ſides of Windſor Caſtle, and is about four miles in circumference, declining gently from the terrace to the Thames. It is a charming ſpot, pleaſantly wooded; and there is a row of ancient trees, near the Queen's Lodge, which is ſaid to have been planted by order of Queen Elizabeth, and ſtill retains her name.

Here alſo an old oak is ſaid to exiſt ſtill, by the name of Herne's Oak. The admirer of natural antiquity, who would wiſh to inveſtigate the ſubject, will find an ample account of it in Mr. Gilpin's "Remarks on Foreſt Scenery." It is thus celebrated by Shakeſpeare:

> There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter,
> Sometime a keeper here in Windſor Foreſt,
> Doth all the winter-time, at ſtill midnight,
> Walk round about an oak, with great ragged horns;
> And there he blaſts the tree, and takes the cattle,
> And makes milche-kine yield blood, and ſhakes a chain,
> In a moſt hideous and dreadful manner.
>
> *Merry Wives of Windſor, Act IV. Sc. IV.*

Formerly, numerous herds of deer were kept in this park; but ſince the year 1785, it has been ſtocked with ſheep and cattle of various denominations; yet there are ſtill ſome deer remaining, and plenty of hares, which frequently afford his Majeſty the diverſion of courſing.

WINDSOR GREAT PARK, an extenſive park, adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the town of Windſor. A noble road, near three miles in length, called the Long Walk, and adorned, on each ſide, with a double plantation of ſtately trees, leads to the ſummit of a delightful hill, near the Ranger's Lodge, whence there is a very luxuriant proſpect of the Caſtle, Eton College, and the country beyond. This park poſſeſſes a circuit of 14 miles; and, ſince the death of the late Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, his Majeſty

jeſty has taken it under his own immediate care, and amuſes himſelf in giving it every advantage which the united efforts of good huſbandry, and landſcape improvement, can beſtow. It conſiſts of near 4000 acres, beautifully diverſified in hill and dale; many parts of it nobly planted with venerable bodies of wood, varied with wild and romantic ſcenery. While this extent of domain remained in the hands of a Ranger, he employed it as a temporary advantage, and never thought of beſtowing upon it any permanent improvement: but his Majeſty having taken that office upon himſelf, every rational experiment which can add beauty, or produce advantage, is brought forward; and perſons of the firſt eminence and ſkill are employed in the execution of a magnificent plan of embelliſhment in the park; as well as to hold forth an example of improved huſbandry to the imitation of the ſurrounding country. The principle outlines of this plan embrace a vaſt compaſs of draining, which is completed, without deformity, after the mode adopted in Eſſex; an extenſive ſcene of planting upon the high grounds and eminences, where a grandeur of effect can be produced; a delicate opening of the bottom parts, in order to throw the vales into beautiful ſavannas; a ſelection of the fine ſylvan parts into harbours for game; with ſheep-walks for large flocks; and the formation of two contraſted farms at the oppoſite ends of the park. The one, from the lightneſs of the ſoil, is eſtabliſhed on the Norfolk ſyſtem of huſbandry, under a rotation of ſix courſe cropping, with all the advantages of turnip cultivation; and the other, which conſiſts of a loamy ſoil, is carried on in due conformity to the agricultural practice of Flanders, where the courſe of huſbandry almoſt invariably conſiſts of an alternate crop for man and beaſt; one of the moſt productive diſpoſitions to which land can be applied.

WINDSOR FOREST, a foreſt, which, according to Roque, forms a circuit of 56 miles, abounding with deer and game; and it is a magnificent appendage to Windſor Caſtle. It was originally formed and preſerved for the exerciſes of the chaſe, by our ancient ſovereigns, and is ſtill employed in thoſe recreations by his preſent Majeſty. This extenſive tract of land contains one market-town, and many pleaſant villages. The town, named Okingham, or Wokingham,, is nine miles from Windſor. Among the villages are Eaſt Hamſted, the birth-place of Fenton, the poet, celebrated as a valuable coadjutor of Pope's, in his tranſlation of Homer. Near this, is a Roman camp, called Cæſar's Camp. Eaſt of this is Sunning Hill, noted for its mineral waters. But the glory of Windſor Foreſt is Binfield, near Okingham, where Pope ſpent his youthful days, and where he compoſed his Windſor Forest. On one of the trees, in a wood, in this pariſh, is cut this inſcription:

HERE POPE SUNG.

Although much of the ſoil in Windſor Foreſt is barren and uncultivated, it is finely diverſified with hills, vales, and woods, interſperſed with charming ſeats and elegant villas; and it may be truly

ſaid

ſaid to poſſeſs thoſe ſylvan beauties which invited Pope to make it the ſubject of his youthful muſe. *See St. Leonard's Hill, New Lodge, and Sophia Farm.*

WINDSOR, OLD, a village on the Thames, between New Windſor and Egham, adorned with ſeveral handſome villas; particularly Lord Walſingham's, at the foot of Prieſt's Hill; The White Houſe, the property of William Pitt, Eſq. of Eton, and reſidence of Rice James, Eſq.; Pelling Place, the ſeat of James Bonnel, Eſq.; the elegant houſe and grounds of Mrs. Hammerſley; Crawley Houſe, the ſeat of Henry Iſherwood, Eſq.; and Clay Hall, the neat cottage of Mrs. Keppel, and reſidence of Sir Henry W. Daſhwood, Bart. *See Beaumont Lodge and Grove Houſe.*

WOBURN FARM, the ſeat and beautifully ornamented farm of the Hon. Mr. Petre, near Weybridge in Surry, was lately in the occupation of Lord Loughborough. It contains 150 acres, of which 35 are adorned to the higheſt degree; of the reſt, two-thirds are in paſture, and the remainder in tillage. The decorations are communicated, however, to every part; for they are diſpoſed along the ſides of a walk, which, with its appendages, forms a broad belt round the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted ſcale, through the arable. This walk is properly a garden; all within it is a farm. Theſe enchanting ſcenes were formed by the late Philip Southcote, Eſq. and exhibit a beautiful ſpecimen of the *ferme ornée*, of which he was the introducer, or rather inventor; and him, therefore, the Poetical Preceptor of Engliſh Gardening thus apoſtrophizes:

> On thee too, Southcote, ſhall the Muſe beſtow
> No vulgar praiſe; for thou to humbleſt things
> Couldſt give ennobling beauties: deck'd by thee,
> The ſimple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
> Ev'n as the virgin bluſh of innocence
> The harlotry of art. MASON.

WOODCOTE, now only a ſingle farm-houſe, in the pariſh of Beddington, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, from many remains of antiquity found here. Camden, and other antiquaries, contend, that this was the city of Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; which others maintain to have been in Kent.

WOODFORD, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Epping, has ſome agreeable villas on each ſide of the road, which command fine proſpects over a beautiful country. The moſt worthy of notice are, Woodford Hall, cloſe to the church, the ſeat of John Goddard, Eſq.; Proſpect Houſe, the property of J. Proctor, Eſq.; and the houſes of Job Mathew, and Robert Preſton, Eſqrs. Higham Hall, the elegant ſeat, late of Governor Hornby, but now of John Harman, Eſq. is ſituated between Woodford Hall and Proſpect Houſe, but is in the pariſh of Walthamſtow. A mineral ſpring, which riſes in the foreſt, at a little diſtance from the Horſe and Groom, was formerly in great repute, and much company reſorted

to

to drink the waters, at a houſe of public entertainment called Woodford Wells; but the waters have have long loſt their reputation; and the houſe, converted into a private one, is now the property of Henry Eggers, Eſq.

In the church yard is an elegant monument to the memory of ſome of the family of Sir Edmundſbury Godfrey, whoſe murder excited ſuch agitation in the reign of Charles II. *(See Primroſe Hill)* and of whom it ought to be recorded, that in the great plague, in 1665, he endangered his life for the good of his fellow-citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully diſcharging his duty as a magiſtrate. This monument was deſigned by Sir Robert Taylor. It is a Corinthian column: the ſhaft, of coloured marble, was brought from Italy; the baſe and capital are of white marble; and the whole coſt 1500l. In the church-yard is a yew-tree, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt in England. *See Herts.*

WOODFORD-BRIDGE, a village in the ſame pariſh, nine miles from London, in the road to Chipping Ongar, is ſituated on an eminence, forming a picturesque appearance. Near the bridge, over the Roding, is a pump of excellent water, brought hither, in 1776, at a great expence, by the proprietor of the eſtate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and not far from this is a manufactory of artificial ſtone. In this village is Ray Houſe, the ſeat of Sir James Wright, Bart. and a pretty villa, built by Cæſar Corſellis, Eſq.

WOODLAND HOUSE, the villa of John Julius Angerſtein, Eſq. on the north ſide of Blackheath, toward Charlton. It is faced with a beautiful ſtucco. The front, which has a handſome portico, is enriched by a niche on each ſide, containing elegant ſtatues, repreſenting the young Apollo and the Dancing Fawn. Immediately over each niche is a circular baſſo-relievo, with a ſemicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a paddock, and command the ſame beautiful proſpect as Weſtcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill and the Thames.

WOOLWICH, a market-town in Kent, nine miles from London, is ſituated on the Thames, and is famous for its fine docks and yards, (where men of war are built, and the largeſt have, at all times, ſufficient depth of water) as alſo for its vaſt magazines of guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, and other military ſtores. In the lower part of the town, is the Warren, where upwards of 7000 pieces of ordnance have been laid up at one time. Here alſo is the houſe where bombs, carcaſes, and grenades are prepared. In this town is a royal military academy, in which young officers, called Cadets, are inſtructed in fortification. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, as one of the 50 new churches.

For ſome years paſt, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number, ſometimes, of 400. It is remarkable, that part of this pariſh is on the Eſſex ſide of the Thames (where there was once a chapel, and where now ſtands

ſtands a houſe called "The Devil's Houſe,") and is included in Kent.

WORMLEY BURY, the ſeat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. in the pariſh of Wormley, near Cheſhunt.

WOTTON, a village in Surry, to the S. W. of Dorking. Here is the ſeat of the family of Evelyn, ever ſince the reign of Elizabeth. It was the favourite retreat of that great philoſopher John Evelyn, Eſq. till he went to Says Court, in Deptford. It is now the ſeat of his great great-grandſon, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart.

WRAYSBURY, a village of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated on the Thames, oppoſite Egham. In this pariſh is Charter Iſland, in which Magna Charta was ſigned. *See Ankerwyke Houſe and Runny Mead.*

WROTHAM, a market-town in Kent, 24½ miles from London, has a large church, in which are 16 ſtalls, ſuppoſed to have been made for the clergy, who attended the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Abp. Iſlip, in the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and built another at Maidſtone. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly ſome military weapons.

WROTHAM PARK, in the pariſh of Hadley, in Middleſex, the magnificent ſeat of George Byng, Eſq. was built by his great uncle, Admiral John Byng. The views from the houſe and park are very fine. The eſtate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been ſettled upward of 200 years, before John Byng, Eſq. father of George firſt Viſcount Torrington, diſpoſed of the family eſtate in that place.

Y.

YORKE HOUSE, the ſeat of Lieut. Col. Webber, at Twickenham. It was for many years the property and ſummer reſidence of Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

YOUNGSBURY, the ſeat, late of David Barclay, Eſq. and now of Robert Child, Eſq. near Wade's Mill, to the north of Ware.

8 AP 67

THE END.

T. Gillet, Printer, Salisbury-ſquare.

226 Mayor of Garrat

79 Seven Drooz – James

70 Cranham – Genl. Oglethorpe